GAZE. of INDIA

JAN. — MAR.

1883

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# The Gazette of India

## EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1883.


## INDIAN EMPIRE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1883.*

*No. 47 I.E.*

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen who, by their services, have merited the Royal favor, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire. :—

His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar of Dhar, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency Ali Kuli Khan, Mukhbar-ed-Daula.

Henry Christopher Mance, Esq., Engineer and Electrician, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Henry George Keene, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Surgeon-Major James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Presidency.

Dr. Mohendro Lal Sirkar, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Nawab Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs.

Raghunath Narayen Khoté, Member of the Municipal Corporation and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

Sayyid Bakir Ali Khan, Bulundshahr District.

Major Oliver Probyn, Bombay Army, Superintendent of Police, Khandesh District, and Commandant Khandesh Bhil Corps.

Captain Claude Clerk, Tutor to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

C. Purdon Clarke, Esq., Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum.

Surgeon-Major George Bidie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces, Madras, and Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

*Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1883.*

*No.* 1660 *G.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kahfuddin Ahmad, Chief Maulvi to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

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*No.* 1661 *G.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Bakhtawar Singh, Subordinate Judge of Meerut, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

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*No.* 1662 *G.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Lala Daulat Ram, Superintendent of Mails, Simla Division, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

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*No.* 1663 *G.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh, Government Pleader at Patna, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, at the OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 168, Dharrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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# The Gazette of India

## EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.


## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

*Fort William, the 10th February 1883.*

It is with feelings of deep regret that the Governor-General in Council announces the death, on the evening of the 8th instant, from Cholera, of His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the Regent and Minister of the Hyderabad State.

By this unhappy event, the British Government has lost an enlightened and experienced friend; His Highness the Nizam a wise and faithful servant; and the Indian Community one of its most distinguished representatives.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Published for the Govt. of India at the Office of Superr. Govt. Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week there has been again no rainfall to report from any part of the country, except in five districts of the Madras Presidency, in Saugor in the Central Provinces, and in two of the Central India States. In the Punjab there was a slight fall in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts.

Agricultural prospects continue good everywhere. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, however, rain would prove beneficial to the crops.

The rice harvest in Bengal is expected to give generally fair outturn for the whole Province. In Coorg the rice crop has been good, but the coffee crop has fallen short.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Jan. 3rd)** | | |
| Bellary . . . . | . . . . | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average. |
| Kurnool . . . | . . . . | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam . . . | . . . . | Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continue. |
| Kistna . . . . | . . . . | Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small pox in parts; water 2 feet over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) . | ·30 (average of 3 stations.) | Standing crops generally good, except where injured for want of timely rain; harvest paddy, yield below average. |
| Coimbatore . . . | ·23 (average of 3 stations.) | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |
| Tanjore . . . | 4·32 (average of 12 stations.) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn about average; cholera in parts. |
| Madura . . . . | ·80 (average of 7 stations.) | Standing crops generally fair; fever and cholera in parts. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—*contd*** | | |
| Malabar . . . | . . . . .. | Harvest second crop paddy commenced in two taluks; fever in parts; small-pox slight. |
| Travancore . . . | ·18 | Standing crops, paddy good; harvest paddy, outturn average; fever exists. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Malabar; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Jan. 3rd).** | | |
| Kurrachee . . . | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 25th, 3 feet 7 inches, 1 inch higher than on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in six talukas; small-pox in Kurrachee city, Kotri, and Sajawal talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee, 24, 32, and 32 lbs. in Dadu 36, 36, and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 34, and 42 lbs., and in Jati 20, 36, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad . . . | . . . . . | *Rabi* crops flourishing; fever in eight talukas; small-pox in Hyderabad Bago Tando, Sakrand, Moro, and Nansharo; cattle disease in Badin and Mirpur; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad . . . | . . . . . | Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; small-pox in Dhandhuka, 1 death; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda . . . . | . . . . . | Reaping of *kharif* completed, except in the Kari division; standing crops in good condition; *bajri* 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat . . . | . . . . . | Crops healthy; reaping progressing; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 56 lbs per rupee. |
| Nasik . . . . | . . . . . | Weather fair; *rabi* crops doing well; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) . . | . . . . . | Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 28th to 30th, 2° warm on 27th, 31st and 1st, and 3° warm on 2nd; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal, except on 29th, when it was in defect of normal; wind normal. |
| Poona . . . . | . . . . . | Standing crops good; slight cholera in Baramati petta; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 56 lbs., in Puna, *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar . . . | . . . . . | *Rabi* crops generally good; *bajri* maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Karjat, minimum 41 lbs. in Sheogaon; *jowari*, maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 50 lbs. in Sheogaon. |
| Sholapore . . . | . . . . . | Reaping of early crops in progress; *rabi* crops promising; *jowari* 70 lbs. 25 tolas and *bajri* 50 lbs. 14 tolas per rupee |
| Dharwar . . . | . . . . . | Weather chilly; harvesting of early crops in progress; exotic cotton suffering from blight in five and wheat in two talukas; other late crops good; 5 deaths from cholera in Gadag; fever in four and cattle disease in three talukas; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 47 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara . . . | . . . . . | Preparing ground and sowing for second crop on coast; threshing paddy above Ghât; harvesting sugarcane on coast; cattle disease in two talukas; fever slight; common rice in Karwar 12⅘ seers per rupee, in district average 15¼ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot . . . . | . . . . . | General health good; weather cold; cholera continues in Navanagar and its two villages; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts. |
| **Bengal—(Jan 2nd)** | | |
| Chittagong . . . | *Nil* | Weather fine and cold; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* still continues; prices steady; public health generally good. |
| Dacca . . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* paddy continues, yield average; winter crops doing well; public health good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | *Nil* | Prospects of late rice fair, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; public health generally good, though fever and cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of the interior. |
| Moorshedabad . . | *Nil* | State and prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of *amun* still going on; *rabi* crops promising; fever in a mild form prevails here and there. |
| Rajshahye . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops favourable; public health fair. |
| Burdwan . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; harvesting of winter rice not quite finished; prospects fair; cholera and fever prevalent in parts of the district. |
| Rungpore . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; reaping of *amun* still going on; cholera still prevalent in Gaibanda Sub-division. |
| Bhagalpur . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of winter crops good; rice still being harvested, outturn fair; general health good. |
| Purneah . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; reaping of rice not finished; health improving. |
| Patna . . . . | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops progressing favourably; paddy being reaped; public health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Durbhunga . . . | *Nil* | Rice crop nearly all harvested; *rabi* crops very promising; fever prevailing in south of district; otherwise public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of cold-weather crops good; general health good. |
| Cuttack . . . . | *Nil* | Late rice still being reaped; prospects of winter crops good; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain this week also in any part of the province; most of the *amun* rice has been harvested; and a general fair outturn is expected for the whole province, though in some parts the crop has been much below the average; prospects of *rabi* crops and tobacco reported on very favourably almost everywhere; sugarcane also promising, it is being cut in some districts; fever and cholera, though still prevalent, are said to be abating in several places; cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Sarun, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Jan. 2nd) | No rain | Prospects favourable; *aghani* rice cut; no sickness; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 3rd) | No rain | Prices falling slightly; prospects good. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 2nd) | . . . . | Weather fine; crops promising; work plentiful; prices steady. |
| Jhansi ( „ 1st) | . . . . | *Rabi* germinating well; weather cloudy; rain will be most beneficial; prices almost stationary; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease of a mild type prevailing in pargana Jhansi. |
| Agra ( „ 2nd) | . . . . | No rain, but weather cloudy now and then; well irrigation going on; small-pox continues in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Rain wanted; prices unchanged; health good; prospects generally good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | No rain | Rain very much wanted, but prices as yet unaffected; *gur* coming into market in large quantities; small-pox abating. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | No rain | Crops suffering from want of rain; typhus has again broken out in three villages, otherwise health good; cattle disease still prevalent; prices slightly risen. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Rain urgently wanted for the *rabi* crops; prospects fair; general health good, but small-pox and measles continue in the city. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | . . . . | *Rabi* promising exceedingly well; sugarcane being pressed; no sickness. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | No rain | Rain much wanted; irrigation from wells in progress; small-pox abating in tahsil Sitapur, but reported to have appeared in Biswan; prices still on the whole stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Prospects good; general health good; prices steady. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 1st) | . . . . | *Rabi* outlook good; rain wanted; no sickness among men and cattle; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 2nd) | No rain | *Kharif* outturn above average; *rabi* crops look promising; health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain much needed. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain; prospects continue favourable, though rain would be beneficial all round; typhus has again broken out in three villages of Kumaon; small-pox continues in Lucknow city and in portions of Sitapur, Jhansi, and Agra, otherwise general health good; prices with slight fluctuations remain stationary. |
| **Punjab—(Jan. 3rd)** | | |
| Delhi . . . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices fluctuating. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . . | Rain for *barani rabi* much wanted; small-pox continues in Rohtak; health otherwise good; prices almost stationary. |
| Umballa . . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; prices of food grains stationary, of gram and barley falling. |
| Jullundur . . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; prices falling. |
| Amritsar . . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; *rabi* sowings completed; slight rise in prices. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Ferozepore . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices. |
| Sialkot . . . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | . . . . | Slight rain; seasonal fever continues in the district generally; *kharif* gathered in and *rabi* sowings completed; cattle disease at Rawalpindi; slight fall in prices. |
| Peshawar . . . | . . . . | Slight rain; *rabi* sowings completed; prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health fair; harvest prospects fair; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; rain is much wanted in nearly all the districts, Rawalpindi and Peshawar being the only ones in which there has been a slight fall during the week. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (Jan. 3rd) | . . . . | Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops very good; health good; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 2nd) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects and health good; wheat 20 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ( „ „ ) | ·10 | Crops excellent; health good; prices falling. |
| Seoni ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather warm and sometimes cloudy; *rabi* crops most promising; health good; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad (Jan. 2nd) | . . . . | Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 16 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur (Dec. 30th) | . . . . | Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* crops promise well; health generally good; rice 32 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 28th) | . . . . | Weather seasonable but a little cloudy; prospects and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa (Jan. 2nd) | . . . . | Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather clear and cold; reaping and winnowing of *kharif* crops being rapidly pushed on; *rabi* crops promise well; public health generally good; prices steady. |
| **British Burma—** (Dec. 30th) | | |
| Rangoon . . . | *Nil* | Total rainfall 102·02 inches; one death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing. |
| Bassein . . . | *Nil* | Total rainfall 125·83 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; reaping going on. |
| Prome . . . | *Nil* | Total rainfall 50·21 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly finished in several places. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | *Nil* | Total rainfall 20·90 inches; public health good both in Moulmein and the district; no cattle disease reported; reaping nearly finished. |
| Toungoo . . . | *Nil* | Total rainfall 91·64 inches; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health good; crops good; reaping and gathering progressing. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 2nd) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; ploughing land for *aus*; public health good. |
| Sylhet . ( „ 3rd) | *Nil* | Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished; cold-weather crops promising; cholera still reported from sub-divisions, apparently abating; small-pox reported from Karemganj and Sunamganj. |
| Cachar . ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather unchanged; reaping of *sali* crops continue; common rice 21 5/6 seers per rupee; three cases of cholera reported from Sadr station. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather very cold; *sali dhan* nearly gathered; few cases of cholera reported from the Sadr sub-division. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** (Jan. 3rd) | | |
| Bangalore . . . | . . . . | *Kartik* paddy and horse-gram harvested; standing crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good. |
| Mercara . . . | . . . . | Rainfall up to date 203·55, being the maximum ever reached; reaping of rice and picking of coffee proceeding, former crop good, latter short; price of food grains falling; public health good, but fever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluka. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General reports from the districts favourable generally in all respects; fever prevalent in parts, but public health good on the whole; harvesting of season crops active; prices continue easy. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad-** (Jan. 3rd) | | |
| Amraoti. . . . | . . . . | Cotton-picking continued; *rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . . | . . . . | *Kharif* reaping continued; *rabi* crops progressing favourably. |
| Hyderabad . . . | . . . . | Standing crops prospering; cholera abating; cattle disease in some taluks; prices: wheat 16, course rice 10½, white *juari* 25½, yellow *juari* 34½, and *tur* 29¾ seers per halli sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—** (Jan. 3rd) | | |
| Indore . . . . | . . . . | No change since last report. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | ·05 | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna . . . . | . . . . | Health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch . . . | . . . . | Weather cold; *rabi* crops thriving; public health good; prices falling. |
| Goona . . . | ·11 | Crops good; health fair; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks. |
| Bhopal . . . . | . . . . | Weather cool; crops and public health good. |
| Agar . . . . | . . . . | Health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong . . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. |
| Manpur. . . . | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops good; prices stationary. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage. | | | | Capital subscribed. | | | | | |
| | | | | During 1881. | | | To end of 1881 | | |
| Open for traffic. | Mean length open during 1881. | Under construction on 31st December 1881. | Railway. | In England. | In India. | Total. | In England. | In India. | Total. |
| | | | | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| 169·91 | 155·91 | | Eastern Bengal . | | | . | 3,52,18 516 | 1,79,840 | 4,53,98,363 |
| 858 | 858 | 3 | Madras . . | 4,646 | | 4,646 | 11,64,05,988 | | 11,64,05,988 |
| 663(a) | 663 | | South Indian . | . | | | 4,50,35,259 | 13,320 | 4,50,18,579 |
| 443·70(b) | 443·88 | 16 83 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India. | | | | 8,87,18,342 | 2,36,125 | 8,89,84,767 |
| 1,146 50(c) | 1,140 375 | .. | Great Indian Peninsula. | . | | | 25,23,85,914 | 62,68,020 | 25,86,22,043 |
| 549·85 | 546 85 | 125·75 | Oudh and Rohilkhand. | 30,80,675 | | 30 80,675 | 6,06,50,254 | 42,11,192 | 6,48,94,446 |
| 663½ | 663½ | | Sind, Punjab and Delhi. | | | . | 11,99,27 122 | 9,11,818 | 12,08,68,940 |
| | | | Total . | 30,85,321 | | 30,85,321 | 71,87,69 425 | 1,18,53,700 | 73,02 23,125 |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Eastern Bengal . . . . . | | | | | | | 3,228,384 | 16 486 | 3,244,870 |
| Madras . . . . . | | | | 426 | | 426 | 10,670 549 | | 10 670,549 |
| South Indian . . . . . | | | | ... | | | 1 315,880 | 1,276 | 4,317,156 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . | | | | | | . | 8,135,265 | 21,672 | 8,156,937 |
| Great Indian Peninsula . . . . | | | | .. | | | 23,133,19. | 571,8.6 | 23,707 021 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand . . . . . | | | | 308,068 | | 308 068 | 6,065,025 | 424,119 | 6,189,14 |
| Sind, Punjab and Delhi . . . . . | | | | ... | | | 10,993,320 | 86,333 | 11,079,65 |
| Total . | | | | 308,494 | | 308,494 | 66,543,598 | 1,122,012 | 67,665,61 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 22nd December, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rája Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

## NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble R. MILLER took his seat as an Additional Member.

## DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. In doing so he said he did not think it was necessary to trouble the Council with any lengthy remarks at present, as he had already on a previous occasion given a somewhat full account of the objects which this Bill proposed to secure, and he had subsequently also explained certain modifications which the Select Committee proposed to make. A complete statement of the modifications they finally recommended would be found in the report of the Select Committee which was last printed, and it was so full that he did not think that any speech which he could make would explain more clearly to the Council than that document did the changes which had been made and the reasons which had rendered those changes necessary. He would only add that the Committee had done their best to give effect to the suggestions made by the Local Government, which, in a purely local Bill of this nature, was the best qualified to decide on matters of detail, and that they had also given their most careful consideration to the whole of the remarks contained in the communications and memorials which had been received from the outside public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that after section 10 of the Bill the following section be inserted:—

Amendment of section 40. (Power of Conciliator to compel attendance.)

"11. In section forty, for the word 'invite' the word 'direct' shall be substituted; and for the second clause the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'Any person who, without sufficient excuse, fails to attend or be present as directed under this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 171 of the Indian Penal Code.'"

This clause, he said, had been excluded at the last meeting of the Select Committee, at which he was unable to be present, by the casting vote of the President, and, as it was a matter of considerable importance, it was thought advisable to place the amendment before the Council. On looking at the papers which had been circulated to the members of the Council, it would be seen that the question of compelling the attendance of the opposite party before the arbitrator was regarded as one of considerable importance. The Local Government advised that the power should be granted, and the Special Judge also thought that such a course would be judicious, although he had some doubt as to the best mode of carrying it into effect. Dr Pollen showed that, when both parties appeared, fifty per cent. of the cases were amicably settled, and the Puna Sarvajanik Sabhá had forwarded a memorial, passed by a general meeting of the inhabitants of Puna, in which they accepted the alteration, only they thought the penalty should be made more stringent. He therefore thought the change was a desirable one, and he would propose that it should be adopted.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I should be sorry to impede in any way the passing of the Bill as revised by the Select Committee. But in the Report of that Committee I read the following words:—'We have, after a very full consideration of the arguments adduced on both sides, struck out the 11th section of the Bill as introduced, which would have empowered a Conciliator, whose assistance is invoked by one party to a dispute, to compel the attendance of the opposite party. The majority of us think it safer not to confer such a power at present.' The present amendment seeks to restore the *ipsissima verba* of the section thus rejected. The punitive sanctions which it creates, seem to go beyond the intention of the Legislature in framing the original Act. The question as to whether attendance on Conciliators should be made compulsory was considered when the original Act was under discussion, and it was decided that such attendance should be left optional. The question has again been considered by the Select Committee to which the present Bill was referred, and after a full examination of the arguments on both sides, the proposal to make such attendance compulsory was rejected. I feel sure, my Lord, that reasons must exist for now proposing to grant punitive sanctions which have been thus repeatedly and deliberately refused. But I hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will favour the Council with a statement of those reasons; and that any Member of the Select Committee who may have altered his opinion, since he signed the Report, will acquaint us with the arguments that have led to his doing so."

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE said that, as one of the members of the Select Committee, and as being in part responsible for the rejection of this amendment by the Committee, he thought it necessary to state his reasons for his opinion. In the first place, this amendment differed entirely from any of the other amendments which had been made in the Bill. He was quite ready to agree, and he thought the Council ought to agree, to any amendment which might be necessary to make the intention of the original Act clear. But the amendment now before the Council went beyond the intention of the original Act, and authorized a system of conciliation which the Legislative Council in passing it did not intend. The question whether attendance on the Conciliators should be made compulsory was considered by the Bombay Government before

the Act was passed, and it was decided in the negative after careful consideration by the then Government of Bombay. The then Governor wrote that, having carefully considered the question whether the raiyat should be compelled to attend before the Conciliators, he thought that he should not be so compelled.

"If the Conciliation Judge had the power of compelling the attendance of the raiyat to answer the money-lender's claim, he, the Judge, would have a power which would be liable to abuse. Though he would not have the power of deciding, or enforcing his decision if he formed one, still he would, by compelling attendance, be able, if so disposed, to put great pressure on the raiyat to compromise the claim. Such power of applying pressure by an educated man of position upon an uneducated and humble man, or a claim preferred by a man generally of some education and wealth, is a power that ought not to be conferred upon honorary Conciliation Judges in the present state of society in the Dekkhan. I state this with confidence, appealing to the knowledge of those who are acquainted with the Native gentry of the Dekkhan, from among whom the Conciliation Judges would have to be selected."

This view of the matter was accepted by the Legislative Council in 1879, and, if not actually accepted, was acquiesced in by the Hon'ble Member who was the distinguished author of the Act. But what had happened after that with regard to the system of conciliation? It would be in the recollection of the Council that the original Act provided that no police-officer should be appointed a Conciliator. Apparently, that provision was intended to include, or rather to exclude, the village-officers called police-patéls from being Conciliators. Afterwards, in 1881, the Government of Bombay having, MR. CROSTHWAITE supposed, found out that this exclusion was inconvenient, and being unable to find a sufficient number of Conciliators without having recourse to the services of police-patéls, this Council was asked to amend the Act, and then his hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs asked the Council to say that the words "officer of police" in the original Act should not be deemed to include the village-patél. The village-patél as represented by Sir Richard Temple and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in 1879 was a person who ought not to be entrusted with the administration of cases between money-lenders and raiyats.

Speaking of the appointment of patéls to be village-munsifs, Sir Richard Temple advocated the measure, and explained that the village-tribunals would have nothing to do with affairs between raiyats and money-lenders—a class of cases, he added, with which they would be utterly unfitted to deal; and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, speaking in relation to the same matter—the appointment of the headmen to be village-munsifs—said in 1879, "there is this further difficulty in their case, that the bulk of our petty suits are brought by money-lenders with whom the patél would too often be, by want of education or by absolute interest, unqualified to cope."

Accordingly, it was understood at that time that these patéls were not to be Conciliators, but now by the alteration made in the law in 1881 they could be appointed Conciliators, and, MR. CROSTHWAITE supposed, had been so appointed in many instances by the Bombay Government. Therefore, he thought it fair to infer that the class of men who could be appointed Conciliators at present were not a higher class of persons than those in respect of whom the legislation of 1879 was enacted, but that they might absolutely include a class which was declared at that time to be unfitted to deal with cases in which raiyats and money-lenders were concerned. Now, the Council was called upon to go a step further and reverse the decision it had come to in 1879, and to make failure to attend before the Conciliators penal. MR. CROSTHWAITE thought, under these circumstances, they should proceed with great caution. They ought to have before them full information as to the real working of this measure of conciliation, and as to whether the abuses which Sir Richard Temple anticipated had occurred. In a note by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope which had been put before the Council as Paper No. 1 relating to the Bill, and in several other papers connected with this Bill, reference was made to a report of Dr. Pollen, and quotations were made from that report which showed that the system of conciliation had on the whole worked very well. MR. CROSTHWAITE had no fault to find with those quotations, but he thought it necessary, as Dr. Pollen's report had not been placed before the Council, to quote at greater length than the

Hon'ble Mr. Hope had done what Dr. Pollen said on the other side of the question; and if the quotations which were already before the Council were read in connection with the quotations which MR. CROSTHWAITE would make, he thought the Council would then be placed in a position to arrive at a fair understanding of Dr. Pollen's meaning. The Special Judge said:—

"The chief objection I have to the system is that it tends to encourage collusive agreements and to nullify to a great extent one of the principal objects of the Act, namely, the relief from debt of the indebted agriculturists, by the facilities which it affords for evading that searching enquiry into the merits of each transaction which to my mind is the most important means of relief afforded by the Act. There are many conscientious and zealous Conciliators who seek to probe the true merits of each case, and who use all their influence to persuade the parties to come to an equitable compromise. Other Conciliators are more easy-going, and such persons are apt to be made mere registrars for giving legal sanction to the claims presented to them. Large number of conciliation-agreements are little better than mere renewal bonds supplanting old deeds. In former reports I have enlarged upon this subject, and it will here suffice thus briefly to refer to my views. I have only to mention in this connection a new practice which seems to be growing up in some places. When a loan is being negotiated, in order to avoid the trouble and expense of writing out a bond on stamped paper and of having it formally registered by a Village-Registrar, the parties go before a Conciliator. The creditor makes a demand. The debtor admits the debt and promises to pay in certain sums and at certain times as may have been fixed upon. The Conciliator takes down the agreement in writing. It is signed by the parties. It is then sent to Court and takes effect as a decree. The dispute and the pleadings are a kind of legal fiction to give the Conciliator jurisdiction. The lender thus gets what is equivalent not only to a registered bond, but to a registered bond with a decree cut and dry already tacked thereto, and this he gets, without stamped paper, registration or litigation—by the mere collusion or consent of the borrower. In this way the stamp and registration laws are easily evaded. I do not think a state of things like this was ever contemplated. It does not, however, appear illegal."

The Bombay Government, in commenting on Dr. Pollen's report in paragraph 17 of their resolution, wrote as follows:—

"The merits and defects of the system of conciliation are impartially stated at length in paragraph 44 of the report. It is satisfactory to learn that both Mr. Ranadé and Mr. Bhede testify to the usefulness of the system, and that the Special Judge is himself of opinion that, where the Conciliators are efficient, the system may fairly be held to have done much good. But His Excellency in Council considers that it would be still too early to pronounce a definite opinion on the success of this system. The irregular practice referred to at the end of paragraph 44 requires careful watching. The mere fact that it is possible under the existing law to obtain what is equivalent to a registered bond with a decree attached by means of a collusive dispute before a Conciliator, and without registration, stamp or litigation, shows the necessity of careful supervision."

That being the state of the case, the Council should consider to what extent abuses of this kind might possibly extend. It appeared from the returns attached to Dr. Pollen's report that there were something like 70,000 applications made to the Conciliators last year, and in 25,000 of these cases the party invited to attend (who, Mr. CROSTHWAITE presumed, would generally be the raiyat) neglected or refused to appear. Possibly, the effect of the amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs had proposed would be that these 25,000 persons might be compelled to attend. But, before they authorized such a measure of compulsion, the Council ought distinctly to know that no such abuses as had been pointed out by Dr. Pollen had taken place, or were likely to take place. And information to that effect was not before the Council. His hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, when the Act was passed, stated his belief that, if the decisions of the Conciliators were just and equitable, the parties would attend. Mr. CROSTHWAITE perfectly agreed in that expression of opinion, and he believed, if time was given, it would be found that confidence would grow up, and that before a just Conciliator the parties would attend, but before an unjust one they would not attend; which was the result they must all wish to see attained. But there had not been sufficient time to ascertain the effect of the Act, as it had been in force a very short time. The report of Dr. Pollen was not before the Council; but it had been seen from the passages now quoted that even he spoke in a dubious manner on the subject, and that the Bombay Government re-echoed his tone.

The Council would no doubt be told that what had been done was exactly in accordance with the French law, from which this system was borrowed

But MR. CROSTHWAITE, on looking into the matter, had found some very material differences between the two laws. He had quoted Dr. Pollen to show the force which a decree given by the Conciliators had: it had the effect of an unappealable decree. A man might go before a Conciliator and mortgage his property on most unconscionable terms, and there was no appeal from the agreement so made. If MR. CROSTHWAITE wanted to upset the Act altogether, this was the very provision which he would introduce. Notwithstanding the clauses forcing the Courts to go behind the bond, the money-lenders were provided with the means of evading those wholesome provisions of the Act. It might be said that the Government could watch the working of this conciliation-system and prevent its abuse. But we had to deal with very clever people, who had their whole attention directed to the matter, and they would soon find out how to evade the law. He was firmly of opinion that the introduction of the proposed clause, together with the extraordinary force given to agreements made before a Conciliator, would virtually upset the intention of the Act if its operation was not very carefully watched. Under the French law, the agreement in a Conciliation Court had no such power as the Act gave to it. It was merely an authenticated private agreement, by which no lien on real property could be created: and if the parties wished to enforce it, they had to go before the Courts. Neither had the Council a precedent in the French law in the matter of the penalty which it was proposed to attach to non-attendance before the Conciliator. The French law merely provided that, if either of the parties did not choose to attend, he was liable to pay a fine of ten francs, and that fine could be imposed only by the Court of first instance before which the case might ultimately come. If the fine was not paid, that Court might refuse to hear the defaulting party's suit if he was a plaintiff, or might give a decree against him without hearing his defence if he was a defendant. This was very different from what was now proposed.

The only other argument likely to be brought in support of the amendment was what he might call the confidence argument. It was said that this Council was now dealing with a local question, and ought to accept the recommendations of the Local Government. MR. CROSTHWAITE was quite prepared to act to a certain extent on that principle, but he thought that in this instance it was carried too far. He thought that their confidence must be tempered with discretion. When, having already confided in the Bombay Government of 1879, which was against the conferment of power to compel attendance before the Conciliators, he was now asked to place confidence in the Bombay Government of 1882, which asked that the power might be conferred, he felt himself very much in the position of the patriarch when he was called upon to give a second blessing. The Council had already given their confidence to the Bombay Government in 1879, and if that Government now wished them to adopt a different course, it should afford the Council very strong reasons for changing their opinion; and that had not been done. He held a strong opinion on this point, and he thought that, before the Council proceeded to make attendance upon Conciliators compulsory, they ought to have greater experience of the working of the Act and a certain assurance that those abuses (which, he must confess, he considered gross abuses) to which Dr. Pollen had referred were not likely to recur.

He would therefore vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said it would be necessary for him to reply to the running fire of objections which had been brought to bear upon him by a somewhat similar series of rather curt replies, because, as regarded some of the points raised, if he were to resort to the means of answering them fully which were at his disposal, it would lead him to draw largely from the bulky volume which was in his hand and from one or two more which he had under the table; and, if he attempted to do so, he would be obliged to trespass very largely upon the time of the Council. As, however, he did not think the Council would consider such a tedious course to be necessary, he should be obliged to give replies which must necessarily appear to be of a somewhat dogmatic character. One of

the objections which had been taken was that the effect of the amendment would be to go beyond the intention of the original Act, and was therefore inadmissible, since it was recognised on all hands that, in the legislation now before the Council, it was not intended to interfere in any degree whatever with the principles of that Act. But he ventured altogether to deny that the amendment went in any way beyond the scope and intention of the Act. The Act might be said to comprise both main principles and detailed provisions by which those principles were to be carried out. Starting with the previous litigation was a very ruinous as well as a very tedious process for all parties. The principle of conciliation was that the two persons at issue, who both, or, at any rate, one of them, were supposed to be more or less wrong-headed, should be brought in the first instance before a person of greater intelligence and better position, and of certainly more calm mind than either,—a person who was able to give them good advice; and that they should then be left to decide whether they would take it or carry on the war to the bitter end. Any measure, therefore, which was calculated to allow that principle full play was within the intention of the original Act. The present proposal was to be looked upon as a mere detail of machinery for carrying out that intention fairly on a point in which that machinery had been found to fail; and he could, with little trouble, point out to the Council various amendments of a similar character which had been made without any objection by the Bill of last year. The point in which the original intention of the Act had failed was simply this, that whereas it was intended that both the parties should appear before an intelligent person, who would, if possible, bring them to terms, it was found in practice that, in a large proportion of the total number of cases, one of the parties did not so come before the Conciliator; and, consequently, the conciliation, which the law intended to take place before litigation was resorted to, had no chance of coming into play.

As to the next objection which was taken to the Bill, it was raised by the Hon'ble Member who spoke first in the debate, and MR. HOPE thought it was also embodied in substance in the remarks which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. It was said that, when the original Act was under consideration, the Government of Bombay was opposed to conferring upon Conciliators the power which the amendment now proposed to give them, and quotations were made in support of that statement from a minute written by Sir Richard Temple, in which he said that he thought the power was liable to abuse, and that the Conciliator might put great pressure on the raiyat in order to induce him to compromise the claim in favour of the money-lender. It was likewise said that the refusal on the part of the Bombay Government to confer upon the Conciliator the power of summoning the defendant had been accepted by the Council as well as by himself. Thirdly, it was pointed out that, as regarded police-patéls, he himself had said, in a certain note which he had written, that he did not think it was desirable to impose upon the police-patéls in the Dekkhan the responsibility of deciding certain cases.

With regard to these three points, which he had briefly, but he hoped not incorrectly, enunciated, he would remark that the Council were now in the year 1882 and not in the year 1879, and that they might therefore at present very well grant a power, though in 1879 they had no sufficient warrant for doing so. Again, without laying too much stress on technicalities, he might say that the only way in which the refusal had been accepted was a demi-official way, in the course of the private consideration given to the subject by the Executive Government. So far as he recollected, the subject never came up before the Legislative Council. As to the particular question of police-patéls, he must point out that his note was on a totally different subject, and what he there said was, that he did not think it was desirable to impose upon the hardworked patéls of the Dekkhan the duty of acting as judges in all civil suits exceeding Rs. 10 in value. He had never said that they might not be trusted to exercise the power of bringing two wrong-headed people together with a view to enter into a compromise, and he objected to that inference being drawn from his note or to its being used for such a purpose.

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The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE here observed that he had said that the quotation referred to the different matter of village-munsifs.

MR. HOPE said that this was so, but then what became of the applicability of the quotation? Either it applied to this case, or it did not. If not, then the remarks by his hon'ble friend must be held to come under the stricture of total irrelevance.

However, passing from the observation that the Council were now legislating in the year 1882 and not in 1879, he would proceed to the demand which had been made for fuller information to prove that certain abuses had not occurred. Reference had been made to certain quotations which were given in the note which he had written on Dr. Pollen's report, and it was said that, if they were read with certain other quotations from the latter document which he had not given, a very different view of the question from his would probably be justified. He would here remark that he *did* in that note also say as follows:—

"While thus quoting Dr Pollen against himself, it is only fair to invite perusal of his 43rd and 44th paragraphs, in which he objects to the system that there is not no guarantee against claims purposely enhanced in order to make the remissions nugatory, against collusive agreements, or for that thorough investigation into the true merits of each transaction which could be secured by the application of the law in the Civil Courts."

MR. HOPE did not for a moment suppose that his hon'ble friend meant to imply that Dr. Pollen was not quoted with fairness, but, having supplemented his statement by the words out of his note which MR. HOPE had just read, he would remark that the whole of this matter was outside the present question. The issue which the whole of Dr. Pollen's remarks, taken together, really raised was, whether conciliation, on the whole, was a good thing or not. Dr. Pollen was an able and thoroughly trained judicial officer, and his general opinion was that no authority, except the regular Civil Courts, was fit to investigate matters of this sort; he considered, on the whole, that any procedure by way of conciliation was unsatisfactory, and that the Courts would do the work much better. In carrying out the system of conciliation, his recommendations would be directed towards bringing the Conciliators under the fetters of the law, and attaching to them the restrictions imposed on the Civil Courts. MR. HOPE was not now called upon to defend the principle of conciliation, because it was not proposed to touch it in the present Bill. On the other hand, he thought that the demand to show that abuses had not occurred was an exceedingly fair and reasonable one. In answer to that demand, he could only say, in the first place, that no general complaints had been received from any portion of these districts that the Conciliators had abused the power which had been entrusted to them. No such complaint had been made in any of the memorials which were before the Council, nor had it ever reached him from outside. As to the statement made by Dr. Pollen, that certain objectionable agreements might be made before the Conciliator, and that renewal-bonds might be substituted for the existing ones, all MR. HOPE could at present produce in answer to it were certain statistics which he intended to refer to at a later period of the debate, and in which it was shown that the greater number of bonds were not renewal-bonds but records of original transactions between the parties. He thought, therefore, that there was nothing to show that that particular form of abuse had prevailed to any great extent. Then, another argument which had been brought forward in proof that abuses must exist was this, that he himself had said that, if the Conciliators' Courts were good, the people would themselves resort to them, and that, if they were not, they would stay away; and it was inferred, from the large number of refusals or neglects to attend, that the people were dissatisfied with the system. MR. HOPE found that neither this argument nor the facts would bear that inference. As regarded the people failing to attend before the Conciliator, it was shown in the reports that it was not always the raiyat who stayed away, but the complainant, the saukár himself, who, having brought his complaint before the Conciliator, did not appear to press it, the reason being that he merely sought to use this process as a screw *in terrorem*. But, granting that there was a large proportion of raiyats who did not attend before the Conciliator, there was

another answer, which was that there was no security that the raiyat had ever received the summons to attend. If the argument from Sir Richard Temple which was put forward was held to be good, and if it was to be supposed that the Conciliators would use their powers in favour of the saukárs, then that at once afforded a good reason why the Conciliator and the saukár between them should take uncommon good care that the raiyat heard nothing about the application. The saukár usually did not want conciliation at all. Therefore, nothing could be inferred from the mere absence of the parties. Nor was there any inconsistence between the present motion and the remarks which he had made on a former occasion, and to which reference had this day been made. The most probable reason, if he might venture to suggest one, for the non-attendance of the parties was a combination of all these reasons together. There might be certain cases in which the saukárs succeeded in preventing the attendance of the raiyat; there might be some cases in which the raiyat took no trouble to attend; and there might be others in which he had never heard of the application made to the Conciliator. The objections now made were of exactly the same character as those which were taken to the provision in the Bill of 1879, that the defendant should be obliged to attend; yet they now knew that that provision had produced the very best effect.

He would now pass on to another point, namely, the remarks which had been made with reference to the French system. It was said that the system inaugurated by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act differed from the French system, because in France the parties might appear before the Courts to contest an agreement made before a Conciliator, whereas here it had the effect of an unappealable decree. His answer to that was, that here also, before an agreement could take effect, the parties were allowed to appear before the Court, and they received ample notice that they might do so. The Act required the Conciliator to forward the agreement to the Court of the Subordinate Judge, notice was issued to the parties to show cause within one month why the agreement should not take effect as a decree, and rules were framed taking the utmost possible precautions to ensure the notice reaching the parties. It was said that these were "unappealable decrees," but to that statement MR. HOPE begged altogether to demur. These proceedings were entirely open to revision under Chapter VII of the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act. Under that chapter, the special Judge was empowered to transfer applications from one Conciliator to another in cases in which he had reason to believe that injustice was likely to be done, and in every way the proceedings could be rectified, under the revisional power given, if there was anything very gross or wrong in them. Finally, it was said that the fine imposed under the French law was only ten francs, and that that could not be imposed by the Conciliator. To that MR. HOPE would reply that here the fine could not be imposed by the Conciliator either. The amendment merely rendered a person disobeying a summons to attend before a Conciliator liable to the same fine to which every person is liable for not attending on the lawful summons of a Court of Justice. Proceedings would have to be taken before a Magistrate for the adjudication of the fine, and the Conciliator would have nothing to do with its imposition.

He hoped that by these remarks he had succeeded in showing, first, that the amendment was not beyond the original intention of the Act; secondly that the Council were perfectly at liberty now to provide new details of machinery for carrying out that intention, which they did not feel justified in providing in 1879; thirdly, that there was no proof that any abuses had arisen, or were likely to arise, in the working of the Act, or that any of the precautions against abuse which had been provided were insufficient. Also that no extraordinary power was asked for the Conciliators, and no special hardship was likely to occur from the exercise of that which it was proposed to confer on them.

Lastly, he would refer to the "confidence argument" which had been objected to by his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite. It should be remembered that on this question this Legislative Council was, for technical reasons,

obliged to legislate, instead of the discussion and settlement of the matter being left to the local legislature. That being so, he thought that in this matter the Council might place the same confidence in the judgment of the present Local Government as it might be seen from the debates had been placed in the Local Government of 1879; especially might they do so in a matter in regard to which the Government of Bombay was in close communication with the local authorities to whom the duty of administering the law had been entrusted, and had also the advantage of watching closely the comments of the local Press. But there was another form of the confidence argument to which he would refer, and that was, that, at the time the conciliation-system and the village-munsifs were proposed, he had to undergo considerable opposition on the ground that there were no fit men available for the discharge of the duties which it was proposed to impose upon them. The line of argument MR. HOPE then took was more generous and, he was glad to say, had been proved more just, with regard to the integrity and the capacity of the Natives of India. He then said that, to his own personal knowledge, there were a considerable number of Native gentlemen who would be found quite fitted to exercise the small amount of authority proposed to be conferred upon them by the Act. He was glad to say that these anticipations had been fully justified. There were at present upwards of three hundred Conciliators, and, after making due allowance for the incompetence or even for the misconduct of a few, if such really were necessary,—he thought only two or three had been removed from office,—the experience which these gentlemen brought to the performance of their duties, and the general satisfaction in which their proceedings were held, amply justified the confidence which was reposed in them. He, therefore, saw no reason why the Council should hesitate for a moment to confer upon them the small additional power which was now proposed. He did not know how the Natives of India were ever to be educated to self-government or to independence if they were not to be allowed to exercise a certain amount of responsibility. His own opinion was that, if responsibility was put well upon people's shoulders, it would be found that they bore it much better than was expected. There was no ground whatever to cast a slur on a number of gentlemen who had been performing these honorary and delicate services well for the last two years, and to refuse to give them the power of summoning the parties to appear which the amendment proposed.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said that he would not take up the time of the Council very long after the thorough and lengthy way in which this question had been threshed out; but as he happened to be one of the unfortunate minority of the Select Committee, and having been called upon as such by his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter to explain the reasons on which he had acted, he wished to say a few words in support of the vote he had given in favour of the amendment before the Council. It was, he would not say unfair, but still not quite correct, to draw an argument in favour of the law as it stood from the fact that the Select Committee in this instance were willing to leave that law on the lines on which the Act had been originally passed; because, if the Hon'ble Member would look into the history of the case, he would find that the present amendment was put into the first draft of the Bill, and it was only at the last stage of the Committee's meetings that it was proposed to abandon it. His friend Mr. Gibbs had not been able to be present on that occasion, and consequently the members were two and two, and therefore the abandonment of the proposed section was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee. Had Mr. Gibbs been able to be present, the section would have stood as originally drafted; so that, if any weight was to be attached to that occasion specially, it was fair to say that there were as many on one side as on the other.

But he himself did not attach much weight to that circumstance. The real reason which justified him in voting for the amendment was that the Bombay Government, who were really responsible for the working of the Bill, and who possibly understood better than the members of this Council the character of the amendment, although they rejected it in 1879, had subsequently,

after three years' experience gained, found that this power could safely be given to the Conciliator. It was not a question of giving their confidence to that Government in 1879, and not giving that confidence in 1882. But it seemed to him that that Government spoke in 1879 before gaining experience, and the Government of the present day made their recommendation after having found that experience. Considering the importance of the functions entrusted to Conciliators, it was only reasonable to give the Conciliators this additional power without which those functions were shorn of half their usefulness. His own opinion was that, in the majority of instances, it was not the raiyat but the saukár against whom the exercise of this power would be needed, and that it would be absurd for the Government to appoint Conciliators and to give them all these powers for the express purpose of bringing the two sides together, if, at the end, they were not in a position to do it. The penalty, as it stood in the amendment, was, he believed, only declaratory. He could not pretend to offer a professional opinion on that point, but it appeared to him that, if the word "directed" was used instead of "invited," the penalty would follow as a matter of course under section 174 of the Penal Code. The Conciliators could not act under that section themselves, but would have to go to the local Magistrate to enforce the penalty, and it struck SIR S. BAYLEY that the number of cases in which they would take the trouble to do so would not be very great. If they proceeded against one or two recusant persons, the parties concerned would become aware of the existence of this power, and the result would be that the parties would be brought together and the object of conciliation would be attained. But, without this power of bringing two parties together, it seemed to him that the Conciliators would be placed in a very false position. These were the reasons which induced him to support the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that he admitted that the amendment would merely have the effect of restoring to the Bill a section which originally stood in it. He admitted, also, that the omission of that section was due to an accidental circumstance, namely, the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gibbs from the meeting of the Select Committee. Owing to that absence, MR. ILBERT was unfortunately compelled to decide the question by his casting vote. He thought the supporters of the amendment were fully entitled to the benefit of both these admissions. After what had been said by Mr. Crosthwaite, he need not explain at length his reasons for opposing the amendment. They were, first, that the amendment made, not an alteration of detail, but a modification of principle, and, as such, went beyond the proper scope of the Bill; and, secondly, that the evidence before the Council was not sufficient to justify the making of the amendment. He would explain his first point by quoting the concluding remarks of the very able note by his friend Mr. Hope on which this Bill was founded. Speaking of the measure of 1879, Mr. Hope said: —

"In order to succeed in all respects, it needs no modification of principle, no change of method, nothing except the aid of a few legislative amendments to make its original meaning more clear, of vigorous executive action to carry out the provisions fully, and a little patience."

Then, was the effect of this amendment to make the original meaning of the Act more clear? He would answer this question by another quotation from the Hon'ble Member's speech in introducing the Bill in 1879:—

"The proposed Conciliators will so far differ from the French *Juges de Paix* that they will not have, in addition to conciliatory functions, a petty judicial jurisdiction up to 100 francs (— Rs 50), nor will they be able to compel the attendance of the defendant before them; but they will in consequence be unable to exercise undue pressure, which, in India, might perhaps, under some circumstances, be apprehended."

So it was perfectly clear that the Government had in 1879 considered this point, and had, after deliberation, come to the conclusion that it was not wise or safe to confer on the Conciliators the powers which would be given them by the amendment. The principle, as he understood it, of the original Act was, that the plaintiff, before he began his suit, should be required to give the defendant an opportunity of attending before an impartial and reasonable person, and talking the question over, an opportu-

nity of which the defendant might avail himself or not, as he pleased. The proceeding, so far as the defendant was concerned, was to be probably voluntary. If so, was the Council now justified in making so great a departure from this principle? He submitted that they would not be justified in doing so, except upon full and clear evidence that the dangers apprehended in 1879 were found by experience to have no foundation. The Council were told that this was a matter in which they were to be guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government. MR. ILBERT admitted that they ought to attach the greatest possible weight to the opinion of the Bombay Government on such a point, but he did not think that they could altogether disclaim responsibility for this legislation, or refrain from exercising their own judgment as to the effect of the evidence before them. They had before them the very able report which had been drawn up by Mr. Pollen on the working of the Act in 1881. MR. ILBERT had very carefully read that document, particularly paragraphs 43 and 44, from which extracts had been made in previous speeches; and the impression which it left on his mind was that Mr. Pollen was on the whole favourably disposed to the system of conciliation, but that he believed it to be in certain cases liable to serious abuse. "My judgment," says Mr. Pollen, "is still, to a certain degree, in a state of suspense, and I cannot feel sanguine as to the ultimate success of the experiment." Now, what was the fair inference to be drawn from this statement? The inference which he would draw was that the Council would be fully justified in continuing the powers conferred by the existing law on Conciliators, but that they would not be justified, without further evidence, in extending those powers. That was the inference he drew, and he thought the proper course to adopt was to leave the law as it stood,—not to take away one jot or tittle of the powers given by the existing law, but not to increase those powers. Nor did he think that the adoption of such a course would place the Conciliators in a false or undignified position. What was the position which they occupied? It was difficult to conceive a more dignified or responsible position. They occupied the position of arbitrators selected by the State for the purpose of determining disputes between saukárs and raiyats; like other arbitrators, they had no power to compel the attendance of the defendant; but, if he failed, without sufficient reason, to appear, the Court would subsequently draw its own inference from his non-appearance. MR. ILBERT did not wish to make a single remark which might imply the slightest reflection on the integrity or capacity of the gentlemen who had been appointed to perform the responsible functions of Conciliators, but he would prefer to give them the opportunity of justifying that selection. He believed that the parties would appear before those Conciliators in whom they had confidence, and would decline to appear before those in whom they had no confidence.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said in reply that the first practical observation which offered itself to his mind was that he regretted very much that he was unable to attend the last meeting of the Select Committee, because then the Council would probably have been spared this long debate. As had already been explained, so evenly were opinions balanced in the Committee, that, owing to his unavoidable absence, the question now before the Council had to be determined by the casting vote of the Chairman. Under such circumstances, MR. GIBBS did not think any argument or conclusion could be drawn one way or the other from the decision of the Committee. His hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had in his reply almost entirely disposed of all the points at issue. His hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, in considering the question of police-patéls, had quoted what he, MR. GIBBS, had said when he had charge at Simla of the first amending Bill. He did not think his friend could draw from what was then said any argument against the proposal to confer this power on police-patéls. The police-patéls of the Dekkhan were a very mixed class of people. Some of them were of a highly respectable class, and were the leading men of the village, and were possessed of great local influence, and were merely hereditary police-patéls. The appointment of Conciliators was in the hands of the Local Government, who would make them on the recommendation of the local officers, who were intimately acquainted with all the people of the upper and more respect-

able classes; and every care would be taken to exercise in a proper manner the power which the Act gave for the appointment of Conciliators. It was because it was desirable that the best men available should be appointed Conciliators, that MR. GIBBS had urged the adoption of that amendment. It was not to be supposed that every police-patél would be made a Conciliator, but it was not desirable that Government should be debarred from appointing persons who were in a position of influence in the villages simply because they were hereditary police-patéls.

With regard to the observations which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, he must say he could not quite understand how the amendment which he proposed was an alteration in the principle of the Bill. It might be so, but he did not see it himself. The principle of the Bill was conciliation, and the principle of conciliation was to bring the parties together before a person who was to act as Conciliator. That being the principle of the Bill, he looked upon this amendment as an additional step taken in furtherance of that principle. It was proposed under the advice of the Government of Bombay, given after an experience of a three years' working of the Act. It was not an "appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober," as had been suggested, but the opinion of the Bombay Government given in the dark *versus* the Bombay Government given after a great deal of light had been thrown on the subject. He thought that this amendment was not an alteration in principle: it was only an alteration in the procedure by which that principle would be carried out.

As to the fact of there not being evidence sufficient before the Council to prove whether the Conciliators had done well or not, MR. GIBBS admitted that there was not much information on that point in the letters of Dr. Pollen. But the Council must remember that with Dr. Pollen's report came up the reports of two of the Subordinate Judges, one of whom had a longer judicial experience than Dr. Pollen; and he was very strongly in favour of the measure which MR. GIBBS pressed the Council to accept. They must remember also that the Local Government did not form its opinion entirely on Dr. Pollen's report. If it did, this Council would be able to form exactly as good an opinion as the Bombay Government. But the Bombay Government had before them other papers and also the experience of a conference on this very point. At that conference were the Commissioner, the Special Judge and one, if not both, of the Subordinate Judges, together with the Members of Council. And the result of that conference was that the measure as originally laid before the Select Committee was approved, and this contained the clause which formed his (MR. GIBBS') amendment.

He did not think he need take up the time of the Council any longer in regard to this matter. He thought it was a matter in regard to which the Council ought to be guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government, which was, that the want of authority to enforce the attendance of parties seriously impeded the work of conciliation; and, for his own part, he did not think that the grant of such power was likely to be detrimental in any way. The Sarvajanik Sabhá recommended that the Conciliators should have power given to them to summon the defendant to appear, and if he failed to appear the Conciliator should have power to issue a warrant to compel attendance. There might be some doubt as to whether section 173 of the Penal Code did or did not apply to the case of Conciliators—whether they were or were not public servants; and therefore it was thought better to make the matter perfectly clear by a declaration that that section should be applicable to orders made by Conciliators, and this was proposed to be done by the alteration of the word "invite" to the word "direct." MR. GIBBS did not think that any harm was likely to occur to any body from the exercise of this power, and he thought that a provision of this sort was the more necessary, because, from his knowledge of the people of the Dekkhan, derived from an experience of many years, he knew that they were in the habit of disregarding the summonses of the Civil Courts to a very great extent. In three districts it had been found that, out of 80 per cent. of the money-suits, the defendants never appeared in something like 74, preferring that the decree should be passed *ex parte*. Thus, it would be seen that the people of the Dekkhan had got into a sort of chronic habit of not obeying summonses, and that was another reason for the enact-

ment of these provisions; for, unless both the parties appeared before the Conciliators, they would not carry out the work which it was intended they should do; the principle of the original Act being that, by the intervention of Conciliators, resort to the Civil Courts would be rendered unnecessary.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"It is quite evident, from the mere fact that the members of the Executive Government differ in opinion upon this question, that it must be one of considerable difficulty, and, at the same time, also that it is not one of very vital importance, because, if it was not difficult, they would be likely soon to come to an agreement upon it, and, if it had been a matter of very vital importance, they would have been bound to express an united opinion upon it.

"My own view is that, on the whole, it would be better to adopt the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs, and I am led to that opinion by the fact that the amendment is supported by the two members of this Council representing Bombay, and is consistent with the wishes expressed by the Government of Bombay. The Bill is of a local character, and would not have been brought forward in this Council if it had not been for special reasons, to which I need not advert: ordinarily, it would have been brought in in the Bombay Council, and there discussed with an amount of knowledge of local circumstances which it is impossible to obtain here; but, as that course has not been taken, we ought to look specially to the opinions expressed by the two able gentlemen who represent Bombay here, and to bear in mind that those views are in concurrence with the recommendations of the Bombay Government, who, as Mr. Gibbs has shown, have very carefully considered the various proposals connected with the present Bill. I am also the more confirmed in my opinion—though I do not take a very strong view on the matter one way or the other—that, on the whole, it would be better to accept the amendment of my hon'ble friend, because it appears to me that no objection whatever has been felt to this provision by the gentleman whose name has been frequently referred to in this discussion, and whose opinion on this question is of great importance—I mean Dr. Pollen. My hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert has quoted Dr. Pollen's report in support of his view, but the most recent paper that I find among these documents emanating from that learned person is a letter or report of his addressed to the Bombay Government, and dated the 14th of last November. In that report Dr. Pollen says—

"'When I was at Mahabaleshvar on the 1st instant, I had an opportunity of reading the Bill, and I then stated my opinion that it was a great improvement on the original draft, and that its provisions seemed adequately to meet all the requirements of the case; but, at the same time, I expressed a wish to have a further opportunity of examining the details of the Bill more deliberately, so as to guard, as far as possible, against the chances of any latent errors which on a cursory perusal might have escaped observation. I have now the honour to submit, in accordance with the instructions of Government, the following remarks on the sections of the Bill which seem to require special notice.'

"Then Dr. Pollen, having prosecuted that further inquiry, proceeded to make comments at considerable length upon the various sections of the Bill, but makes no comment, and takes no objection, to the section now under discussion. Under these circumstances, I am inclined to draw the inference that Dr. Pollen does not think that this section would work unsatisfactorily, and, looking to the weight of local opinion, so far as we have it before us in these papers, I shall give my vote in favour of Mr. Gibbs' amendment."

The question being put, the Council divided—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| The Hon'ble R. Miller. | The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans. |
| The Hon'ble T. C. Hope. | The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas. |
| The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley. | The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds. |
| Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson. | The Hon'ble Durga Charan Láhá. |
| Major the Hon'ble E. Baring. | The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán. |
| The Hon'ble J. Gibbs. | The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter. |
| His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. | The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád. |
| His Excellency the President. | The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite. |
| | The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. |
| | The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert. |

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS moved that after section 16 of the Bill the following section be inserted, namely :—

"16. (*1*) In section fifty-six, after the words 'for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed' the words 'and not being a person exempted from the operation of this section by a written order of the Collector' shall be inserted.

"(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"The Collector may make an order under this section where, in his opinion, the applicant for exemption is a person of sufficient education to conduct his own business."

He said :—

"I may premise that I make this suggestion not in opposition to the Select Committee, but because through an accident I have not had an opportunity of ventilating it through them.

"My object is to modify in some measure the extreme stringency of section fifty-six, which invalidates instruments executed by agriculturists unless '*written by or under the superintendence of*' a Village-Registrar. I wish to lay stress on the words '*written by or under the superintendence of*'.

"It seems to me a very serious disability to impose on the people, educated and uneducated alike, that no single agriculturist in all the area embraced by the Act shall ever be at liberty to conduct his own monetary business without the intervention of the Village-Registrar.

"My belief is that it is quite as repugnant to Asiatics as it is to Europeans to conduct all their little borrowings in public, and I know the experience of the Presidency in which I have served is, that agriculturists prefer to borrow at considerably higher interest from their own private banker to going before the public official, and that they show their repugnance to publicity and officialdom to be strong by practically having no recourse to them. Why then should we take away their option in the matter, and compel them to submit to the annoyance of opening out their affairs to public canvas at the Village-Registrar's office, where there will always be a goodly knot of people within sight and earshot while the deed is being dictated and written?

"But besides vexatiously disturbing the sensibilities of the people, this requirement about the Village-Registrar seems also to hamper their *business* arrangements; for deeds want drawing with some exactitude of phraseology, and it not unfrequently happens that the force of a certain stipulation is not fully comprehended till it takes shape in writing, and then it is objected to, and has to be discussed, and perhaps modified. Is it to be expected that, with a number of others waiting their turn with the Village-Registrar, the slow-witted will not be hurried, and the timid jostled, into agreeing to terms somewhat different from what they would have consented to if they had had sufficient time to consider them in the undisturbed privacy of their own verandah? And who will be the sufferer from the pressure of the circumstances of publicity and haste? Not the habitual money-lender accustomed to such surroundings, but the less tutored agriculturist. The very man, in short, whom it is intended to protect.

"In the case of such agriculturists as are quite as competent to draw their own instruments as the Village-Registrar is to draw them for them, it is surely an unnecessary interference with the liberty of the subject to compel them, nevertheless, to sit under the Village-Registrar; and it is not well, I think, to legislate with a view to keeping people in leading-strings after they desire to cast them aside: we should aim rather at encouraging a spirit of self-help. I think, therefore, that every one petitioning to be freed from such leading-strings, and known by the Revenue-authorities to be able to read and write, should be exempted by an order published in the District Gazette, or otherwise as may be locally preferred. The effect of such exemption from the requirements of the special Dekkhan Act would be to throw them on the general Indian Registration Act, 1877.

"I believe I am right in saying that the legal measure before us is avowedly for the temporary purpose of spanning the period of growth from what may be called the helpless childhood to the self-protecting manhood of the body of the agriculturists in the Dekkhan. If so, I would suggest that the law should carry in itself both an opening for such growth and an indication of its extent, so that we may know when the transition stage is sufficiently past to point to the withdrawal of special protection; otherwise, if that protection is continued too long, the day will come when the remedy—the very treatment that is being applied to the weakness of the child—may be injurious to the growth of the man. I think that, if we allow such raiyats as wish it and are competent to be exempted in the way I propose, we shall see the number of exempted persons gradually increasing, and have some gauge of their relative numbers to the agriculturists still protected under section 56. We shall have some practical gauge, too, of their preferences, whether they are for protection or for exemption.

"But apart from the agriculturists, just one word may be said about the Village-Registrar. The Act makes him compulsorily legal draughtsman, and sole draughtsman too, to the whole community. Surely, it is only in a very primitive village that he can possibly be equal to the task. With the improvement of agriculture and the increase of the outlay thereon, with the growth of wealth and its accustomed luxuries and sudden calls for aid, the money-transactions may well become so numerous as to swamp the Village-Registrar, and, long before he is so hopelessly swamped as to attract the attention of his superiors, he will probably have gone through the usual course of perfunctorily hurrying through his duties to the injury of the parties, and in nine cases out of ten, to the injury of that party, the agriculturist, whom he is supposed to be protecting. And if he abuses his powers, the raiyat is precluded from engaging any other legal draughtsman.

"In my proposal I have suggested the Collector as the exemptor, because I presume he has in his tahsíldárs or amíldárs and village officials the machinery for feeling into his every village, and I presume also that in such minor matters he can delegate his powers.

"To sum up, my Lord, I submit briefly that to invalidate instruments unless *written by or under the superintendence of* the Village-Registrar is to impose a serious disability on educated and uneducated alike, which may well be repugnant to the feelings of the agriculturists, hampering to their business and injurious to their advancement in self-help; that it may also become impracticable to the Village-Registrar and be abused by him; and that it is better to give the opening for growth and the gauge of growth which I have the honour to propose—such gauge and liberty running consistently with, and not counter to, the protective principle of the Act for such as still need that protection."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that he ought to point out to the hon'ble gentleman that he had altered his amendment as it originally stood in the paper, and that, under the rules, it was not open to him to have it considered now without the consent of the Council. His EXCELLENCY thought that, in order to put the discussion on a proper footing, that consent should be obtained.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, as His Lordship had pointed out, the Council was under some slight disadvantage owing to the wording of this amendment having been altered at the last moment. He would be the last to wish to take any mere technical advantage, but there was a more serious objection to the amendment. It was an amendment which went against the principle of the original Act. A prominent principle of that Act was a system of village-registration of all documents, and it was not within the scope and the object of the present Bill to alter the original Act in any important particular. He therefore submitted that the amendment was inadmissible. But it might perhaps be desirable that he should in a few words mention to the Council that the amendment corresponded in substance with a suggestion

which had been made by the Puna Sarvajanik Sabhá in their memorial on this Bill. The Select Committee had considered that suggestion very carefully, and had unanimously come to the conclusion that it was, for a variety of reasons, inadmissible. He did not know whether he could now effectively state those reasons, because they were so numerous, nor did he know whether he would be in order in speaking in detail against an amendment which was contrary to the principle of the Bill; but he might perhaps be permitted to mention briefly a few of those objections. On what principle was the Collector to exercise this discretion of exempting particular persons? How was he to ascertain that a man could read or write, or was sufficiently educated to dispense with the assistance of the Village-Registrar and to manage his own affairs? Was he to have a particular man brought before him and examine him to ascertain whether he was intelligent, and was a man's right to exemption to depend on the mere chance opinion of some Collector, who possibly could not speak the language well, formed in the course of a conversation of five minutes? MR. HOPE ventured to suggest that it would be impossible to exercise such a discretion in an intelligent and reasonable manner, or, if it was exercised notwithstanding, it might be exercised so as to give rise to favoritism and abuse. Again, suppose the exemption was not to be given to individuals on application, then was there to be a general examination of the whole district? If, on the one hand, the exemption was to be given to individuals,—to the men who went up to the Collector, and not to all,—we should make a distinction between man and man; on the other hand, if the power of exemption was to be exercised with reference to a whole district, the Act would impose an obligation on the Collector which it would be utterly impossible for him to perform. Further, suppose the Collector had given exemption to a particular person, and, when the matter came under litigation, the man who was thus exempted denied that he could read and write, and averred that some other man must have been substituted for him before the Collector. Suppose, again, the man who was exempted was dead. Were his relatives to be called to depose whether he could read and write, or to what extent he could do so? MR. HOPE could enumerate many other practical objections of this kind. But another difficulty was that these exceptions would totally destroy the value of registration. At present, when a person was asked to lend money on the security of land or to take part in any transaction connected with it, he could examine the register and ascertain whether the land was in any way encumbered with previous transactions. But under the proposed amendment the whole of the registers would become unreliable, and a man would have to ascertain not only whether there was any previous recorded transaction connected with the land, but whether any of the various parties who had held it from the time of the last known transaction had been exempted by the Collector or not. Moreover, MR. HOPE would point out that there were a good many other advantages to be secured by this village-registration, besides the mere protection of the actual executants who could not read and write, such as the publicity of the transaction and security against extortionate terms.

He regretted that, for these reasons on the merits, no less than on the technical objection, he must oppose this amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said he concurred with his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope in opposing this amendment. Agreeing, as he did, with the admirable principles which the mover of the amendment had laid down for guiding legislation on such subjects generally, still those principles, he regretted to say, were scarcely applicable to a Bill of this nature; this being a Bill to meet a peculiar and exceptional set of circumstances, in regard to which special legislation was undertaken on lines very different from those on which measures of an ordinary kind were based. He would not repeat the practical objections which had been taken by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, but the main objection which he took to the amendment was the period at which it was proposed. The Council could not accept it without knowing whether it was capable of being worked practically, and what its effect would be. The Government of Bombay was most anxious that this Bill should be passed in the course of this month.

But if this measure was taken into consideration and the passing of the Bill deferred in order to ascertain the opinion of the Bombay Government on the proposal, the effect would be to throw back the operation of the measure, and the whole of the cold season, in which the work of inspection and instruction was done, would be lost. He agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that it was rather difficult to consider the amendment, because the exact way in which it was proposed to work it was not made perceptible from the manner in which the amendment was drawn, and the Council could not say how the scheme would work without consulting the Bombay Government.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he quite sympathised with the desire of the hon'ble mover of the amendment to make the Act more elastic, but he agreed with his hon'ble colleague Sir Steuart Bayley that it was impossible to accept the amendment at this stage of the proceedings.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he agreed with the remarks of his hon'ble colleague on his right (Mr. Ilbert). He did not think it would be possible to make the proposed amendment now, as it would undoubtedly necessitate a further reference to the Bombay Government; it was contrary to their feelings and wishes upon the subject; and it was introduced at the eleventh hour. With all due respect, therefore, to the arguments of his hon'ble friend Mr. Thomas in favour of it, he should certainly recommend the Council not to accept the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS said in reply that, while not wishing, after what had been said, to press his amendment at this date, he would like to say just a few words to show that it was not quite so unworkable as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill seemed to think. He was not proposing anything open to objection as contrary to the principle of the Bill; he was not proposing to do away with village-registration, but only to make individual exemptions. In reply to the objection that the Collector would be unable to cope with the numbers if everybody in a village came up to him for exemption, he would observe that he had already said that he presumed the Collector would delegate the duty to his subordinates. In the Presidency from which MR. THOMAS had come, this work could be done with ease through the taluq and village officials. As regarded the amount of education necessary to qualify for this exemption, he considered that being able to read and write would be sufficient, and he did not understand how exemptions made on this ground could be looked upon in the light of "favoritism." As to the objection that the grant of these exemptions would destroy the completeness of the village-registers, he would reply that the only effect would be to make the sub-registry more perfect, and the village-registers would gradually give way to the registration effected under the general Indian Registration Act, 1877, which registration was presumed to be sufficient; for, if it was not, the Indian Registration Act must be admitted to be defective. Under that Act, it was not required that these documents should *be written by or under the superintendence of* the village-registrar; it was simply required that they should be attested and recorded, and that was all he asked for in favour of the educated.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said—"My Lord, I regret that I must inflict upon the Council some remarks which, I fear, may be somewhat tedious. I find, however, that certain misapprehensions are so prevalent, and the absence of definite information is so very marked, that it is necessary, in order that the Act should stand fairly in public opinion, to give some explanation regarding its working up to the present time.

"The original Act was passed in October 1879; a small number of village-munsifs, about 138, were appointed between January and August 1880; the new Subordinate Judges' Courts were not constituted till 1st June 1880. No Conciliators were nominated until between the 1st May and 1st August

of that year. Village-Registrars were constituted from March 1st, 1880; but it soon became apparent that the rules and instructions for them had been insufficient and unsuitable, as far as old deeds were concerned; difficulties accumulated in that respect—accumulated till they became insurmountable; the repeal of section 71 of the Act, abandoning in despair the registration of old mortgages, was deferred till October 1881; and the documents in hand have only lately been pretty well cleared off. On the same occasion (by Act XXIII of 1881) some doubts of interpretation were settled, and verbal improvements made.

"Consequently, the year 1881 was the first year throughout which even the machinery of the Act was in tolerably complete order, while some of its most important provisions are not, as the present Bill testifies, in operation up to the present day. What I wish to point out is that, until effect has been given to the whole Act, and the results during at least a year or two have been ascertained, the measure cannot be said to have received even an approach to a fair trial.

"The instructions of the Secretary of State were that the relief of the Dekkhan raiyat should be effected by a 'comprehensive measure,' which should provide Courts more accessible, more absolute, less technical, less dilatory and less expensive than the present ones; and should also mitigate 'the extreme severity of the law on debtors' and extend the powers of the Judges 'to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.' In accordance with these instructions, coupled with some of the recommendations made by the Dekkhan Riots Commission, the Act of 1879 contemplated five main amendments of the existing conditions, namely:—Courts having larger powers over smaller areas than before; improved control over such Courts; improved procedure; absolute relief of insolvents under certain circumstances; and protective measures, such as conciliation between disputants previous to litigation. Under the first of these heads, the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the four districts to which the Act applied were increased from 24 to 36. Six months afterwards, however, the Bombay Government, observing a large falling off in the number of suits filed, took away seven out of the twelve Additional Judges and combined their jurisdictions with the adjacent ones; moreover, some other Subordinate Judges were employed for part of the year out of their proper charges. This has necessarily somewhat interfered with the fulfilment of the intention of the Act, in the matter of bringing the administration of justice nearer to the homes of the people. Moreover, the falling off in the institution of suits proved merely temporary. The result has consequently been that arrears have accumulated, and rose from 1,100 in January 1880 to 3,658 in January 1882. I am glad to say that the Bombay Government have now determined to restore at once five out of the seven Subordinate Judges whom they had withdrawn. Another measure coming under the first head was the establishment of village-munsifs with a jurisdiction in money-suits not exceeding Rs. 10. The fact that these munsifs are chiefly resorted to by the non-agricultural classes need excite no surprise, for it was well known, and was stated in my speech in 1879, that the bulk of the suits disposed of by village-munsifs in Madras are not suits between raiyats. Still, no doubt, a certain number of such suits do come before these Courts. At that time I myself was not in favour of the establishment of village-munsifs, and in my original draft of the Bill I did not provide for them; but Sir Richard Temple considered it very desirable to make an advance in the direction of giving these petty judicial powers, and they were therefore inserted. I did not expect much good, but I feared no harm from them. I am, however, glad, in the present instance, to sit on the stool of repentance, for I find that the institution has had a popularity and success which I never anticipated. Mr. Ranadé, who is one of the Native assistants of the Special Judge, Dr. Pollen, reports that 'there can be no doubt of the popularity of this office, and the inhabitants of several places have applied for the services of such officers.' As regards their efficiency, Dr. Pollen reported last year that 'most of the village-munsifs are respectable and intelligent men, and have done their work and kept the records in a satisfactory manner.' And, again this year, he has given testimony of a similar character. Moreover, the fact speaks for itself, that, although there were only 138 munsifs in 1880 and 136 in 1881, they disposed of 2,866 suits in

the first year and 2,934 in the second. I may also mention, as an indirect proof which the statistics afford of the excellent effect of these new Courts, that the number of suits below Rs. 10 in value filed in the ordinary Subordinate Judges' Courts has fallen to 521, or $\frac{1}{6}$th of the total number, instead of $\frac{1}{6}$th or more at which it used to stand. It is evident, therefore, that these institutions supply a much-felt want in the settlement of disputes. I am glad to say that the Bombay Government intend to take special measures to find out a larger number of gentlemen competent to hold the office of village-munsif than have already come to notice.

"With reference to the second head, namely, improved control over the Courts, it will be remembered that the Act of 1879 substituted for appeal a system of revision by the Special Judge and two Assistant Judges subordinate to him. This reform, which received at the time the approval of Mr. Justice Melvill and four other Judges of the Bombay High Court, has amply justified the expectations which were formed of it. I will not weary the Council by long quotations from Dr. Pollen's reports. Suffice it to say that, during the year, he and his assistants scrutinized 75 per cent. of the cases instead of 30 per cent., which I had considered a sufficient percentage for the exercise of a proper control in lieu of the system of appeal, under which only 3 per cent. used to come to notice. The cases actually taken up for revision amounted to 2 per cent. On this subject Dr. Pollen says:—

"'The people are showing themselves keenly sensitive of the advantages of the revision system, which provides a surer and more constant, as well as a cheaper, safeguard against injustice and error than that afforded by the costlier and more tedious process of appeal which, as a rule, was a luxury which only the rich were able to indulge in.'

"Turning next to the improved procedure provided under the Act, one provision, intended to shorten the duration of suits, relates to their disposal at the first hearing as far as possible. The result has been that the average period has been brought to 3 months and 9 days. But that is still too high an average. I trust that further efforts will be made to reduce the time. Various causes of delay are mentioned, but over-formality and technicality are still the chief. Dr. Pollen states that —

"'It rarely happens, even in the simplest cases, that the personal attendance of the plaintiff is required less than six times in the progress of a suit; and on most of these occasions it is only to perform some purely formal or ministerial duty.'

"That is a burden which, in the absence of the simplified procedure which, I trust, will some day relieve the whole of India, every effort ought to be made to lighten under the special powers of the Act.

"Another important change in procedure was that for suppressing *ex parte* decisions by means of requiring the Court to examine the defendant. The result of this has been a complete success, for whereas under the old law *ex parte* decrees used to be passed in from 54 to 74 per cent. of all suits, and in from 93 to 97 per cent. of money-suits only, the proportion is now only about 6 per cent. On this subject a high authority in England has written to me a few remarks which are so expressive that, with the permission of His Excellency the President, I will read them to the Council—

"'Although considerable improvement in its working is possible, I am sure that the Act has already effected great good. It has, it is quite clear, effected its principal object; it has rendered it possible for the indebted raiyat to get a hearing and fair justice. I see that the result of contested suits was that claims were cut down 25 per cent. It is not the amount of the reduction (although that is not insignificant) which is of importance; it is the fact that for the first time the debtor's case has been gone into. The effect of this on the relations between creditor and debtor must be immense and beneficial.'

"The next question connected with procedure relates to pleaders. As pleaders have been admitted by the Act of 1881 in petty suits, the Government of Bombay now propose to adopt Dr. Pollen's recommendation and appoint Government pleaders experimentally in a certain number of taluqas, so that the raiyats may not be put to expense in consequence of the alteration of the law.

"One of the most important points in which the Act effected an alteration is in respect of the well-known operation called 'going behind the bond.'

The new provisions have been applied in about 25 per cent. of suits, and are estimated to have effected an average abatement of 26 per cent. in claims. Dr. Pollen remarks that—

"'There has been no violent or radical change. Debtors are not unfrequently dissatisfied at the small results in their favour, and creditors on the whole are fairly satisfied. * * * The Subordinate Judges all speak in the highest terms of the general operations of the three sections referred to; and I fully share their opinions, regarding, as I do, these sections as being the most important and successful part of the whole Act.'

"With reference to the provisions in the present Bill regarding management of insolvents' land by the Collector, no remarks in addition to those made on previous occasions are necessary. But I am glad to be able to state that the Government of Bombay have accepted my suggestion to appoint a special officer to go thoroughly into the question, to draw up a set of rules of a really practical character, and to take other measures for ensuring that these provisions shall not be allowed to remain a dead-letter.

"Upon the question of conciliation I have already said so much that I need not trouble the Council with more than two figures, namely, that, in the first year of the operation of the Act, 10,195 disputes, and in the second year 14,146, were settled by the Conciliators without resort to the Civil Courts. I consider this to be a highly satisfactory result, and one which fully justifies the establishment of the institution.

"There is one further point to which I ought to allude, and that is the question of how far the relations between raiyats and saukárs have been affected by the Act, which was regarded by some persons as being such a terrible engine for oppression of the latter. On this point I do not wish to be tedious. I will merely put before the Council what Dr. Pollen and the Inspector-General of Registration have said on the subject. Dr. Pollen says—

"'It does not, therefore, seem to be the case that the saukárs invariably insist upon getting sale-deeds or mortgage-deeds passed to them before making advances. * * * But there has been a considerable decrease in the sale of general stamps, which makes it clear that comparatively few documents were executed in the year under report (1881).'

"Confirmation upon this point is also obtained from the Registrar-General of Assurances, who reports thus of 1880—

"'As far as can be judged from the returns received, the saukárs have proved themselves willing to lend to all those whose credit is good. * * * When questioned, several Natives of different classes told me that it is more difficult for the agricultural classes to get money than formerly, but, when asked to explain, they were generally obliged to agree that this only related to those whose credit was not high at any time; and, even admitting that this Act has made it more difficult than formerly to borrow, may not this very fact be of future benefit to the people, by making them more provident, and careful to spend less on ceremonies and extravagancies, which were recklessly indulged in when money was more plentiful?'

"In short, the Inspector-General held that there was no foundation for the statement which had been made that 'credit has been extinguished and capitalists have closed their business.' I myself always anticipated, and stated in 1879, that possibly a certain amount of pressure might at first be occasioned, but I held that it would be confined to those who were not really entitled to receive credit at all, and that the Act would not bring about any difficulty to obtain money in the case of those who might legitimately borrow. As I said in my first speech in 1879, I have no faith in the virtue of 'unlimited tick.'

"In conclusion, I must remark that the introduction of a measure so new in principle as well as detail has necessarily met with extraordinary difficulties. The interests of money-lenders and pleaders, the prejudices of some judicial officers, the intricacies of legal interpretation, the stupidity or corruption of some of the inferior agents, the ignorance of the people of their own best interests and the clamour of adverse *doctrinaires*—eager to draw conclusions before facts were available—all were against it. But I submit that, in order to succeed in all respects, the Act needs no modification in its general and broad principles and no essential change in the method of procedure; nothing except a few legislative touches to make its meaning more clear or its machinery more

complete, and finally, a little of that virtue which so few seem inclined to exercise in its behalf—the virtue of patience."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—

"My Lord,—At the last meeting of this Council it was announced that, among other improvements in procedure, the Reports of the Select Committees would be fuller than heretofore. I am not aware whether the Report now under consideration may be regarded as illustrative of the new rule. But its clear statement of the difficulties with which the Committee have had to contend, and of the reasons which guided them to their conclusions, are very welcome to one who, like myself, questions some of the principles involved. I understand from the Select Committee's Report, and from the speeches of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that, in voting for the particular amendments now proposed, we do not express any opinion either as to the soundness of the general principles involved, or as to the adequacy of the original Act to cope with the evils which it was intended to cure. In 1879, the Government decided that the Dekkhan peasantry had sunk into such a depth of distress as to demand legislation of an exceptional character. The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act was accordingly passed to free the cultivators, under certain conditions, from their burden of debt to the money-lenders. It was a novel device in Indian legislation, and its supporters claim—and justly claim—that all reasonable facilities shall be given for the proper working of the measure. Obscurities of interpretation, and imperfections in mechanism, are inevitable incidents of so complicated a legislative experiment. I think, therefore, that those who, like myself, entertain doubts as to the adequacy of the original Act, should support the technical amendments now declared necessary for its effective operation. For it will be impossible to call in question the adequacy of the original Act until it has had a fair trial.

"But, my Lord, I do not think that even the present amendments will give the Act a fair trial. From the papers before the Council, those amendments seem to have been suggested by the Report for the year 1881, of Dr. Pollen, the chief Special Judge entrusted with the administration of the Act. The amendments now before the Council, however, deal with only a small part of the evils which the Special Judge brings to light, and which the Relief Act is intended to remedy. The difficulty which the Special Judge and his subordinates have to encounter in their efforts to bring substantial relief to the cultivators, is not merely a technical difficulty, nor can it be removed by technical amendments, however skilfully contrived. Permit me to explain my meaning by quoting a paragraph from the chief Special Judge's report:—

"'The inquiries made by the Subordinate Judges while on circuit, concerning the condition of the agriculturists in a few selected villages, have led to the accumulation of a mass of valuable information which I have not yet had leisure properly to digest. The general conclusions, however, to which the information points, seem to be (1) that the ryots are overburdened with an intolerable load of paper-debt outstanding against them; and (2) that in average years, the ordinary Dekkhan ryot does not gain enough from the produce of his fields to pay the Government assessment, and to support himself and his family throughout the year; so that really no margin is left for the payment of his debts.'

"The fundamental difficulty of bringing relief to the Dekkhan peasantry, as stated by the chief Special Judge entrusted with the task, is, therefore, that the Government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator 'to support himself and his family throughout the year.' Be it remembered that this is the state of the peasantry, not in time of famine, but in ordinary seasons. In another paragraph, he thus describes the state of the tenant under one of his Subordinate Judges:—

"'During the last two years, although the crops have been in most parts fairly good, the very low prices that prevail leave no margin of profit to the cultivator. He can, perhaps, pay the Government assessment and support his family for a portion of the year.'

"'For a portion of the year,' my Lord. If the Government assessment reduces the cultivator to this condition after a 'fairly good' harvest, what must be his misery in the seasons of distress which afflict the Dekkhan every few years?

The Special Judge is the chief officer responsible for bringing relief under the Act to these unhappy people. The measures of relief which he suggests consist partly of technical amendments in the Act, and partly of substantive amendments in the revenue-system. The technical amendments are now before the Council, and I have much pleasure in supporting them, as I would support any proposal necessary to give the Act a fair trial. But the substantial amendments suggested by the chief Special Judge in the same Report have not been circulated to the Council, and, with your Lordship's permission, I shall read a single paragraph containing the most important of them :—

"'Much may be done for the insolvent raiyat of the Dekkhan by modifications in the present rigorous system of collecting the assessment, by more liberal and elastic rules for the grant and recovery of takkavi advances and, perhaps, by the gradual introduction of agricultural banks. When prices are very low, the fixed cash assessment presses on the people with undue severity; when prices are high, they hardly feel the pressure. When crops fail, and at the same time prices are low, they find it as hard to pay Government as to pay their saukárs. The adoption of a sliding scale of charges would be productive, I think, of much good. I feel convinced, from the experience I have gained in these districts during the last two years, that a rigid revenue-system is not suited to a deeply-indebted and practically insolvent peasantry, which lives truly from hand to mouth.'

"It may be argued that, although the system is rigid, it is nevertheless based on a fair average of good years with bad. But it is precisely this system of fixing a hard-and-fast line, based on a general average, which the Special Judge declares to be unsuited to the Dekkhan. A witness before the Dekkhan Riots' Commission illustrated the case by a short Native story. A man, he said, once wished to ford a river, and set to work to ask the passers-by as to the depth of the stream at various spots in its course. He found from one, that it was ten feet deep at a certain place; from a second, three feet at another place, and so on. Having thus collected a large body of statistics, he struck an average, and finding the mean depth was only four feet, he boldly jumped into the river. But unfortunately, the channel happened to be seven feet deep at that particular spot, and he was drowned.

"My Lord, on the one hand, we are told that the Dekkhan peasantry are so hopelessly plunged in misery and debt, that a special insolvent law is necessary to free them from their private creditors—the money-lenders. On the other hand, we find that the Revenue-officers have, during the past ten years, greatly enhanced the land-assessment in these afflicted districts. The Government has sent forth one set of officers to absolve the cultivators from the loans which they have borrowed from private individuals; and, almost with the same breath, it launches another set of officers to collect a largely-enhanced rental from the cultivators. I do not wish to open the question of the Bombay revenue-system or its enhancements at present. The Dekkhan Riots' Commission Report is now several years old. It is absolutely necessary, in order to arrive at a just view of the case, to know how far the Government has adopted the measures recommended by the Commission, and what steps it has taken to carry them out. For, when we are asked to vote for certain technical amendments suggested by the Chief Judge's Report, we cannot shut our eyes to the painful substantive facts also disclosed in that Report. It may be that a perfectly good defence is forthcoming for the enhancements. But I do earnestly press on your Lordship's Government the necessity of a full and fair enquiry into this matter. I had hoped that a promise of such an enquiry would have been contained in the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I shall rejoice if, before the debate closes, some member of your Lordship's Government will give such a pledge. For I feel convinced that this Bill, with its technical amendment, only skims the surface of the evil; and that substantial relief will not reach the Dekkhan peasant under this or any other Act until an impartial enquiry is granted, not only into his obligations to his private creditors, but into the burdens imposed upon him by the State.

"There are other reasons which render such an enquiry desirable. The peasantry of the Dekkhan, and, indeed, the Mahrattas of all classes in the Dekkhan, have been suffering from economic causes sufficient to break the spirits and to ruin the fortunes of any race. Seventy-four years ago, when the Mahrattas

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and the peasantry of the Dekkhan passed under our Government, they had five great sources of livelihood. The economic and political changes brought about by British Rule have deprived them of four of these sources and left them only one. In the first place, the Mahratta race had, during nearly two centuries, derived a large, although a fluctuating, income from war. Its pillaging invasions of wealthier provinces were reduced to a system of strictly mercantile adventure, which enriched alike the fort of the chief and the cottage of the peasant. For the Dekkhan hordes were not the accidental product of any single leader, but the natural result of an overflowing peasant population under the guidance of a hereditary administrative caste. The secret of the Mahratta Power was a great standing army of cultivators, who fed themselves off their own fields in intervals of peace, and plundered their commissariat from the enemy in time of war. Their second source of income was Administration. Throughout the greater part of India the Mahrattas made a fixed demand of one-fourth, or *chauth*, on the provincial revenues; and organised this annual process of plunder into an administrative system. The peasant spearman of the Dekkhan was followed by the Mahratta scribe; ample employment existed for both; and tributary streams of silver poured into the Puna treasury from many distant provinces. A century ago, the Mahrattas were draining India of its wealth from Delhi to Haidarábad, and from the delta of Orissa to the Gulf of Cambay. Their third source of income was a great carrying trade by pack-bullocks, partly from north to south, but chiefly down the Ghâts from the Dekkhan to the coast. The railway has destroyed this trade as completely as British rule has put a stop to internal wars and the Mahratta *chauth*. Their fourth source of income consisted of domestic and local manufactures—hereditary handloom industries, now borne down by Manchester competition, as the old pack-bullock has disappeared before the railway. Their fifth source of income was the tillage of their own fields. Seventy-four years of British Rule have stripped the Dekkhan Mahrattas and the Dekkhan peasantry of the first four means of livelihood, and crowded the whole population into the last. For a time, the land responded to the extra labour given to it, and Settlement-officers rejoiced in the statistics of increased cultivation. But they forgot that extended cultivation, without capital, means a falling back upon inferior soils and a harder struggle for life. Sir George Wingate, the most illustrious of the Bombay Survey Settlement-officers, thus wrote in 1841—

"'There can be little doubt that the over-estimate of the capabilities of the Dekkhan, formed and acted upon by our early Collectors, drained the country of its agricultural capital, and accounts in a great measure for the poverty and distress in which the cultivating population has ever since been plunged.'

"These words, written by the highest official authority on the subject, describes the condition of the Dekkhan peasantry forty years ago when the process of decay was only half accomplished. Permit me to quote the statement of the great Dekkhan Association ('the Sarvajanik Sabhá'), issued last July, now that the decay is more complete:—'Confining our remarks for the present to the Kopergaum taluqa, the first point we wish to press upon the notice of Government relates to the fact that, as in 1876-77, with the failure of the rabi crops last year, nearly half the inhabitants of the taluqa found it necessary to leave the villages. In the 27 villages visited by the Agent, out of a normal population of 19,850 souls, it was found that there were 9,450 villagers left in the villages, while the rest had gone into the Nizám's territory and Khandesh to earn their livelihood. In the same manner, in these 27 villages, the number of agricultural cattle was 6,830, out of which number about 2,000 cattle alone were left in the villages in March last, while the others had to be driven away for want of fodder into the Nizám's territory. The 27 villages visited by the Agent represent one-fourth of the whole taluqa in area and revenue. It follows, therefore, that, with the first sign of distress, more than half the people and three-quarters of the cattle have no stock to fall back upon;' that half the inhabitants of the tract under report have to leave their villages, and that two-thirds of the cattle must be driven away to the foreign territory of the Nizám.

"My Lord, I do not offer this description of the tract reported on as a picture of the entire Dekkhan. I sincerely hope that it is not a true picture of

the entire Dekkhan. Nor do I blame the Bombay Revenue authorities for this intense destitution of the people, or in any way prejudge the difficult questions as to the assessment. For I have shown that economic causes are at work, which would have stripped the Dekkhan cultivators of their former prosperity, quite independently of the Revenue authorities or of the rates of assessment. But there is abundant evidence in the report of the Dekkhan Riots' Commission, in the debates upon the Relief Act of 1879, and in the very Report of the special Judge on which the present amendments are based, to prove that misery and destitution are widely spread throughout the Dekkhan. There is proof that, while the State has stepped in to annul the debts of the cultivator to his private creditors, it has greatly enhanced its own demands for rent upon his fields. There is proof to show that, in the opinion of the people, of their representative Association, and of distinguished officers, this increase of the Government demand is the last straw that has broken the cultivator's back. Whether this statement be true or not, there is abundant ground for a searching enquiry into the economic and fiscal condition of the Dekkhan peasant—an enquiry not postponed to some indefinite date, but conducted concurrently with the operations of the amended Relief Act, which will, I trust, be passed to-day. It is not possible to solve a great political question of this sort by shelving it. I have lately had an opportunity of conversing with several of the Judges engaged in the administration of the Act, and with many other persons, both official and non-official, in the Dekkhan. I feel certain that nothing short of a full and complete enquiry will satisfy either the necessities of the case or the just claims of the people."

The Hon'ble Mahárájá SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said:—

"Not having any personal knowledge of the peculiar circumstances of the province, I confess I do not feel myself in a position to speak with any degree of assurance on the questions now before the Council. I deem it due, however, to submit that there is certainly a very widespread impression abroad that, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the Government to ameliorate the condition of the raiyats of the Dekkhan, their exertions have not met with sufficient success, inasmuch as the root of the evil lies not so much in the extortion of the mahájans as in the pressure of the over-assessment of the Government demand on the raiyats—a fact which has been so ably stated by my hon'ble friend the last speaker. Besides, fear is entertained that the additional protection intended to be extended to the raiyats may throw additional difficulties in his way in raising money when in need; for naturally the mahájans will fight shy of all loan-transactions, having to work under such risks and rigid restrictions as the Act will impose. I would, therefore, give my humble support to the proposal for a full enquiry into the state of the raiyats of the Dekkhan, with special reference to the assessment and realisation of the Government revenue, as has been suggested by my hon'ble friend Dr. Hunter."

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE had a few words to say on the amendments which this Bill proposed to make in the original Act. He referred chiefly to those contained in sections 7, 9 and 10 of the Bill before the Council. These amendments were in principle merely verbal, and affected sections 19, 22 and 29 of the original Act. Section 19 gave power to the Court to direct that insolvency-proceedings should be taken with reference to an indebted raiyat in cases which came before it. Section 22 gave a Court, when passing a decree against an agriculturist or at any subsequent time, power to direct the Collector to take possession of the debtor's land, and manage the same for the benefit of the creditor for seven years; and section 29 gave the Court similar powers in the case of an insolvent. The Select Committee had agreed to amendments which inserted words making it more clear that the Court had the power in its discretion, and without being moved by a party to the case, of directing these proceedings to be taken. He had no objection to these amendments, and he should have had nothing more to say if it had not been for some remarks which his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had made in the course of his

speech and in a note which he had written, which was to be found printed as Paper No. 1 relating to the Bill. It was evident from the expressions used in this note, and also from the speech which he made in connection with the original Act in 1879, that the Hon'ble Mr. Hope laid great stress on the clauses to which MR. CROSTHWAITE had referred, and that he considered them the key-stone of the Bill. He said in his note :—

"In short, what the Act contemplates is a compensatory system. If the creditor was, on the one hand, to have his bonds questioned, his accounts discredited and his power of imprisonment taken away, he was, on the other, to receive the benefit for seven years of all that could be got out of the land by efficient Collector's management, the debtor being declared an insolvent if necessary."

These sections were, in fact, the gilding of the pill, the jam to induce the creditor to swallow the dose, and they had failed to effect the purpose intended. They had not in fact "worked at all—well or ill," as was shown in Dr. Pollen's report. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope attributed this failure to the supine attitude of the judges—to that taint of original sin, that infection of nature, which doth remain even in judges regenerated by a contemplation of the provisions of the Dekkhan Relief Act. Accordingly, it was not only with the object of making their powers clear to them, but of pressing or forcing them to use those powers, that these amendments had been advocated by the Hon'ble Member. It appeared from his hon'ble friend's note that that might be presumed to be his purpose, and that he intended that the Courts should resort very largely to the use of the discretionary power which the legislature had given them. This would appear from paragraphs 29 and 30 of the Hon'ble Member's note. He wrote—

"If the Courts had vigorously used their powers to require management by the Collector, the rules would soon have been forced into existence"—

referring to the rules which the Local Government was empowered to make for working these provisions through the Revenue-officers. Again, he wrote, with reference to a remark made by Dr. Pollen in his report—

"The Court *is* empowered already, but its powers must be expressed more fully, and the duty of using them must be explicitly laid upon it."

In fact, the failure which had occurred in the working of this part of the Act was attributed to the supineness of the Courts. Now, MR. CROSTHWAITE wished to guard against the supposition that, for his own part, in acceding to these amendments, he in any way acquiesced in his hon'ble friend's view of the case as expounded in this note. He thought the use of these sections should be left entirely to the discretion of the Courts, and that there was no reason to believe that, in the restricted effect hitherto given to them, the Courts were actuated otherwise than by a wise discretion. The reasons for the failure of these well-intentioned measures laid, in his opinion, much deeper. He would not dwell on the danger of pressing the Courts to take action and force debtors who were naturally unwilling, and who were not pressed to take this step by their creditors, to pass through the Insolvency Courts. He was more concerned with the point that, if these sections were to be worked in the way it was proposed, some steps should be taken to see that the working of them should not put any undue stress either on the Revenue-officers or on the raiyats of the Dekkhan. The law empowered the Court to direct the Collector to manage the debtor's land for seven years. In the ordinary sense of management, it would be impossible to apply these sections to thousands of raiyats whose holdings averaged about 20 acres. But, as was evident from his speech on introducing the Dekkhan Relief Bill in 1879, the interpretation which his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope put on the term "management" was something very different. His intention was that the Collector should leave the raiyat in possession of the land, and should impose on him a rack-rent, and collect it by all the powers, short of selling the land, which the revenue procedure gave to the Collector for the purpose of getting in the Government revenue. Now, it was impossible to weigh the effect of such a measure apart from the consideration of the amount of the nett produce enjoyed by an average raiyat in the Dekkhan. Unless the Council was prepared to say that, in the

majority of cases, there was a surplus left to the raiyat over and above what was necessary for the maintenance of his family, which the law obliged the Collector to set aside, and over and above the Government revenue, which was a first charge on the land,—unless there was a steady surplus left after meeting these two charges,—it would certainly cause serious difficulties if these sections were used in an indiscriminate manner. And, therefore, MR. CROSTHWAITE thought it right to say that, when this matter was before the Select Committee, as far as he was concerned, these verbal alterations were merely made to show that the Courts had a discretion under the law.

With reference to the question whether or not the raiyats had a surplus after meeting the two charges to which he had referred, he was entitled to call attention to a paper which was presented to the Council yesterday, and which purported to show the position of the people in the Dekkhan districts. He had looked through the reports of Government and other papers to see what represented the sum left to the Collector to meet the raiyat's debts after providing for the maintenance of his family and paying the Government revenue, but he had been saved from further trouble by this paper which bore the well-known name of Mr. Lee-Warner. It appeared from this that, on the average, the Government assessment was "less than half the nett produce,—more perhaps in very bad lands,—but far less in better lands even where the cultivation is poor." With these data to go upon, and knowing, as they were told before by the Hon'ble Mover in his speech in this Council on the 17th July 1879, that the average Government assessment on poor land was 7 annas, while on good land it was 12 annas, MR. CROSTHWAITE arrived at the result that the average nett produce on bad land was not more than 14 annas or 1 rupee, and on good land about 24 annas, or say even 2 rupees. If the average holding of a raiyat in the Dekkhan was, as he believed it was, about twenty acres, and the Government assessment was about half the nett produce, it seemed probable that the whole surplus left to the average cultivator in an ordinary year would not be more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. So that, although it might be true—and he was quite ready to accept the assurances of the Bombay Revenue-officers that it was true—that the revenue was light, still it was plain that, owing to the poverty of the soil and smallness of the holdings, the margin left to come and go on, to meet fluctuations of price and production, was very small. Under those circumstances, MR. CROSTHWAITE thought that nothing ought to be left unsaid to guard against the supposition that it was desired that the Courts should act in an indiscriminating manner in the application of these sections. He now wished to recall to the recollection of the Council the speeches which were made in 1879 in reference to the revenue-system as affecting the Dekkhan and in connection with this Bill. He would confine himself to a quotation from the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope himself, who said—

"To our revenue-system must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat . . . It seems likely that indebtedness arising mainly from other causes . . . has been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two to five years, the raiyat would have time to re-adjust his expenses to his means, instead of being taken by surprise and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realizes on his produce, instead of falling sometimes too early and sometimes too late, and so the land-revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery might be avoided . . . Moreover, though the system of taking revenue in kind, besides involving the injustice of assessment on the gross produce, instead of the nett, is so open to fraud when adopted on a large scale as to be impracticable, its object might be attained, in localities subject to drought, by such suspension of the revenue-demand as to spread over three or four years according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period. Finally, in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay settlements."

There was no need to detain the Council by further quotations from the speeches made in 1879. MR. CROSTHWAITE thought that the passage he had read admitted in the clearest manner that the revenue-system was partly to blame, and that, in the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, which they all must allow was entitled to very great weight, there were certain faults in the reve-

nue-system of Bombay which required amendment and alteration. He had taken some trouble to find out what had been done since 1879 by the Bombay Government to amend those faults, and he found it a matter of great difficulty to ascertain what had actually been done. He had, however, succeeded in obtaining a volume published by the Bombay Government so lately as October last, which purported to contain "all the rules, orders and official correspondence on the system of revenue-survey assessment and its administration." And he could find nothing bearing on the matter now in hand in that compilation. This volume, however, did not appear to deal with the system of collection. On that point he had consulted the valuable work of Mr. Nairn, which contained all the standing orders on the subject. He could not, however, find any general order passed since 1879 correcting the faults with which his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had charged the Bombay revenue-system. The prevalent tone of these orders was certainly against remissions or suspensions of revenue; and the latest order, which was dated March 1878, was to the effect that no remission of revenue should be made without the sanction of Government. He could find no orders that put the matter on a sound and defined basis by ascertaining the tracts of country subject to great seasonal changes, and by giving Commissioners or Collectors power to suspend collections of revenue when harvests failed, and to deal promptly when occasion required. He was aware that, in particular districts, remissions and suspensions of revenue had been made; but that was not sufficient. In order substantially to improve the raiyat's credit, the matter must be put on a sound basis and definite rules laid down by measures similar to those lately promulgated by His Excellency's Government for the benefit of Northern India. He believed that the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act had done good, and he believed it would in the future do more good, although not perhaps exactly in the way which was intended by its accomplished author. It would prevent creditors from harassing the raiyats; it would enable the Courts to exercise their discretion in bringing debtors and creditors to terms; but, speaking from his own experience as a Revenue-officer, he did not believe that, without a proper revenue-system,—by which he meant a system that would ensure discretion and moderation not only in the assessment but in the collection of the revenue,—the conditions, being so bad as they had been described to be, could be materially improved. He believed that, when widespread indebtedness of this sort was found among the agricultural classes of a large tract of country, a prudent Government would look to its revenue-system to see if it was well-suited to the conditions of the country. As regarded the present case, he had the very best authority, namely, that of his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, for attributing some part of the indebtedness of the raiyats to defects in the revenue-system. He wished to speak in terms of the greatest respect of the Bombay Survey and Revenue Departments, and of the Revenue-officers and of the many great men who had served in that Presidency; but he did wish to see this question dealt with in a more liberal spirit than that in which it had hitherto been met. If he was wrong in supposing that nothing had been done by the Government of Bombay, and if the Government of India had at its disposal information which was not before the Council, he hoped the opportunity would be taken of informing the Council what had been done in this matter.

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY said that, in the course of this debate, questions had been asked to which he should have been glad to give more complete answers, but to which he thought it right that he should give such answers as the information at his disposal enabled him to do. Although he could not go into the general question of the Bombay revenue-system,—in fact, he must leave the defence of that system to persons who were abler and more competent than himself to do so,—he should not like it to be supposed that the particular strictures on that system which he neglected to meet were therefore unassailable. It seemed to him, from his small experience of the Bombay revenue-system, the operation of which he had an opportunity of seeing for one year in Birár, where the seasons were less variable than in the Dekkhan, and the produce consequently more even, that that system was very much to be recommended. He saw a system which worked smoothly and harmoniously and as satisfactorily as any system in India. There were as few complaints of pressure and

of inability to meet the assessments as in any other part of India with which he was acquainted. It might be that that system was not equally applicable to all parts of the Presidency. He presumed the attack which had been made was not on the raiyatwárí system, but on the incidents of that system and the mode of collection. [MR. CROSTHWAITE said he had no objection to take to the Bombay raiyatwárí system.] But he was merely saying that in Birár the system, as a whole, worked satisfactorily. The parts of the system to which objection had been taken were no doubt less favourable in their operation in the Dekkhan districts than in Birár: those districts were specially notorious for the uncertainty of the rainfall and, in consequence, great variation in the quantity of produce. The hon'ble gentleman opposite (Sir Jotíndra Mohán Tagore), speaking of the assessments generally, referred to the exceptional weight of the assessment, and in some other expressions which were used the weight of the assessment was the burden of the complaint. But the Government of Bombay had always maintained that their assessments were not heavy; and the speaker thought that, on an average of years, they had shown good grounds for saying so. A quotation on this point had been made from a note by Mr. Lee-Warner, but only a small portion of what that gentleman said on the subject was quoted. His opinion was, on the whole, very much against the hon'ble gentleman who quoted him. He compared the assessments in the British villages of Satára and Puna with those in some of the Native States adjoining. He fixed the value of land in the Bhore (Native) State and in the British villages adjoining, and he found that the assessment fell just twice as heavily in the Native State of Bhore as in the British adjoining district of Satára. But however that might be, the objection taken was to a system of assessment on an average of years. One hon'ble gentleman quoted from the Dekkhan Riots Commission the story there given of a gentleman who attempted to cross a stream on the system of striking a general average of the depths at various parts of the stream, the result being that the place at which the gentleman crossed was beyond his depth and he was drowned; and the analogy drawn from that was, that the assessment might be fair on an average of years, but was oppressive in an unfavourable year. [The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said the analogy was the speaker's; he did not draw it.] He was about to question the entire relevancy of the apologue; but, whether the criticism was just or unjust, there could be no doubt that, in a district exceptionally liable to variation in the productiveness of the soil, the margin which the assessment left to the cultivator must be similarly liable to variation, and the opinion that this margin was dangerously narrow and required to be tempered by special elasticity of procedure was maintained by many authorities. This opinion, reiterated as it was by the newspaper Press, renewed and repeated by officials of weight and position, and pressed upon this Council not only when the Bill was brought in but on the present occasion, was not to be overlooked by the Government of India, nor was that Government likely to discredit the importance of such criticism or to pass it by unnoticed.

The two main points to which criticism had been directed were the rigidity of the system of collection and the suddenness of enhancements. These were the points of attack in the speeches made in 1879 to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had referred, and they were the main points now. And, though he might not altogether be able to satisfy the anxiety of the critics or of enquirers generally, he might be able to show that the Government of India had not altogether lost sight of the question nor been indifferent to it. In the first place, the attention of the Government of Bombay had been called to the speeches which were made in this Council when the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act was originally passed, and he would now read to the Council a portion of the letter on the subject:—

"There is one point, however, which, although it may possibly not involve legislation, appears to the Governor General in Council to demand further consideration from the Bombay Government, namely, the possibility of adapting the assessment of the land-revenue to the variations in the season. This question is discussed in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Government letter of the 6th April, 1877. The Governor General in Council fully agrees in the view that, in ordinary cases and where the land-revenue is moderate, it would not be good, either for the raiyats or for the public treasury, that the land-revenue demand should fluctuate. But the

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system which is best for districts enjoying an ordinarily regular rainfall may not be the best for the arid tract of the Central Dekkhan, where (it is said that) a good rainfall comes only once in three years In view of the very great fall of prices and the vicissitudes of season in the Dekkhan during the last few years, it would be desirable that the present Government of Bombay should consider whether the recent (1873-75) revisions of the revenue have given sufficient relief from an assessment which was based, in part, on an unduly high estimate of the normal value of field-produce in the Dekkhan ; and, further, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to consider whether, in these four districts or in parts of them, it would not be wise to have a varying scale of revenue-demand, to be applied in unfavourable seasons, whereby the nominal assessment might be reduced by a certain percentage over an entire district or division of a district in the event of failure of rain or other serious damage to the crops."

The Government of Bombay at first postponed their answer to this question, and it was finally merged in the answer they sent on the recommendations of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. The point mainly alluded to was the possibility of having fluctuating assessments. On this point they said :—

'Before further discussing this important question, the Governor in Council desired to have before him the opinions of the most experienced Revenue-officers of this Presidency ; and the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioners of Survey and the Collectors were therefore instructed to submit their views on the proposed modification of the system of collecting the land-revenue. Their reports are now before this Government ; and I am to say that they are unanimously opposed to any departure from the principle of fixity of demand. Among the reasons given for this conclusion are, that the assessments have been fixed with due regard to the occurrence of bad and indifferent seasons, that uncertainty of demand is unfavourable to habits of thrift, that the necessity for annual inspections will open the way to frauds, and that the remissions will be unequal—in some cases sacrificing revenue which might be collected, and in others giving insufficient relief to real distress.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs generally in the opinion of the Revenue-officers that the objections to a varying scale of revenue-demand are of a very serious kind, and at the same time desires me to say that this Government found other means in the recent years of scarcity to afford a timely relief to the raiyats from the rigidity of the revenue-demand, by suspending or deferring the exaction of the revenue-instalments. While, therefore, he feels grave reasons to doubt the urgency or advantage of a radical change in the method of collection, His Excellency in Council anticipates no difficulty in adopting, whenever abnormal circumstances may recur, such temporary expedients as may relax the stringency, without departing from the principle, of the land-revenue system of the Presidency."

They then went on to explain the reasons why they thought the recommendations of the Dekkhan Riots Commission would be very difficult to work in practice. And they said :—

"On the other hand, I am to submit to the consideration of the Government of India that the expedient of allowing payment of revenue to be deferred, which has been adopted by this Government in the late abnormal seasons, is at once effectual for its purpose and free from all the objections which are fatal to the alternative suggestions. The Bombay raiyat is not permitted by the theory of his contract to claim a remission of his very moderate assessment. It may, no doubt, be imperative to depart, to some extent, from this principle in a year of famine such as 1876-77 ; but seasons of total failure have not been of such frequent occurrence as seems to be supposed ; and it can be shown that the system of fixed demand and realization has been worked with great success in many of the worst districts of the Dekkhan during a long series of years. For fifteen, twenty or even a greater number of years in succession the returns show that the revenue was realized without remissions and without outstandings, and with an annual increase from the extended occupation of land. During seasons of this character it has been found possible to maintain the principle of the survey-settlement without any noticeable pressure. The system, however, is not so inelastic as to be unable to bend to the stress of abnormal circumstances. The Revenue-officers have at their command accurate information as to every field and holding. When careful inquiries have assured the Collector that certain of the raiyats of his district are, from total failure of their crops, unable to meet their liabilities, an instalment of the whole year's demand is allowed to stand over until a better season furnishes the means of payment. Strict orders have been issued by the Government that the raiyats are not to be so pressed for recovery of land-revenue as in any way to impair their efficiency as tillers of the soil. I am to submit for consideration that the suspension of the assessment, not without hope of its ultimate collection, does not detract from the certainty of the tenure, does not discourage thrift, does not demoralize the raiyat by the expectation of constant remissions, offers no inducement to the bribing of officials, occasions the smallest financial loss, and at the same time secures the desired advantage of recovering the dues of the State from the tenant at the time when he has resources wherewith to pay, and of thus adjusting the demand

to the circumstances of the season. I am to say that the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the postponement of payment has, by aid of the intimate knowledge of the people and the land possessed by the Revenue-officers, been worked with precision and has afforded the required relief.

"In conclusion, I am to say that His Excellency in Council trusts that the above considerations will satisfy the Government of India that there are the very gravest objections to importing a varying scale of revenue-demand into the land-revenue system of this Presidency, and that the expedient of suspending or postponing or ultimately remitting the payment of the assessment, to which Government now resorts in abnormal seasons, affords the necessary relaxation of pressure without deranging the most important principles of the survey-settlement. On the other hand, the proposed remedial measures would be only applicable to years of rare and exceptional occurrence, and would be positively detrimental and demoralizing under all ordinary circumstances and in the general run of years."

At the time that reply was received by the Government of India, the same question of a variable system of assessments was under the consideration of the Famine Commission, and their view of the question was given in page 127, Part II of their report; and, although it was too long to quote, SIR STEUART BAYLEY might briefly be permitted to state their conclusions. They were not prepared to advocate the adoption, as a normal rule, of any of the proposals for making collections vary with the ordinary variations of the season; it should only be in exceptional cases of calamity that any such concessions should be made. They laid down the principle that, in such times of calamity, no cultivator should be made to pay the revenue by borrowing money when the yield of the crops was such as to leave no surplus above the amount needed for the support of himself and his family. They wished to make the degree of remission uniform over a considerable tract of country, so as to avoid the danger of corruption, and to make suspensions of revenue dependent on suspensions of rent; and they insisted on the necessity of relief being given early and promptly and regulated systematically. They also proposed that, in tracts where not only the outturn but the amount of cultivation was precarious, there should be an exceptional procedure, namely, a collection of a fixed average rate, but only upon the land actually brought under cultivation each year. These views, SIR STEUART BAYLEY thought it would be admitted, did not differ very materially from the policy which the Government of Bombay laid down for itself and accepted as part of the revenue-system. They agreed in the main points of preferring moderate fixed assessments to fluctuating assessments, the necessity of suspensions and remissions in bad years, and making such suspensions uniform over considerable tracts of country; and the points on which the Bombay system differed were in matters of administrative detail, such as systematic rules for procuring prompt and spontaneous action on the part of the Revenue-authorities.

To show what the Bombay system was in regard to suspensions and remissions, he might be permitted to refer to the same authority from which his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had already quoted. The general order of 1867 laid down the general principle:—

"Permanent and entire remissions should only be granted in cases of complete failure of crops, and in villages which have been subject to a succession of bad seasons. In other cases, partial remissions, coupled with a postponement of the remaining Government demand or part of it, may be sanctioned. Individual enquiries should, as far as possible, be avoided, and measures of relief, as a rule, applied to entire villages. In talukas where the assessment is very light, the raiyats ought to be able to meet deficiencies in occasional bad years.—*G.R. No. 181, Jan. 15, 1867.*"

And in the order of October 1847, repeated in 1874, they said:—

"When a group of villages has suffered from an exceptionally bad season, an average reduction of assessment all round will be made, if necessary. When this is done, there will remain certain individuals unable from poverty to pay up their quota, even after the proportional abatement from the full demand had been made. These cases will require to be particularly enquired into, and the unrealized balances due written off at the close of the collecting season.—*G. R. No. 3899, October 5, 1847, and No. 1290, March 7, 1874.*"

Those were the general orders which existed long before the debate which took place in this Council in 1879. Then he had been asked what had been

done since. He could not refer to any general orders, but could show what practical action had been taken. He had in his hand two orders passed in 1882; one in which directions were given to the Collector of Ahmadnagar in the following terms: —

"(1) In villages where there has been a total failure of crops, the Collector may exercise his discretion in granting remissions of the current year's revenue.

"(2) In villages where the failure has not been so complete, he may remit the increase imposed at the revised settlement, and postpone the collection of the remainder for the current season, or for a longer period if necessary.

"(3) In villages where the failure of crops has only been partial, the Collector may remit a fraction of the revenue in proportion to the estimated failure.

"Before, however, granting any remissions, the Collector should cause a careful enquiry to be made into the circumstances of each case. * * *. No revenue should be collected by distraint and sale of the defaulter's property without the clearest evidence of contumacy."

These were directions given to a particular Collector in a particular district, and it was uncertain how far they might be known and acted upon generally, but the principle was distinctly laid down in the Resolution of February, 1882, in which it was said: —

"It must, however, be clearly understood that Government do not desire that in any case the payment of the assessment should be rigorously enforced when such payment will cripple the cultivator and reduce him to a state of insolvency. Government do not desire that remission should be granted lightly or for insufficient reasons, but they do desire that the payment of the full assessment should not be exacted when such a measure would prove the financial ruin of the ryat and be the means of preventing him from properly cultivating his land."

He thought he had now shown that the policy of the Bombay Government and the principles it had adopted for its guidance in revenue-matters in years of scarcity were identical, or nearly identical, with the recommendations of the Famine Commission. The recommendations of that Commission had been taken up and thoroughly considered by the Government of India; and, so far as regarded the North-Western Provinces, the result had been the publication of a Resolution in October of this year. The effect of that Resolution was that, after a careful classification of protected and unprotected areas, it would become the duty of each Local Government to lay down a scale in accordance with which, and in proportion to the severity of the calamity, suspensions of revenue would be made. These would afterwards be turned into remissions where that course was found necessary.

The main point insisted upon was the necessity of providing for the prompt and spontaneous action, on a pre-arranged system, by the local authorities, as soon as their enquiries showed them the real nature of the calamity with which they had to deal. The Resolution also followed the lines laid down by the Famine Commission for those precarious tracts in which the cultivation fluctuated from year to year. This Resolution was, in the first instance, promulgated only for Northern India. It was not thought expedient to extend it to Bombay, because the principles underlying it were already accepted by the Bombay Government, and also because the Government of India did not know, without further enquiry, how far the scope of the scheme would have to be altered to make it suitable to the special revenue-procedure of Bombay. It was, however, still a matter for consideration whether the principles which the Bombay Government had accepted might not be further systematised and formulated so as to give Collectors some knowledge as to what their action should be on the occurrence of a calamity, and some power to deal with it, without having to refer each case separately for the orders of the Central Government.

With regard to the other point, namely, the suddenness of enhancements, he could only say that the Government of India had watched the action of the Bombay Government with much interest and not without some anxiety. But they had not felt called upon to interfere in any direct way with the discretion of the Government of Bombay. The Government of Bombay was in this matter in direct communication with the Secretary of State.

it sent him its settlement-proceedings direct, and he reviewed and assented to them, or modified them, as he thought fit. In one case, when the Government of India, after failing to persuade the Government of Bombay to adopt its views on a question of enhancement, thought it necessary to indicate to the Secretary of State that they viewed with apprehension the extent to which, in one instance, enhancements had been made, the Secretary of State pointed out in reply the unquestionable fact that the Government of Bombay had at its disposal much more complete and accurate means of information than the Government of India, and the interference of the Government of India was distinctly and decidedly deprecated. The Secretary of State had, however, himself dealt directly with this question of enhancement. In some of the distressed districts of the Dekkhan he did not sanction the enhancements originally proposed; that was to say, he laid down the principle that enhancements above 20 per cent. should not be carried out in those districts for a term of five years, in order to allow time for them to recover from the effects of the famine. This term was afterwards, on the application of the Government of Bombay, reduced to three years, and the Government of Bombay had, on its own motion, suspended the introduction altogether of the enhanced revenue in several of these taluqas. It was not intended to deny that the Government of India had a distinct responsibility in the matter, but, under existing arrangements, they could only exercise it with advantage through the Secretary of State. Where the Government of Bombay corresponded directly with the Secretary of State, there was always a possibility of divergent orders being given by two supervising authorities, and the inconvenience thus caused would be very great. The result was that, though the Government of India watched this question earnestly and anxiously, they considered any direct interference in the matter inexpedient, but, should occasion arise, they would not fail to express their opinion after full inquiry and in the way most likely to be useful.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he should have been glad to have had the opportunity of commenting on some of the criticisms offered on the Bill since its first publication—criticisms some of which were extremely useful. Amongst other things, he should have liked to explain and to support, as he was fully prepared to do, the proposed amendments of the law relating to mortgages. But the debate upon the Bill had been protracted to an unusually late hour, and, under the circumstances, he thought the best course he could adopt—and it would certainly be the course most acceptable to the Council—would be to leave unsaid what he had intended to say.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said he had not anticipated such a protracted debate on the revenue-system of Bombay. He had some doubt whether the criticisms which they had heard were technically within the purview of the Council, but, as far as he was concerned, he was certainly taken by surprise, so that he was not in a position fully to defend that which had been attacked. As it was, he would only make three brief observations. He was a member of the Bombay Government from 1874 to 1879. When he went into that Council, he had not had any large official experience of the matters under debate; but from enquiries which he had made outside, and from what had come before him from time to time, he had arrived at the conclusion that the revenue-assessments in Bombay were high. But, having subsequently, as a member of Government, to go into the matter at considerable detail, he might say that he left the local Council with the impression full on his mind that the assessments were not high. While he was in Council there, before the famine took place, during the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the question of the revision of the settlements in some of the Dekkhan districts came up for the first time, and the question whether any limit should be put to the amount by which the assessments should be enhanced was discussed, and a resolution was passed limiting the increase to certain fixed percentages on districts, villages, and on individual holdings. He could not then exactly remember the figures, but he recollected that the resolution was not passed without the opposition of some of the members of the Bombay Government; and the only thanks they got in the matter was a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that they had gone

further than they should have done. Again, when the famine took place, the Bombay Government recommended to the Supreme Government that certain remissions of revenue should be granted in the territory subject to the distress; but the order which came back was that they should not make remissions, only suspensions of revenue. These were the only facts which then occurred to him in defence of the action of the Bombay Government.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said it might perhaps be expected that, as a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and one having protracted experience in revenue-matters, he should enter upon an elaborate reply to the attacks on the revenue-system of that presidency which had been made on the present occasion. He had, however, no intention either of satisfying the curiosity, or, it might be, of trying the patience, of the Council on this subject. His reasons for adopting this course were two: first, he considered that the revenue-system of the Bombay Presidency, whether good or bad, was not the question at present immediately before the Council. The Hon'ble Member who led off the discussion complained that, although the amendments which the Bill proposed would do good in their way, they would not do everything wanted to remove the evils which the Relief Act was intended to remedy. To this MR. HOPE would reply that the Relief Act was not intended to remedy any evils connected with the revenue-system, and it therefore contained no provisions on the subject. At the same time, he would take in a friendly spirit, in consideration of the desire to allow all subjects to be ventilated which ought to distinguish a Government, the remarks which had been made on this side issue. And he did so the more, because the remarks which he had himself made in introducing the Bill in 1879, and which had now been quoted, were of a somewhat similarly irrelevant character. His second reason for not attempting to offer any reply to what had been said regarding the revenue-system was, that he did not feel himself at liberty in any way to commit the Government of India, of which he was a member: anything which he or any other member of the Government of India might say to-day was merely said in their capacity as individual members of this Council. In that capacity he need not say more than this, that a great deal had since been done, as his hon'ble colleague Sir Steuart Bayley had shown, to meet the strictures contained in his speech of 1879, and that those strictures were coupled with the emphatic statement that the assessment was "low in itself, very low for *a landlord* to take, far lower than that prevailing in 'alienated' British villages, and adjacent foreign states." He could only recommend his hon'ble friends who still found fault with the Bombay revenue-stem to recollect the caution which, as Sir Steuart Bayley had mentioned, reve- veyed by the Secretary of State as to the difficulty of criticising the

With this of other provinces in remote parts of India.

measure which was he would ask the Council no longer to postpone a raiyats, including many to afford considerable relief to a large body of

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT ere now pending.

"I have not the least intention of detain
any discussion of this measure itself. Indeed, the
brought to a close has turned on a question which, though by entering into
subject of the Bill, is distinct from it,—namely, the question debate now
revenue-system generally. Not unnaturally my hon'ble friends Mr. , the
Mr. Hope have intimated some doubt as to the regularity of that discus
I myself entertained for a few moments some hesitation on the point, but did not
think it advisable to put a stop, by the exercise of the powers of the Chair, to a
continuance of that discussion; because it partly arose out of a circumstance
which is of itself an anomaly,—namely, that a Bill of this purely local character
affecting Bombay, and indeed applying only to a limited portion of that Presi-
dency, should have been brought in and passed, and subsequently dealt with, by
the Governor General's Council. The discussion here in this Legislative
Council in Calcutta of the local affairs of Bombay would have been altogether

out of order if it had not arisen upon a measure in which those affairs are directly dealt with; but, as that is the case, a latitude of debate may fairly be allowed which would have otherwise been inadmissible.

"But even if this had not been so, I should have been quite unable to interfere after the circulation of the paper written by an able and very intelligent Bombay officer, my friend Mr. Lee-Warner, which relates to the question of the Bombay revenue-system and to nothing else. Of course, after that paper had been circulated to members of this Council by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, with special reference to this discussion, it would have been quite impossible for me to raise any objection to observations being made by members of this Council which naturally arose out of a paper already in their possession; and, under those circumstances, I thought it advisable—being always anxious to determine any doubtful point in favour of freedom of debate—that I should not attempt to place any restriction upon the discussion which has just taken place. But I must, at the same time, say that I think it exceedingly inconvenient that we should attempt to discuss in this Council the strictly local affairs of the minor Presidencies, and that such a proceeding is, generally speaking, much to be deprecated, and might easily lead to serious difficulties. As regards the general question of the Bombay revenue-system, I wish to reserve entirely my own opinion. My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has explained the course hitherto taken with regard to that question, and has shown how revenue-questions relating not only to Bombay, but to Madras also, fall in a special manner under the cognisance of the Secretary of State; so that any premature declaration of the policy of this Government would be clearly out of place. My own views on the question of suspensions and remissions of revenue are embodied in the recent Resolution of the Government of India on that subject; and, as regards the question of enhancement, I cordially concur with the views expressed by the Secretary of State, that, even when an enhancement may be reasonable in itself, it is not desirable that, if it is heavy in amount, it should be made at once, but that it should be introduced gradually, so as not suddenly to raise very largely the payments which the raiyats have previously been accustomed to make.

"I do not think that I need detain the Council with any further observations. I merely wished in the present instance to make something of protest against a course of proceeding which I think should be avoided as much as possible, and also to explain my reasons for not entering now upon the general question that has been raised, and reserving my opinion respecting it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BURMA LABOUR LAW REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley introduced the Bill [illegible] British purpose of Burma Labour Law, 1876, and moved that it be circu[illegible] eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to [illegible] moved that the Bill and Statement [illegible] in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the

The Hon'ble Sir Steu[illegible]glish and in such other languages as the Local of Objects and Reasons fit.

*British Burma* was put and agreed to.

Gover[illegible]

## EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India to the Colonies.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite presented the third Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

## AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Central Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Miller be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

To give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, and, in doing so, he said that only a few words were necessary in explanation. It came out, on the examination of the Act for the relief of the Oudh taluqdárs, that there was a mistake in the Act which enabled a proprietor to demand the release of his estate as soon as the scheduled debts were paid off. It did not occur to the drafters of the Act that, when the scheduled debts were paid, there might be a debt due to the Government for money borrowed for the purpose of paying off the scheduled debts, and the owner might demand the release of his land although the debt to Government was unpaid. The defect in the Oudh Act was remedied, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was asked whether a similar correction was needed in the Chutiá Nágpur Act; to which His Honour replied that, although hitherto it had not been found necessary to contract any loan, it might possibly be necessary to do so on some future occasion. He was of opinion, therefore, that it would be desirable to amend the law in the direction indicated, and also to make special provision for loans to be raised by Government on the same lines as the Government which sections 24 and 26 of the Broach Thákurs' Act were framed. Some [illegible] had also been suggested by the Board of Revenue, but, STEUART BAYLEY [illegible] did not support those recommendations, SIR [illegible] Council further with regard to them.

The only other point for [illegible] sight in the amended Act of 1877. [illegible] sioner was required to decide within twelve [illegible] posal to remedy an over- of an estate was to be proceeded with or to be abandoned, the Commis- the manager was empowered to effect a mortgage six months, was brought under the Act. Although in the original Act the two were drawn so as to give the same limit of time in both, yet, when the time came to be altered in the one from six months to twelve, the other section was left unaltered; and the result was that the Commissioner might direct the management of the estate to be abandoned after twelve months, although the manager had effected a mortgage upon it within the period between the six months and the twelve months. It was, therefore, expedient to extend the period for effecting a mortgage under section 18, so as to make the period conform to the period prescribed in section 12 for the continuation of the proceedings or the abandonment of the estate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th January, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA:
*The 22nd December, 1882.*

*Printed & published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the* OFFICE *of* SUPDT GOVT. PRINTING, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation


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## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 10th January 1883.*

**No. 14.**—Mr. W. S. Halsey is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st December 1882.

MEDICAL.

*The 10th January 1883.*

**No. 17.**—The services of Surgeon J. Lewtas, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Backergunge, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

**No. 20.**—The services of Surgeon M. Gaisford, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Mirzapur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th December 1882.

JUDICIAL.

*The 6th January 1883.*

**No. 21.**—The Hon'ble A. Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for ten months, with effect from the 20th March next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

*Fort William, the 6th January, 1883.*

**No. 43** *G.*—The designations of the Political Officers, belonging to the graded list, in the Biluchistan Agency, will henceforth be as follows, *viz.*:—

Political Agent in Pishin.
" " at Thal Chutiali.

Political Agent at Jacobabad.
Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, B.S.C., Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., U.C.S., Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted as Political Agent at Thal Chutiali.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, M.I., Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent at Jacobabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent.

*The 9th January, 1883.*

**No. 63** *G.*—Major A. H. S. Neill, S.C., Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant, Goona, with effect from the 9th November, 1882.

**No. 65** *G.*—Surgeon P. M. Grant, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of the Western Malwa Agency, with effect from the 9th November, 1882.

**No. 68** *G.*—Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., I.M.S., (Bo.), Officiating Medical Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Goona Agency, with effect from the 9th November, 1882, until such time as Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott rejoins from duty with the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

**No. 70** *G.*—Captain J. B. Lynch, S.C., Squadron Officer and Officiating Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Station Staff Officer, Nowgong, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th August, 1882.

*The 12th January, 1883.*

**No. 114** *G.*—The following reversions will take place in the Graded List of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent, 3rd Class, with effect from the 13th November, 1882:—

Captain J. H. Newill, from Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain D. W. K. Barr, Additional Political Agent, 1st Class, with effect from the 20th November, 1882:—

Captain N. C. Martelli, from Additional Political Agent, 1st Class, to Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, from Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Resident, 2nd class, with effect from the 25th November, 1882:—

Major J. Biddulph, from Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major E. Mockler, from Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, from Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, from Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Resident, 1st Class, with effect from the 29th November, 1882:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. K. M. Walter, from Officiating Resident, 1st Class, to his substantive grade of Resident, 2nd Class.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., from Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., from Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., from Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent, 1st Class, with effect from the 29th November, 1882:—

Captain C. B. Cooke, from Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major F. A. Wilson, from Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain D. Robertson, from Political Agent, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Pundit Sarup Narain, from Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, Resident, 2nd Class, with effect from the 27th December, 1882 :—

Major W. F. Prideaux, from Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, from Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major C. Grant, from Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain N. C. Martelli, from Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Major J. Burne, from Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, from Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. L St. Barbe, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, with effect from the 29th December, 1882 :—

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, from Officiating Poltical Assistant, 2nd Class, to Political Assistant, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*

**No. 122***G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, S.C., Political Agent, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent, 2nd Class, with effect from the 13th November, 1882, *vice* Major H. Wylie, who reverts to his substantive grade as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

**No. 124***G.*—Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

**No. 126***G.*—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, S.C., Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**No. 128***G.*—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

— — —

POLITICAL.

*The 11th January, 1883.*

**No. 96** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 945 G., of the 10th October, 1882, it is notified that the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Woodtli as Acting Consul for Holland at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. Ooms, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

C. GRANT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

— — —

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 12th January 1883.*

**No. 190.**—Whereas, under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance, No. 3646 dated 13th November 1880, the Karachi Harbour Board have paid Rs. 355 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 71,000 which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 1st of February 1883, out of the total amount of four lakhs of Rupees which the said Karachi Habour Board were authorized to borrow, *viz.* —

| | | | | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. 199 to 213 | for Rs. | 1,000 | each | 15,000 |
| „ 214 to 245 | „ | 500 | „ | 16,000 |
| „ 246 to 257 | „ | 1,000 | „ | 12,000 |
| „ 258 to 263 | „ | 500 | „ | 3,000 |
| „ 264 to 288 | „ | 1,000 | „ | 25,000 |
| | | | TOTAL | 71,000 |

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from any stamp duty, with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

**No. 211.**—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller British Burma, assumed charge of his office, before noon, on the 3rd January 1883.

**No. 227.**—In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 59, dated 11th January 1882, notice is hereby given that the original Promissory Notes mentioned on the subjoined list (of which duplicates have been applied for on the allegation that the originals have been lost) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William and in the last six cases at Jubbulpore on 1st June 1883, with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Notes shall cease:—

| No. of the Note. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date the lost Note bears interest † | Claimant for duplicate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | | | | |
| 002614, 4 per cent., 1835-36 | 500 | Nobin Chunder Paul | Sep. 30, 1871 | Kohoram Banerjee | Case No. 21 |
| 3981—14965, 4 per cent., 1835-36 | 1,000 | Raja Indoo Bhusun Deb Roy. | Mar. 31, 1861 | Poorno Chunder Gangooly | „ 19 |
| 047000, 4 per cent., 1842-43 | 1,000 | Mohes Chunder Sen | Feb. 1, 1877 | Mohes Chunder Sen | „ 32 |
| 047001 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | . . . . . | „ 32 |
| 047002 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | . . . . . | „ 32 |
| 047003 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | . . . . . | „ 32 |
| *077070 „ „ | 500 | Seetanath Mytee | Feb. 1, 1879 | Seetanath Mytee | „ 18 |
| 000248 } cf. 19682 } „ „ | 1,000 | Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowli | Feb. 1, 1866 | Jowala Persaud | „ 25 |
| 10299—17252, 4 per cent., 1854-55. | 1,000 | Administrator General, Bengal. | June 30, 1868 | Sreemutty Bama Soondry Dabee. | „ 24 |
| 018972, 4 per cent., 1854-55 | 4,600 | Mungamur Nursein Harrow | June 30, 1878 | Mungamur Nursein Harrow. | „ 28 |
| 075629, 4 per cent., 1865 | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany | Nov. 1, 1875 | Nilmoni Ghose | „ 26 |
| 032266 „ „ | 1,000 | Mohes Chunder Sen | Ditto 1876 | Mohes Chunder Sen | „ 32 |
| 032267 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 32 |
| 032268 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 32 |
| 032269 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 32 |
| 115472 „ „ | 500 | Helen T. Schumacher | Nov. 1, 1879 | Helen T. Schumacher | „ 16 |
| 115473 „ „ | 500 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 16 |
| 115474 „ „ | 500 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 16 |
| 5256 „ „ | 500 | E. E Petrocochino & Co. | May 1, 1868 | S. Bama Soondry Dabee | „ 24 |
| 000208 „ „ | 500 | Kattick Chunder Burral | Ditto | Ditto | „ 24 |
| *027720 „ „ | 1,000 | Chartered Mercantile Bank | Nov. 1, 1877 | Lieut.-Col. A. Copland | „ 22 |
| *027942 „ „ | 500 | Byramji Nusserwanje Sehi | May 1, 1878 | Ditto | „ 22 |
| *094745 „ „ | 500 | Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar. | Ditto | Ditto | „ 22 |
| 078693 „ „ | 500 | National Bank of India Lt | May 1, 1880 | Ram Coomar Chooramony. | „ 20 |
| 037871 „ „ | 500 | Dyal Chund Saboye | May 1, 1873 | Brijendra Coomar Sen | „ 30 |
| 048219 „ „ | 500 | Mooltan Chund | May 1, 1876 | Chunno Lall | „ 31 |
| 050218 „ „ | 500 | Deb Nath Sreemany | May 1, 1880 | Kadumbeeni Dassie | „ 33 |
| 034522, 4½ per cent., 1872 | 500 | Pundit Harshabye and his wife Roopunti. | Jan 16, 1874 | Pundit Harshabye and his wife Roopunti | „ 23 |
| 034528 „ „ | 500 | | | | „ 23 |
| 005235 „ „ | 500 | Rajkristo Bannerjee | July 16, 1874 | Omesh Chunder Bannerjee. | „ 27 |
| 027710 „ „ | 1,000 | Mohes Chunder Sen | Jan. 16, 1877 | Mohes Chunder Sen | |
| 027711 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 32 |
| *008825 „ „ | 500 | J. W. Fordham | Jan. 16, 1879 | Seetanath Mytee | „ 18 |
| *065269 „ „ | 3,000 | Aspinwall & Co. | July 16, 1878 | Aspinwall | „ 29 |
| *033562 „ „ | 1,000 | P. Valoida Chetty | Jan. 16, 1878 | Ditto | „ 29 |
| *033563 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 29 |
| *033564 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | „ 29 |
| 065878, 4½ per cent., 1872, now Rd. 4 per cent., 1879. | 500 | Bank of Bengal | Jan. 16, 1880 | Helen T. Schumacher | „ 16 |
| *000017 } | 200 | Bewa Pershad | July 1, 1880 | Dy. Commissioner of Jubbulpore on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite. | „ 17 |
| *000097 } Nagpur Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. | 500 | Nirunjun Pershad Sukul | Ditto | | „ 17 |
| *000098 } | 500 | Ditto | Ditto | | „ 17 |
| *000050 } | 500 | Doorga Pershad | Ditto | | „ 17 |
| *000167 } | 500 | Raja Mohip Sing | Ditto | | „ 17 |
| *000178 } | 500 | Sheodat Ram Sukul | Ditto | | „ 17 |

* Duplicates of these Notes and Debentures have been ordered to be issued.

† Interest after the date hereinmentioned has in most cases been paid to the claimant, without the production of the Note.

**No. 228.**—The following lists of Notes which were advertised for discharge in Notification No. 3084, dated 11th August 1882, are republished in accordance with Financial Department Resolution No. 59, dated 11th January 1882.

## No. 1.

*List of Government Promissory Notes advertised on which interest is paid under orders of the Comptroller General, but duplicates of which have not yet been issued subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.*

| No. of the Note. | Value | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Claimant for duplicate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | | |
| 000078, 3½ per cent., 1853-54 . | 1,600 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillay . | Aug. 31, 1871 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillay. | |
| 000478, 3½ per cent., 1853-54 . | 5,000 | Shama Sundary . . | Feb 29, 1876 | Shama Sundary . . | Case No. 13 |
| 65, 4 ,, 1832-33 . | 3,400 | J. A. Hawkins, Registrar Sudder Dewany Adalat. | May 1, 1852 | Banee Chunder Cally Dabee, Executrix of Raja Gunnesh Chunder Roy. | |
| 14663 ,, ,, . | 5,000 | Motee Khannum . . | Nov. 1, 1856 | Motee Khannum. | |
| ct.4403 ,, ,, . | 6,500 | The Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat. | May 1, 1872 | Monee Brindaoo Dabee by her attorney Jogendra Lall Mookerjee. | |
| 000936 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck | Nov. 1, 1873 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck. | |
| ct. 001565, 4 per cent., 1832-33 . | 2,000 | M. Amoorthlingum . . | May 1, 1878 | P Ramasawmy Moodeliar. | Case No. 12 |
| ct. 001566, ,, ,, . | 3,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto | Ditto | ,, 12 |
| ct 8339 ,, 1835-36 . | 500 | Krishto Mohun Mitter . | Mar 31, 1863 | Madhub Chunder Chatterjee. | |
| 2709 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Motee Khannum . . | Sep. 30, 1856 | Mootee Khannum. | |
| 005940 ,, ,, . | 2,800 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillary . | Sep. 30, 1871 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillay. | |
| 10948 ,, ,, . | 500 | James English . . . | Mar. 31, 1868 | Madho Mistry. | |
| 006592 ,, ,, . | 500 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck | Mar. 31, 1873 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck. | |
| 006296 ,, ,, . | 500 | Ditto | Sep. 30, 1873 | Ditto. | |
| 005783 ,, ,, . | 600 | Nobokissory Dassee . | Sep. 30, 1872 | Nobokissory Dasee. | |
| 001262 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Sreenath Mookerjee . . | Mar. 31, 1871 | Doyal Chand Seal. | |
| 000671 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | Ladli Persaud . . . | Ditto | Ladli Persaud. | |
| 009710 ,, ,, . | 500 | Rajnarain Chatterjee . | Mar. 31, 1875 | Rajnarain Chatterjee. | |
| 008612 ,, 1835 36 . | 1,000 | Kadumbini Debee . . | Sep. 30, 1874 | Hora Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain. | Case No. 3 |
| 011382 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto | | |
| 015719 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Bank of Bengal . . | Mar. 31, 1877 | Hoora Lall . . . | ,, 8 |
| 008595 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Prem Chand Bose . . | Sep. 30, 1870 | Sham Chand Bose . | ,, 15 |
| 007603 ,, 1842 43 . | 3,500 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillay . | Aug. 1, 1871 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillay. | |
| 016383 ,, ,, . | 500 | Balerustun Myaram . | Aug. 1, 1870 | Balerustun Myaram. | |
| 017477 ,, ,, . | 5,000 | Wazeeroonnissa Khanum . | Aug. 1, 1872 | Yakoob Ally Khan. | |
| 017479 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | Ditto . | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 20822 ,, ,, . | 500 | Hurry Nath Mookerjee . | Feb. 1, 1861 | Behary Bhoosun Mookerjee. | |
| 21200 ,, ,, . | 500 | Ditto . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 024259 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Bholanath Mitter . . | Feb. 1, 1873 | Bholanath Mitter. | |
| 024261 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto . | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 011852 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Netyo Churn Bysack . | Ditto | Nabee Buksh Shekdar. | |
| 029914 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Tara Soondary Dabee . | Aug. 1, 1874 | Tara Soondary Dabee. | |
| 17528 ,, ,, . | 500 | .. | Aug. 1, 1867 | Degumbery Dassee | |
| 013697 ,, ,, . | 500 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck | Feb. 1 1873 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck. | |
| 013698 ,, ,, . | 500 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 013699 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto | Feb 1, 1874 | Ditto. | |
| 023259 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto | Aug 1,1873 | Ditto. | |
| 014164 ,, ,, . | 1.000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 013431 ,, ,, . | 500 | Ditto | Feb. 1, 1873 | Ditto. | |
| 014326 ,, ,, . | 500 | Ditto | Aug. 1, 1873 | Ditto. | |
| ct.14014 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | Aug. 1, 1871 | Deyal Chund Seal. | |
| 18998 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Pettumber Dhur . . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 3166 ,, ,, . | 500 | Bama Cally Dabee . . | Feb. 1, 1872 | Bama Cally Dabee. | |
| 034182 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Jeewunjee Bomanjee Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjees. | Aug. 1, 1874 | Harmu-jee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee. | |
| 002540 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Peary Mohun Gossamy . | Aug. 1, 1866 | Guru Churn Chuckerbutty. | |
| 040876 ,, ,, . | 5,000 | Bepro Dass Dass . . | Aug. 1, 1877 | Bepro Dass Dass. | |
| 075291 ,, ,, . | 10,000 | Penumatcha Seetaramaraga. | Ditto | Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Garen. | |
| 029160 ,, ,, . | 4,000 | Mothoora Nanth Sircar . | Feb. 1, 1878 | Nilcunto Pall. | |
| 024731 ,, 1842-43 | 2,000 | Rumlall Buddredoss . . | Feb. 1, 1854 | Moonshi Newal Kissore. | Case No. 362 |
| 056008 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Oriental Bank Corporation | Feb. 1, 1878 | Degumberry Dabee . | ,, 355 |
| 035874 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Bank of Bengal . . | Feb. 1, 1877 | Bhoobuneswry Dabee . | ,, ,, |
| 019889 ,, ,, . | 5,400 | Kadumbini Debee . . | Feb. 1, 1875 | Hurroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain. | ,, 3 |
| 045164 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma. | Aug. 1, 1879 | Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma. | ,, 2 |
| 035982 ,, 1854-55 . | 1,800 | Ditto . . . | June 30, 1879 | Ditto | |
| ct. 401 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Gopal Chand Seal & Co. . | Dec. 31, 1862 | Madhub Chunder Chatterjee. | |
| 33666 ,, ,, . | 4,100 | Motee Khannum . . | Dec. 31, 1856 | Motee Khannum. | |
| 25239 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillay . | June 30, 1871 | Mootoo Sawmy Pillay. | |

| No. of the Note. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Claimant for duplicate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | | |
| 014423, 4 per cent., 1854-55 . | 1,000 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck | Dec. 31, 1873 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck. | |
| 024588 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 43985 „ „ . | 1,000 | Pettumber Dhur . . | June 30, 1871 | Doyal Chund Seal. | |
| 021160 „ „ . | 500 | Khetter Gopal Sen . . | June 30, 1873 | Khetter Gopal Sen. | |
| 027795 „ „ . | 1,000 | Kahandoss Muncharam . | Dec. 31, 1877 | Gordhunbhai Doyaram. | |
| 034705 „ „ . | 1,000 | J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson. | June 30, 1878 | Survivors of the holders. | |
| 019182 „ „ . | 500 | Prem Chunder Bose . | Dec. 31, 1870 | Sham Chand Bose . | Case No 15 |
| 086119 „ 1865 . | 500 | Troylucko Mohinee Dassee | Nov. 1, 1877 | Troylucko Mohinee Dassee. | „ 430 |
| 2766 „ „ . | 500 | Modhoo Soodun Bose . | May 1, 1867 | Saroda Churn Bose. | |
| 041413 „ „ . | 500 | Goolab Shunker Doobey . | Nov. 1, 1872 | Golab Shunker Doobey. | |
| 045261 „ „ . | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | Nov. 1, 1873 | Byrunjee Harmusjee. | |
| 003330 „ „ . | 2,000 | Nobye Churn Bysack. . | Nov. 1, 1872 | Nabee Buksh Shekdar. | |
| 1305 „ „ . | 500 | Toolsey Dass Mullick . | May 1, 1873 | Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty. | |
| 017194 „ „ . | 500 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck | Ditto | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck | |
| 052804 „ „ . | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany . | Ditto | Ram Gopal Paul and Deno Nauth Ruckhit. | |
| 055837 „ „ . | 500 | Bijraj Jagram . . . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 028108 „ „ . | 500 | Khetter Gopal Sen . . | Nov. 1, 1873 | Khetter Gopal Sen. | |
| 037506 „ „ . | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . | Nov. 1, 1875 | Comul Churn Endro. | |
| 082310 „ „ . | 3,000 | Joggon Mohinee Dabee . | May 1, 1876 | Joggon Mohinee Dabee. | |
| 060464 „ „ . | 500 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | Nov. 1, 1874 | Octavius Steel. | |
| 059217 „ „ . | 900 | Ditto. | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 060053 „ „ . | 600 | Ditto. | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 085045 „ „ . | 5,000 | Dr. Charles, J. Jackson, and Wm. M. Souttar. | May 1, 1877 | Sreeram Chunder Pal. | |
| 087736 „ „ . | 5,000 | Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Dass. | May 1, 1877 | Jadob Chunder Pal. | |
| 002175 „ „ . | 2,000 | Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Tarruck Nauth Mullick. | May 1, 1876 | Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle | |
| 036859 „ „ . | 1,000 | E E J. Tweedie . | Nov. 1, 1875 | Prosono Coomar Bose. | |
| 066583 „ „ . | 1,300 | The Administrator General, Bengal. | Nov. 1, 1877 | The Deputy Commr. of Delhi, Admr of G. D. E Dorris | |
| 063409 „ „ . | 5,000 | Dheer Chand Paul . | Ditto | Dheer Chand Paul. | |
| 063410 „ „ . | 5,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 063411 „ „ . | 2,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 063412 „ „ . | 500 | Ditto . . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 063413 „ „ . | 500 | Ditto . . | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 063618 „ „ . | 1,500 | Ditto . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 066944 „ „ . | 500 | Bissonath Bakchee . . | May 1, 1878 | Prossono Coomar Bakchee. | |
| 093935 „ „ . | 500 | J. H Belchambers, W. L Wenger, G S. Sykes and R Williamson. | Ditto | Survivors of the holders | |
| 099215 „ „ . | 1,000 | Baroda Pursad Mookerjee and another. | May 1, 1879 | Ishan Chunder Bose . | Case No. 7 |
| 107595 „ „ . | 500 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto . | |
| 095796 „ „ . | 1,000 | Bank of Bengal . . | May 1, 1877 | Hera Lall . . | „ 8 |
| 090048 „ „ . | 500 | Luchmeechand Radhakisen. | May 1, 1879 | Shoobol Chundra Sen . | „ 11 |
| 004614, 4½ per cent., 1872 . | 800 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | Jan. 16, 1872 | Khettur Nauth Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi. | |
| 004407 „ „ . | 500 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck | Jan. 16, 1874 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck. | |
| 004534 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto | July 16, 1873 | Ditto | |
| 023973 „ „ . | 5,000 | Beethal Persaud . . | Ditto | Beethal Persaud. | |
| 007068 „ „ . | 500 | Mooktamoni Dabee . . | Jan. 16, 1872 | Mooktamoni Dabee. | |
| 013984 „ „ . | 500 | Dinonauth Gangooly. . | Ditto | Denonauth Gangooly. | |
| 032999 „ „ . | 1,000 | Mooktamoni Dabee . . | Ditto | Mooktamoni Dabee. | |
| 034511 „ „ . | 500 | Ditto . . | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 012607 „ „ . | 1,000 | Pundit Sheo Churn . . | Ditto | Pundit Sheo Churn. | |
| 056278 „ „ . | 500 | Charcoondah Rama Chundria. | July 16, 1876 . | Charcoondah Rama Chundriah. | |
| 054501 „ „ . | 1,100 | Ramtaruk Mookerjee | July 16, 1877 . | Kadum ini Dabee. | |
| 027398 „ „ . | 1,000 | Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckerjee. | Jan. 16, 1877 . | Merwanjee Franjee Moody and Jerbai. | |
| 024163 „ „ . | 1,000 | Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 028833 „ „ . | 1,000 | J. W. Chisholm . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 028834 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 041272 „ „ . | 1,000 | T. M H Day . . . | Jan. 16, 1875 . | Vullub Dass Heera Chund. | |
| 049224 „ „ . | 1,000 | Kahandass Muncharam. . | Jan. 16, 1878 . | Gordhunbhai Doyram. | |
| 049225 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 005172 „ „ . | 1,000 | Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee . | Jan. 16, 1877 . | Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee. | |
| 008776, 4½ per cent., 1872 . | 500 | Bunsi Lal Abeerchand . | July 16, 1874 | P. Doorgachellum Moodelliar. | „ 1 |
| 043475 „ „ . | 4,000 | Jose Francisco dePiedade Pereira. | Jan. 16, 1872 | Jose Andre Pereira | „ 9 |

| No. of the Note. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Claimant for duplicate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | | | | |
| *060633 of Rd. 4 per cent. of 1879 | 2,500 | Nurshingh Doss . . | July 16, 1881 | Treasury Officer, Lahore on behalf of Nurshingh Doss. | Case No. 455 |
| *17528 of 4 per cent. of 1842-43 . | 500 | Reeressur Bose . . | Aug. 1, 1867 | Digumberry Dossee . | ,, 236 |
| Total Rs. . | 1,85,900 | | | | |

* Duplicates of these Notes have been issued.

## No. 2.

*List of lost Government Promissory Notes advertised, duplicates of which have been issued under orders of the Comptroller General subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.*

| No of the Note. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest | Claimant for duplicate. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | | | | |
| 490, 3½ per cent., 1853-54 . | 10 000 | Shama Soondry . . | Feb. 28, 1867 . | Shama Soondry. | |
| 491 ,, ,, . | 10,000 | Ditto . . . | Ditto . | Ditto | |
| 492 ,, ,, . | 3,000 | Ditto . . . | Ditto . | Ditto | |
| 164 ,, ,, . | 600 | Soolayman Mirza . . | Feb. 29, 1856 . | Soolayman Mirza. | |
| 10084, 4 per cent., 1832-33 . | Sic 500 | Shibnarain Roy . . | May 1, 1842 . | Shibnarain Roy | |
| 12380-4231, 4 per cent., 1835-36. | 1,000 | Shama Churn Ghose . . | Mar. 31, 1871. | Shama Churn Ghose. | |
| 6737—3298, 4 per cent. 1835 36. | 500 | Boly Chund Dutt . . | Mar. 31, 1866 . | Boly Chund Dutt. | |
| 006752, 4 per cent., 1835-36 . | 1,100 | Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee. | Sept 30, 1872 . | Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee | |
| 006814 ,, ,, . | 500 | Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee | Ditto . | Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee | |
| 8186 ,, 1842-43 . | 500 | Shama Churn Chatterjee . | Feb. 1, 1861 . | Shama Churn Chatterjee | |
| 8475—17794, 4 per cent., 1842-43 | 500 | Brojo Govind Shaha . | Feb. 1, 1869 | Brojo Govind Shaha. | |
| 11380, 4 per cent., 1842-43 . | 700 | Ditto . . . | Ditto | Ditto | |
| 6024 ,, ,, . | 500 | Cassee Nath Dhur . . | Aug. 1, 1859 | Shiboo Soondery Dassee. | |
| 16245 ,, ,, . | 5,000 | Nobokristo Ghose, deceased | Aug. 1, 1865 . | Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondry Dassee | |
| 8653-9563, 4 per cent., 1842-43 | 3,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto . | | |
| 017871, 4 per cent, 1842-43 . | 500 | Kadumbini Dassee . . | Feb 1, 1873 . | Kadumbini Dassee. | |
| 000254 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto . | Ditto | |
| 020284 ,, ,, . | 500 | Ditto . . | Ditto . | Ditto | |
| 019009 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | Ditto . . | Ditto . | Ditto | |
| 021705 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Unoda Churn Bhuttacharjee | Aug. 1, 1872 . | Unoda Churn Bhuttacharjee. | |
| ct.18856 ,, ,, . | 500 | Modoosooden Chunder . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 21611 ,, ,, . | 600 | Nobin Chunder Dass . | Aug 1, 1870 . | Nobin Chunder Dass. | |
| 022862 ,, ,, . | 500 | Madhoo Soodun Chowdry . | Aug. 1, 1873 . | Ditto | |
| 038336 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | W. T. Lindsay . . | Feb. 1, 1875 . | John Linosay, Administrator of W T Lindsay. | |
| 016542 ,, ,, . | 10,700 | H. Palmer . . . | Aug. 1, 1878 | The Revd Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor Jr. and Alicia Mary Taylor | |
| ct.14713 ,, ,, . | 500 | Anoop Chund Mooleund . | Aug 1, 1858 . | Bazonjee Furdonjee. | |
| 056370, 4 per cent, 1842-43 . | 1,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. | Aug 1, 1878 | V. Krishnama Chetty. | |
| 056453 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 056371 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 056372 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 080125 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | The Agra Bank, Limited . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 063895 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | The Bank of Bombay . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 059414 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 058152 ,, ,, . | 100 | The Bank of Bombay . | Feb. 1, 1879 | Surgeon H. D. Mussani. | |
| 065207 ,, ,, . | 100 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 065211 ,, ,, . | 100 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto | |
| 1153 ,, ,, . | 500 | Callypodo Mookerjee, deceased. | Feb. 1, 1862 . | Sowdamini Dabee. | |
| 6970 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William. | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 049945 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | Feb. 1, 1878 . | Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan. | |
| 20762 ,, ,, 1854-55 . | 500 | D. McCulloch . . . | June 30, 1859 | Shiboo Soondery Dassee. | |
| 2880—17672, 4 per cent., 1854-55. | 500 | Obhoy Churn Dutt . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 026294, 4 per cent., 1854-55 . | 50,000 | H. B. Goodall . . . | Dec 31, 1873 . | H. B. Goodall. | |
| 024455 ,, ,, . | 10,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 024456 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 026295 ,, ,, . | 4,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 022758 ,, ,, . | 1,000 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | Ditto . | Ditto . | |
| 027593 ,, ,, . | 2,000 | The Allahabad, Bank Limited. | Ditto . | Ditto. | |

| No. of the Note. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Claimant for duplicate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | | | | |
| 022887 4 per cent., 1854-55 . | 5,000 | Major J. W. Hoggan . | Dec. 31, 1873 | The Delhi and London Bank, Limited. | |
| 38714 „ „ . | 4,000 | Nobokristo Ghose, deceased | Dec. 31, 1865 . | Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondery Dassee. | |
| 17950 „ „ . | 1,500 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 7532 „ „ . | 500 | Ruggoonath Succaba, deceased. | Dec. 31, 1867 . | Morabha Saccaram. | |
| 772—18295 „ „ . | 1,000 | Boly Chund Dutt . . | June 30, 1866 | Boly Chund Dutt. | |
| 601886 „ „ . | 1,000 | Moolchand Premjee & Co. | June 30, 1875 | Captain F. J. Palmer. | |
| 008379 „ „ . | 500 | Greesh Chunder Mitter . | June 30, 1872 | Unoda Churn Bhuttacharjee. | |
| 016140 „ „ . | 500 | Rakhal Doss Bhattacharjee | Ditto . | Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee. | |
| 016138 „ „ . | 1,000 | Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee | Ditto . | Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee. | |
| 009231 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 10927—11615, 4 per cent., 1854-55. | 500 | The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior. | June 30, 1865 | Rebecca Johnstone. | |
| 9815 of $\frac{L088}{6}$, 4 per cent., 1854-55. | 500 | The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph. | June 30, 1874 | Tara Kissur Mookerjee. | |
| 36507, 4 per cent., 1854-55 . | 2,000 | Bullakedass Khemchand . | Dec. 31, 1863 . | Veejchand Keekachand. | |
| 39958 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 6392—26308, 4 per cent., 1854-55. | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Dec. 31, 1862 . | Ditto. | |
| 011009, 4 per cent., 1854-55 . | 1,000 | The Administrator General, Bengal. | Dec. 31, 1877 . | The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris | |
| 1868—9358, 4 per cent., 1854-55. | 500 | The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle. | Dec. 31, 1861 . | Sowdammi Dabee. | |
| 058157, 4 per cent., 1865 . | 500 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | May 1, 1871 . | Opendro Nauth Mitter. | |
| 011620 „ „ . | 1,000 | J. W Smyth . . . | Nov. 1, 1869 . | J. W. Smyth. | |
| 011621 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 011622 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 011623 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 011624 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 035948 „ „ . | 2,000 | Bevole Nauth Haldar . | May 1, 1873 . | Bevole Nauth Haldar. | |
| 2009 „ „ . | 1,000 | Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited. | May 1, 1865 . | Khetter Mohun Nag. | |
| 020899 „ „ . | 500 | Jebun Kristo Mullick . | Nov. 1, 1869 . | Doorga Churn Mullick. | |
| 030158 „ „ . | 500 | Dyal Chund Saboye . | Nov. 1, 1870 . | James Brown. | |
| 1802 „ „ . | 500 | Cossi Nauth Mookerjee . | May 1, 1873 . | Luckhy Money Dassee. | |
| 035154 „ „ . | 500 | Meher Lall Shamunto . | Ditto . | Meher Lall Shamunto. | |
| 068458 „ „ . | 1,000 | W. T. Lindsay . . | May 1, 1875 . | John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay | |
| 068459 „ „ . | 1,000 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto | Ditto. | |
| 095149 „ „ . | 500 | Tariny Churn Ghose . | May 1, 1877 . | Chotay Lall | |
| 099158 „ „ . | 500 | Gourang Chunder Sirkar . | Ditto . | Gourang Chunder Sarkar. | |
| 099159 „ „ . | 500 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 107375 „ „ . | 700 | Nogur Mull . . . | Nov. 1, 1878 . | The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa. | |
| 086879 „ „ . | 1,000 | Bulloverder Doss . . | Ditto . | The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited. | |
| 097595 „ „ . | 1,000 | H. L. Tonnochee . . | May 1, 1876 . | H. L Tonnochee. | |
| 099542 „ „ . | 1,000 | The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State. | Nov. 1, 1878 . | V. Kristnama Chetty. | |
| 014095, 4 per cent., 1865 . | 800 | The Administrator General, Bengal. | Nov. 1, 1877 . | The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris. | |
| 018419 „ „ . | 800 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 005806, 4½ per cent., 1870 . | 700 | The Bank of Madras . | Jan. 15, 1872 . | Lalladhur Zavirchund. | |
| 000996 „ „ . | 500 | Chundy Churn Ghose . | July 15, 1873 . | Chundy Churn Ghose. | |
| 048736, „ 1872 . | 1,000 | Shumbhoo Pundoorung . | Jan. 16, 1879 . | The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat. | |
| 056565 „ „ . | 10,000 | The Bank of Madras . | Jan. 16, 1876 . | V. Thavasummatha Nadan | |
| 025359 „ „ . | 5,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. | July 16, 1877 . | Davidass Pranjeevandass. | |
| A 009862 Rd. 4 per cent., 1879 . | 2,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | July 16, 1880 . | The Inspector General of Police, N. W. P. | |
| A 005090 „ „ . | 5,000 | The Agra Bank, Limited . | Ditto . | Ditto. | |
| 000010 Non-transferable 5 per cent. Try. Note. | 500 | Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai. | Sept. 16, 1874 | Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai. | |
| 003488, 5 per cent 15 years' debenture. | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | June 1, 1878 . | Moonshee Purbhoodial. | Now notified for discharge. |
| Total ₹ . | 2,16,500 | | | | |

**No. 229.**—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1882, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

| Circles of Issue. | Whole amount of Notes in circulation. | Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coin | Bullion. | Total. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Calcutta | 7,89,39,695 | 67,02,381 | 22,50,723 | 89,53,104 |
| Allahabad | 96,74,495 | 1,14,77,690 | .. ... | 1,14,77,690 |
| Lahore | 70,97,530 | 1,48,83,025 | ... . | 1 48 83 025 |
| Bombay | 4,91,83,235 | 5,43,67,709 | 22,63,256 | 5,66,30,965 |
| Kurrachee | 37,72,090 | 30,24,300 | 13,800 | 30,38,100 |
| Madras | 1,20,65,315 | 52,08,325 | 9,60,000 | 61,68 325 |
| Calicut | 8,81,925 | 4,63,140 | ..... | 4,63,140 |
| Total | 16,16,14,315 | 9,61,26,570 | 54,87,779 | 10,16,14,349 |
| Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act | | | | 5,99,99,966 |
| Grand Total | | | | 16,16,14,315 |

**No. 233.**—Mr. J. E. O'Conor on return from furlough resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, before noon, on the 12th January 1883.

**No. 235.**—Mr. O. T. Barrow, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, assumed charge of his office, after noon, on the 21st December 1882.

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 12th January, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 20.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Gaston Bouverie Unwin, Somersetshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry,—28th April, 1881.

The Commission of Lieutenant Unwin is antedated to the 28th April, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**No. 21.**—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. V. W. Williamson, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, with effect from the 25th October, 1882.

**No. 22.**—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain A. F. Fletcher, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, to be Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, *vice* Major F. Galloway, R.A., resigned. Dated 1st January, 1883.

**No. 23.**—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

*5th Infantry.*

Lieutenant J. C. Swete, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 6th Madras Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 24.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major W. E. Chambers, Bengal S.C., (p. a.) for 1 year and 118 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major E. A. Trevor, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for 1 year and 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. R. N. Sturt, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, (p.a.) for 328 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, (p. a.) for 1 year and 235 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

**No. 25.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, (m.c.) for six months.

Major T. Nicholls, General List, Infantry, (m.c.) for ninety days.

Lieutenant F. M. Drury, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for three months.

**No. 26.**—Brigadier-General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., Bengal S.C., Commanding the Mooltan Brigade, is granted furlough without pay for the 11th and 12th October, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G.G.O. No. 388 of 1882.

### MILITARY PRISONS.

**No. 27.**—Under the authority of Section 133 of the Army Act, 1882, and in modification of G G. O. No. 437 of 1878, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that all buildings or parts of buildings situated on the Royal bastion of Fort St. George shall be deemed and taken to be part of the Military prison of Fort St. George.

### PENSIONS.

**No. 28.**—Conductor James Williams, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 29th January, 1883.

### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 29.**—NATIVE ARMY—

*19th Bengal Lancers.*

Jemadar Hamzoollah Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Purja Sing, invalided,—1st July, 1882.

### RETIREMENTS.

**No. 30.**—In G G.O. No. 598 of 1882, paragraph 1, clause II, insert the words *Madras and* before "Bombay" and after the words "Superintendent of Family payments."

**No. 31.**—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Richard Graham Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th January, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

### REWARDS.

**No. 32.**—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the admission of the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India, with effect from 21st November, 1882 :—

*To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."*

Ressaldar-Major Hussun Ally Khan, Bahadur, 13th Bengal Lancers.

*To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."*

Ressaldar Mohomed Ruza Khan, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Narain Singh, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Maitab Sing, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Urbell Sing, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Subadar Goordut Sing, 7th Native Infantry.

Subadar Chutter Sing, 7th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bainta, 20th Native Infantry.

Subadar Jeyaram, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Feer Bux, 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

Jemadar Zuman Khan, 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

2. The above Native officers will be considered as extra to the establishment of the Order until absorbed by the lapse of one appointment in every three vacancies.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 12th January, 1883.*

Under Clause 23 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 22nd December, 1882, to the 12th January, 1883 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool Regiment . | Captain F. J. Whalley . . | 2nd January, 1883. | Mean Meer. | | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates ending 12th January, 1883.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *British Military Service* | | | | | *R a. p.* | | |
| Edward Herbert de Tour Gonne Bell-Martin (*a*). | Lieutenant . | 9th Lancers | 28th September, 1882. | Intestate . | 202 14 2 | | |

(*a*) *Next-of-kin—Father*—Colonel A Bell-Martin, Dinan, France.
*Sister*—Mrs Stapleton Penny, Bombay.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 6th January 1883.*

**No. 1.**—The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch, with effect from 24th October 1882, to fill existing vacancies :—

| Name. | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. D. Baxter. . | Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank | Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem* |
| Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E. | Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade | Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank. |
| Mr. St. John Hewitt | Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.* |

**No. 2.**—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, is granted furlough for one year, under Chapter X, Section 131, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

**No. 3.**—Mr. H. W. James, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 28th December 1882.

*The 9th January 1883.*

**No. 4.**—Mr. P. P. Rogers, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

**No. 5.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 304 and 340, dated 16th September and 20th October 1881, respectively, Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

**No. 6.**—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 614 of 10th November 1882, granting furlough to Major F. Firebrace, R.E., Mr. A. Izat, Superintending Engineer, Class III, is appointed, until further orders, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

*The 10th January 1883.*

**No. 9.**—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 302 of 22nd December 1882, making certain reversions, for, *Mr. H. J. Geoghegan*, read *Mr. H. T. Geoghegan.*

**No. 10.**—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 265 of the 18th June 1878, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, with reference to Section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn, or propelled thereby, on the undermentioned Railways, *viz.* :—

1. Bengal Central Railway, main line and branches.
2. Assam (Light) Railway, main line and branches.
3. Darjiling-Himalayan Railway.
4. Baidyanath-Deoghur Railway.
5. Diamond Harbour Extension of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
6. Bhavnagarh-Gondal State Railway.
7. Bhopal State Railway.
8. Kandahar Branch of the Indus Valley State Railway.
9. Rajputana-Malwa Railway, main line and branches.

**No. 11.**—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of Bengal.

*The 11th January 1883.*

**No. 12.**—Mr. C. Sowerby, Honorary Assistant Examiner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Assam, during the absence of Mr. Wilson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

*The 12th January 1883.*

**No. 13.**—Consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Major F. G. Oldham, R. E., Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from 3rd January 1883.

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TELEGRAPH.

*The 9th January 1883.*

**No. 7.**—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the 3rd November 1882 and until further orders :—

Mr. F. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to act as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Sealy, on leave.

Mr. H. B. Harrison, 1st grade Clerk, to act as Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. F. A. Patten.

**No. 8.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to the Rules and Rates for Inland telegrams :—

*Rule 38, para. 4.*—The messenger who delivers a message may be entrusted with the reply provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes, but delay may unavoidably occur in his return to the Telegraph Office.

The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original message.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurruntollah Street, Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th January 1883.*

**No. 322.**—Consequent on the return from deputation of Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 9th instant, the following reversions will take effect from the same date :—

Major W. Barron, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive post of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Major J. Hill, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive post of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive post of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 6th January 1883.*

Offices opened and closed during the month of December 1882 :—

| Name of Station. | Where situated. | Date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bellary Cantonment. | Suburbs of Bellary, Madras Presdy. | 20th | Opened. |
| Cherat. | Punjab | 1st | Closed. |
| Viceroy's Camp (Lucknow). | Lucknow | 2nd | Ditto. |

*The 10th January 1883.*

**No. 17.**—Mr. W. Williams, a Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 48 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd January 1883.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel*,
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D. Establishment.

NOTIFICATION.

*Indore, the 5th January 1883.*

**No. 1.**—Major H. Carey, S.C., made over, and Major F. Oldham, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India and Bhopal State Railway, on the afternoon of 2nd instant.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.*,
*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 4th January 1883.*

**No. 9** *G.*—Major W. F. Prideaux and Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, respectively, made over and received charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency on the afternoon of the 26th December 1882.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### Buildings and Roads Branch.

*Allahabad, the 8th January 1883.*

KUMAUN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

The Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Rámgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Nami Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the Works and Apparatus for the manufacture of Steel or Iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 2nd January 1883.*

**No. 2.**—The following is the list of Holidays to be observed by the Courts and Offices in the Ajmir-Merwara District during the year 1883 :—

| No. | Name of Holidays. | Dates. | Days. | No. of Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Christian Holidays.* | | | |
| 1 | New Year's Day | 1st Jan. | Monday | 1 |
| 2 | Ash Wednesday | 7th Feb. | Wednesday | 1 |
| 3 | Good Friday | 23rd Mar. | Friday | 1 |
| 4 | Queen Empress' Birthday | 24th May | Thursday | 1 |
| 5 | Christmas | 25th to 31st Dec. | Tuesday to Monday | 7 |
| | | | | 11 |
| | *Hindu Holidays.* | | | |
| 1 | Ba ant Panchmi | 12th Feb. | Monday | 1 |
| 2 | Shee Ratri | 7th Mar. | Wednesday | 1 |
| 3 | Holi | 22nd to 24th Mar. | Thursday to Saturday | 3 |
| 4 | Sil Saten Fair | 31st Mar. | Saturday | 1 |
| 5 | Baisakhi Fair | 22nd & 23rd May | Tuesday & Wednesday | 2 |
| 6 | Janam Ashtmi | 24th & 25th Aug. | Friday & Saturday | 2 |
| 7 | Savitri Fair | 10th Sep. | Monday | 1 |
| 8 | Anant Chowdas | 15th Sep. | Saturday | 1 |
| 9 | Dashra | 9th to 11th Oct. | Tuesday to Thursday | 3 |
| 10 | Dipmalka (Dewali) | 20th Oct. | Monday | 1 |
| 11 | Pushkar Fair | 12th to 16th Nov. | Monday to Friday | 5 |
| | | | | 21 |
| | *Mahomedan Holidays.* | | | |
| 1 | Bara Wafat | 22nd Jan. | Monday | 1 |
| 2 | Urs Khwaja Sahib | 11th to 14th May | Friday to Monday | 4 |
| 3 | Shaba-barat | 20th June | Wednesday | 1 |
| 4 | Idul Fitar | 6th Aug. | Monday | 1 |
| 5 | Idul Zuha | 12th Oct. | Friday | 1 |
| 6 | Mohurrum | 8th to 10th Nov. | Thursday to Saturday | 3 |
| | | | | 11 |

*General Holidays.*

For English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

2. Mahomedan Holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

3. Hindu Holidays on account of eclipse of the sun fall on the day of such eclipse, but when they are for eclipse of the moon they fall on the day following.

4. Local Holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of Commissioner only, when there are no arrears of work.

5. The Civil Court vacations commence on the 1st of August and end on the 30th September. No fresh suits shall during that time be instituted unless of an emergent character, but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing off cases instituted before 15th July and for disposal of any urgent work.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Abadhabiharilal | 16 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Anthony, C. E. | 16-6 .. | Mussoorie School. |
| | Aziz Mirza | 16 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Balkrishna Lal | 18 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath | 16-2 . | Howrah Government School. |
| | ,, Asutosh | 15-9 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Bamandas | 16-3 .. | Konnoghar H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Biharilal | 18-1 .. | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Dharmadas | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 10 | ,, Hemchandra | 17 .. | Ditto |
| | ,, Hridaychanda | 16 .. | Sajehanpur High School. |
| | ,, Jnanranjan | 13-10 .. | Serampur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Lalitkumar | 14 .. | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Nagendranath | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Nibaranchandra | 17-10-8 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | ,, Panchkari | 16 .. | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Srischandra | 12 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | ,, Srischandra | 17-3-11 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | ,, Upendranath | 17-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| 20 | Baruya, Ratnadhar | 16 .. | Nowgong High School. |
| | Basak, Gokulkrishna | 18 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Jugalkisor | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | Basu, Bipinbihari | 16-3 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Chandrasikhar | 17-6 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Charuchandra | 16-5 .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Narayanchandra | 17 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | ,, Rasikchandra | 14-2 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Sriramchandra | 16 .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Battersby, Alice | .. | Girls' High School, Allahabad. |
| 30 | Belletty, L. | 16 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Bhaduri, Akshaykumar | 18-1-19 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Asutosh | 16-3 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | ,, Bholanath | 17 .. | Bishunpur School. |
| | ,, Manmohan | 17 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Ramjadu | 16-3 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Rohinikumar | 16-1 .. | Kishnaghar Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| | Bholanath | 16 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Bijay Bahadur | 18 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Binodilal | 18 .. | Aligarh Zila School. |
| 40 | Biswas, Ramnarayan | 18 .. | Hindu School. |
| | Blanchett, H. R. | 18-2 .. | Boys' High School, Allahabad. |
| | Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari | 16-3 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Gopalchandra | 18 .. | Naral School. |
| | ,, Lalgopal | 14-3 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | 17-6 .. | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | 18-6 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | ,, Tarakchandra | 18 .. | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath | 17 .. | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Debendrachandra | 18 .. | Birbhum School. |
| 50 | ,, Hariprasanna | 15 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Jyotisprasad | 17-4 .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Jyotiprasad | 15 .. | Gosain Durgapur School. |
| | ,, Nagendranath | 15-4-2 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | ,, Narayanchandra | 17 .. | Pakur H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Prabhatchandra | 17 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Purnachandra | 17 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Ramananda | 15 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| | Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna | 17 .. | Kandi School. |
| | Chaudhuri, Pramathanath | 15-6 .. | Hare School. |
| 60 | Clarke, A. | 17-7 .. | Boys' High School, Allahabad. |
| | Das, Annukulchandra | 15-5 .. | Pabna Zila School. |
| | ,, Bipracharan | 17 .. | Puri Zila School. |
| | ,, Bireswar | 16 .. | Malda Zila School. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Das, Biswcswar | 17 .. | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | „ Debendranath | 16 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Krishnadhan | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Khudiram | 16-10 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | Dasgupta, Balaram | 18-1 .. | Ditto. |
| | „ Biharilal | 13 .. | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| 70 | Datta, Apurbachandra | 16 .. | Pogose School. |
| | „ Kalicharan | 16 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Priyanath | 15 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Satischandra | 17 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Dc, Dinabandhu | 16-7 .. | Ditto. |
| | „ Lahtmohan | 16-2 .. | Ditto |
| | Deb, Jogindranath | 20 .. | Jaynagar Institution. |
| | Dhar, Priyanath | 16 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | Edge, M. S. | 17-6 .. | Doveton Collge. |
| | Ghamandilal | 19 .. | Hardui High School |
| 80 | Ghosh, Aghornath | 17 .. | Hugh Collegiate School. |
| | „ Amarnath | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Bipinbihari (No. I) | 15 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Chandrakanta | 16 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Priyanath | 17-4 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Ramchandra | 17-6 .. | Kumarkhali School. |
| | „ Satischandra | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Tarakgopal | 18 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | „ Tinkari | 18 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | Ghoshal, Rajendranath | 16-5 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 90 | Godfrey, E. C. | 15-2 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Gopaldas | 17-9 .. | Amritsar District School. |
| | Goswami, Umeschandra | 16 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Guha, Chandrakanta | 16 .. | Jagganath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Gobindanath | 23-2-19 .. | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | „ Rukminikanta | 16 .. | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| | Gupta, Annadacharan | 16-6 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ R. C. | 14-7 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Hajra, Dwijendrachandra | 16 .. | Jagganath School, Dacca. |
| | Homer, J | 18-0-19 .. | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| 100 | Hukum Singh | 19 .. | Lahore Government College. |
| | Jayaram | 21 .. | Multan District School. |
| | Jiwan Bakhsh | 20 .. | Gujrat Government School. |
| | Johanness, A. | 15 .. | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| | Kar, Nabinchandra | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | Karfarma, Suryyakumar | 17-8 .. | Hindu School. |
| | Krishnakumar | 16 1 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Leeladhar Joshi | 16 .. | Almora Mission School. |
| | Majumdar, Akshaykumar | 16-0-15 .. | Santos Janhabi School. |
| | „ Satischandra | 18 .. | Birbhum School. |
| 110 | Makund Lal | 20 .. | Charkhari School. |
| | Martindell, H E. W. | 16 3 .. | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Mitra, Acharchandra | 19 .. | Presidency School. |
| | „ Charuchandra (No. II) | 15-6 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Jyotischandra | 15 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | „ Kritibas | 16 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Lahtchandra | 17 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Monnier, H. | 15 .. | St. Xavier's College |
| | Moula Bakhsh | 19 .. | Ludhiana Mission School. |
| | Moung Hpan | 14-9 .. | Moulmein Government High School. |
| 120 | Moung Hpo An | 20 .. | Rangoon Government High School. |
| | Muhammad Sultan Alum | 20 .. | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Gopimohan | 16-6 .. | Pakur H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Haricharan | 16 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | „ Hemantakumar | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Hemchandra | 18 .. | Radhallabh Institution, Kuchiacole. |
| | „ Jagganath | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Jogindrakumar | 16 5-5 .. | Ditto. |
| | „ Kanailal | 16 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Kisorimohan | 17-4 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| 130 | „ Manmathanath | 18 .. | Prannath School, Satkhira. |
| | „ Prasannakumar | 17 .. | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| | „ Rajendranath (Jr.) | 18-1-21 | Uttarpara School. |
| | „ Ramjiban | 18 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | 17 .. | Kandi School. |
| | „ Upendranath | 16 .. | Barisa School. |
| | Munro, J. | 16 .. | St. Paul's School, Rangoon. |

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| | Nandjilal | 16-5 .. | Sultanpur Zila School. |
| | Nehal Chand | 18 .. | Government High School, Meerut. |
| | Nitbihari Lal | 16-8 .. | Moradabad Government High School. |
| 140 | Niyogi, Rajaniprasad | 15 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | Pal, Amritalal | 17-4 .. | Presidency School. |
| | „ Baradasundar | 18 .. | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Nagendrachandra | 14-6 .. | Garden Reach School. |
| | Paltooram | 17 .. | Azimgarh C. M. High School |
| | Perry, H. W. | 16-4 .. | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Puri, Brijlal | 18 .. | Lahore District School. |
| | Pyle, Annie | .. | Girls' High School, Allahabad. |
| | Qurban Hussein | 18 .. | Ludhiana Mission School. |
| | Radha Ravan Bhargu | 15 .. | Muttra High School. |
| 150 | Ramnaravan | 19-6 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Rauth, Purnachandra | 18 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | Ray, Haranchandra | 16-3 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Jnanadakisor | 16-6 .. | Noakhali Zila School. |
| | „ Kumudinikanta | 15 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Sasichandra | 18 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Raychaudhuri, Kalidas | 16-4 .. | Baripur, H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Tejendranath | 16-3 .. | Hindu School. |
| | Riyazud in Quazi | 16 .. | Bogra Zila School. |
| | Sardar Khan | 19-8 .. | Amritsar District School. |
| 160 | Sarkar, Abhayacharan | 15 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Asutosh | 16-3 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Mukundasundar | 17 .. | Jangipur School. |
| | „ Purnachandra | 17 .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Sayyad Afzal Imam | 18 .. | Behar H. C E. School. |
| | Schneider, G. S. | 18 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Sen, Bipinbihari | 16 . | Hare School. |
| | „ Nityagopal | 17 .. | Baula H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Pramathalal | 16 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | „ Saradacharan | 17 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| 170 | Sil, Narayanprasad | 16 . | Hindu School. |
| | Singh Biddyacharan | 16-6 .. | Gorukpur C. M. S High School. |
| | Sinha, Mathuranath | 17 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Smith, W. F. | 16 .. | La Martiniere College Lucknow. |
| | Sukh Dyal, No. 1 | 19 .. | Hushiarpur District School. |
| | Syamnarayan | 20 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Syed Abdul Ghanee | 23 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Syed Aulad Huscin | 16-6 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Tasadduq Husain | 19 .. | Delhi District School. |
| | Taylor, E. E. | 18 .. | Mussoorie School. |
| 180 | Thakur, Harikinkar | 18-8 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | Vaughan, Eva | .. | Girls' High School, Allahabad. |
| | Wollaston, A. | 16-6 .. | St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling. |
| | Wontersz, J. W. | 16-10-24 .. | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| 184 | Wrixon, R. B. | 17 .. | Mussoorie School. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Abbad Abul Mukarim | 15 .. | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Abdul Gani | 18 .. | Murshidabad School. |
| | Abdul Hamid (No. II) | 15 . | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Abdul Haq | 16 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Abdul Latiff | 20-9 .. | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| | Abdul Majid | 14 .. | Jorhat High School. |
| | Abdul Quadir | 18-2 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Abdur Rashid | 18 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Abdur Rawoof | 20 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| 10 | Abul Hossen | 19 .. | Barari H. C. E. School. |
| | Advani, Matiram S. | 14 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | Ahsanullah | 20 .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| | Ajodhyaprasad | 21 .. | Saharanpur M. School. |
| | Ali Ahmed | 19 .. | Private Student. |
| | Alim-uz-Zaman | 15 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Ali Sher | 20 .. | Ludhiana M. School. |
| | Ambadatta | 18 .. | Dehra-Doon Mission School. |
| | Amratalal Kaystha Shrivastava | 17 .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| | Amrit Luxman Dighay | 19 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| 20 | Anantlal | 18 .. | American Mission School, Allahabad. |
| | Anjanikumar | 20 .. | Hardui High School. |

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| | Anwar Khan | 20 .. | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Apcar, M. M. | 15 .. | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| | Arya, Kunjabiharilal | 17 .. | Ludhiana High School. |
| | Asaram | 19 .. | Sitapur High School. |
| | Atmaram | 18 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Azeezur Rahman Khan | 17 .. | English Madrasa, Indore. |
| | Babonan, T. W. | 16-5 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Babulal | 18 .. | Meerut Government High School. |
| 30 | Badriprasad | 21 .. | Private Student. |
| | Badriprasad | 17 .. | Hume's High School, Etawa. |
| | Bagchi, Amulyacharan | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Hemchandra | 16 .. | Pabna Zila School. |
| | „ Manaranjan | 17-9 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Mrigendranath | 17 .. | Howrah Government School. |
| | „ Rajeswar | 19 .. | Santosh Janhabi School. |
| | Bahmanji, Muncherji | 19 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Baisnab, Sarbananda | 20 .. | Santosh Janhabi School. |
| | Baksi, Kshirodchandra | 17 .. | Metro. Inst., S. Branch. |
| 40 | Bal, Dwijendranath | 18-5 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Balwant Singh | 17 .. | Gurdaspur District School. |
| | Bansidhar | 19 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Bardhan, Pransankar | 21 .. | Abdul Ganny's Free School. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar | 18 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Amritalal | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Asutosh | 18 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | „ Bhubanmohan | 15 .. | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | „ Binodbihari | 16-9 .. | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| | „ Bireswar | 16-6 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 50 | „ Dharmadas | 16 .. | Jamalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Dinabandhu | 20 .. | Saduhati School. |
| | „ Harendramohan | 17-3 .. | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Haricharan | 16 .. | Hughli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Haricharan | 18-1 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | „ Hemchandra | 18 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | „ Kalikinkar | 17 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | „ Kalipada | 15 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Kantichandra | 18 .. | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | „ Kedarnath | 16-4 .. | Sultanpur Zila School. |
| 60 | „ Kisorimohan | 20 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Lahtmohan | 17 .. | Presidency School. |
| | „ Manmohan | 17-2 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Nandalal | 16-9 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | „ Nilratna | 23 .. | Teacher. |
| | „ Nrityagopal | 18-6 .. | Agarpara H. C. E School. |
| | „ Parbaticharan | 16-5 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Rajanikanti | 17-6-6 ... | Uttarpara School |
| | „ Ramchandra | 18 .. | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| | „ Ramlal | 15 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| 70 | „ Ramlal | 19 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Rashbihari | 16 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Sikharnath | 17-6 .. | Shahjehanpur High School. |
| | „ Surendranath | 17 .. | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| | „ Sureschandra | 18 .. | Shahjehanpur High School. |
| | „ Syamacharan | 19 .. | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | Baruya, Ghanasyam | 14 .. | Sibsagar High School. |
| | Basak, Radhaballabh | 17 .. | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Syamchand | 17 ... | Pogose School. |
| | Basantalal | 18 .. | Shahjehanpur High School. |
| 80 | Basu, Anandalal | 21 .. | Ravenshaw College Katak. |
| | „ Annadaprasad | 17-1 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | „ Atulkrishna (Jr.) | 15 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Baikuntanath | 16 .. | Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School. |
| | „ Dwijaraj | 18 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Dwijendranath | 15 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Hemendramohan | 17-4 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | „ Kedarnath | 16 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | „ Kshetramohan | 16-9 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | „ Nagendranath | 17 .. | Balesore Zila School. |
| 90 | „ Nripendranath | 17 .. | Taky Government School. |
| | „ Parmananda | 18 .. | Katak Academy. |
| | „ Pramathanath | 15-9 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | „ Purnachandra | 19 .. | Jessore Zila School. |

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| | Basu, Rajendrakumar | 17 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | 17 .. | Naral School. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | 16 .. | Dhubri High School. |
| | „ Sibchandra | 18-1-14 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | Beniparshad | 18 .. | Delhi District School. |
| | Benimadhoprasad | .. | Azimgarh C. M. High School. |
| 100 | Beshenlal | 16 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Bhaduri, Ramchandra | 17 .. | Joynarayan's College, Benares. |
| | „ Satkari | 17 .. | Howrah Government School. |
| | Bhagawat Prasad | 16 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Bhagwan Das | 17 .. | Partabgarh High School. |
| | Bhargawa Ramjidas | 18 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Arunoday | 16-4-12 .. | Uttarpara School |
| | „ Banimath | 17-3 .. | Khulna H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Bhabataran | 17 .. | Sridhar Bansidhar School. |
| | „ Chandroday | 15-9 .. | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| 110 | „ Harakumar | 18-2 .. | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Kalinath | 19 .. | Chatra H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Mahendranath | 17 .. | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Nayananjan | 15 .. | Hughli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Prankrishna | 21-3 .. | Cooch Behar Training School, Benares. |
| | „ Purnachandra | 20-1 .. | Mymensingh Zila School. |
| | „ Rajanikanta | 17 .. | Serajganj H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | 17 .. | Mahanad M. School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | 17 .. | Free Church Institution Calcutta. |
| | Bhaumik, Kalichandra | 16 .. | Pabna Zila School. |
| 120 | Bhuian, Golakchandra | 17 .. | Gauhati Zila School. |
| | Bhushan, Benimadhab | 23 .. | Jahanabad H. C. E. School. |
| | Biharilal | 16 .. | Sitapur High School. |
| | Bijay Sinha | 22 .. | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Biswambhar Dyal | 17-6 .. | Hushiarpur District School. |
| | Biswanath Sahay | 17-6 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Biswas, Hridaynath | 19 .. | Naral School. |
| | „ Sasikumar | 18 .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Biswcswar Dayal | 19 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Bisweswar Dayal | 18 .. | Hume's High School, Etawa. |
| 130 | Bowden, W. | 18 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Brijlal | 17 .. | Gurdaspur District School. |
| | Budhulal | 19 .. | Banda Zila School. |
| | Bukht Bali | 19 .. | Unao High School. |
| | Burt, W. S. | 16-2 .. | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Carbery, P. | 15 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Chaitram | 18 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Chhajju Ram | 17 .. | Hushiarpur District School. |
| | Chajju Singh | 19 .. | Meerut Government High School. |
| | Chakrabarti, Banamali | 18 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| 140 | „ Gobindachandra | 17 .. | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | „ Girischandra | 20 .. | L. M. School, Midnapore. |
| | „ Iswarchandra | 16-6 .. | Pabna Zila School. |
| | „ Kailaschandra | 19 .. | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| | „ Kartikchandra | 17 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Kasinath | 18 .. | Hetampur School. |
| | „ Mukundachandra | 18 .. | Serajganj H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Nabakumar | 17 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | „ Ramkamal | 18 .. | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Saratchandra (Senior) | 16 .. | Hare School |
| 150 | „ Sasibhushan | 16 .. | Barisa School. |
| | „ Syamakisor | 17-7 .. | Serajganj H. C. E. School. |
| | Chandidatta | 20 .. | A. M. E. M. Centennial High School. |
| | Chandra, Abinashchandra | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Gopikrishna | 16 .. | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| | „ Rasmohan | 16 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | Charrier, H. | 18-2-9 .. | Boys' High School, Allahabad. |
| | Chatterjee, V. K. | 16-4 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Amritalal | 18-3 .. | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| | „ Asutosh | 16-3 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 160 | „ Asutosh | 17 .. | Ranaghat H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Baranasi | 18 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| | „ Charuchandra | 15-6 .. | Ranchi Zila School. |
| | „ Charuchandra | 16 .. | Presidency School. |
| | „ Girishchandra | 17-5-4 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | „ Jadabchandra | 17 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | „ Jadumadhab | 16-6 .. | Barasat School. |

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| | Chattopadhyay, Janhabicharan | 17 .. | Naral School. |
| | ,, Kartikcharan | 17-8 .. | Kasipur Kashinath School. |
| | ,, Kshetranath | 16 .. | Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School. |
| 170 | ,, Lakshminarayan | 18 .. | Radhaballab Institution, Chakdighi. |
| | ,, Nabinchandra | 18 6 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Nalinimohan | 16-0 25 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | ,, Nirodchandra | 18 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Nishikanta | 18 .. | Pogose School. |
| | ,, Nityananda | 18 .. | Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi. |
| | ,, Panchkari | 17 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Pramathanath | 16 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| | ,, Puranchandra | 18 .. | Magura H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Rajanikanta | 16 ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| 180 | ,, Santoshkumar | 17 .. | Bhastara School |
| | ,, Syamacharan | 18 .. | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Chaube, Rambhajan | 19 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Chaudhuri, Durgadas | 20 .. | Sylhet National Institution. |
| | ,, Gopalchandra | 19 .. | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Hiralal | 19-6 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Mangobinda | 16 5 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | ,, Rakhaldas | 17 .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Taramohan | 18 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Cheitram | 17 .. | Muttra High School. |
| 190 | Chellaiah, E. D. | 18 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Cristopher, J. | 18-4 .. | Mirzapur L. M. S. Institution. |
| | Chuttree, J. | 23 .. | Jounpur C. M. School. |
| | Collins, A. G. | 18 .. | Mussoorie School. |
| | Connor, Thomas | 16-2 15 .. | Lahore High Shool. |
| | Corrigan, L. S. | 17 .. | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Das, Ambikacharan | 17 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Brajpal | 16 .. | Muttra High School. |
| | ,, Dinanath | 15 .. | Cachar Zila School. |
| | ,, Ekkarilal | 18 .. | Hugli Branch School. |
| 200 | ,, Gangacharan | 18 .. | Pogose School. |
| | ,, Harendranath | 16-11 ... | Howra Government School. |
| | ,, Jogendramohan | 19 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Kunjabihari | 16 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Madhuban | 16-6 .. | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | ,, Matilal | 17 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Nagendrachandra | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Prakaschandra | 17 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Prasannakumar | 18 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Raghunath | 19 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| 210 | ,, Rajchandra | 18 .. | Cachar Zila School. |
| | ,, Rajkisor | 16 .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | ,, Rajkumar | 17-8 .. | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Rashbihari | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Uttamchandra | 16 .. | Dhubri High School. |
| | Dasgupta, Harimol | 19-1 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | Datta, Ambika | 16-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Asutosh | 18 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Bipinbihari | 19 .. | L. M. S. High School, Baduria. |
| | ,, Durgacharan | 18 .. | Useful Arts School. |
| 220 | ,, Girindranath | 17-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Haridas | 17 .. | C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Jogendrachandra | 17-7 .. | Barasat School. |
| | ,, Kailaschandra | 18 .. | Nowgong High School. |
| | ,, Kedarnath | 17 .. | Jaynagar Institution. |
| | ,, Kumudkanta | 17-2 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Sibnath | 18 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Trailokyanath | 15-8 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | ,, Upendrakumar | 15 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| 230 | ,, Upendranath | 18 .. | Gouhati Zila School. |
| | David, T. R. | 17 .. | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| | Davis, E. T. | 16 .. | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | D'Cruz, A. | 16 .. | St. Joseph's School. |
| | De, Aghorchandra | 16 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Harischandra | 17-3 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Kedarnath | 18 .. | Radhaballabh Institution, Chakdighi. |
| | ,, Krishnakumar | 19 .. | Jagannath School. |
| | ,, Mahimchandra | 19 .. | Santosh Janhabi School. |

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| | De, Nrityagopal | 15-6 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 240 | „ Purnachandra | 16 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Deb, Prangopal | 17 .. | Bogra, Zila School. |
| | Debidayal | 18 .. | Guzrat Government School. |
| | Debidayal | 16 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Debiprasad | 17 .. | Gya Zila School. |
| | Deefholts, L J. | 16 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | De Facien, Charles | 17 .. | St. Paul's School, Rangoon. |
| | De Sylva, H. | 17 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | De Silva, M. C. | 18 .. | Richmond College, Galle. |
| | Desraj | 17-9 .. | Amritsur District School. |
| 250 | Dhanpat Ray | 17 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Dhar, Annadacharan | 19 .. | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| | „ Parbaticharan | 17-6 .. | Farridpur, Zila School. |
| | Dhundi Raj Hari | 19 .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| | Dindayal | 18 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Din Ram | 19 .. | Jhang District School. |
| | Dubedi, Mathuraprasad | 17 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Durgaprasad | 16 .. | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Durgaprasad | 19 .. | Muttra Zila School. |
| | Durjan Singh | 18 . | Agra Collegiate School. |
| 260 | Dwarkaprasad | 18-6 .. | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| | Fateh Chand | 16-6 .. | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Fellinger, J. W. | 18 4 .. | St. Francis De Sale's School. |
| | Fernando, W. P. | 20 .. | Richmond College, Galle. |
| | Flynn, J. | 17-10 .. | St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie. |
| | Foyezuddin Mollah | 19 . | Naral School |
| | Fuzla Huq | 15 . | Murshidabad School |
| | Gairola, Sadananda | 19 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Ganga Sahay I | 18 2 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Ganga Sahay II | 18 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 270 | Gangopadhyay, Jogneswar | 16 .. | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | „ Kalasasi | 18 .. | Calcutta Institution. |
| | „ Lalmohan | 16 .. | Purnia Zila School. |
| | „ Meghnad | 17 .. | **Calcutta Training Academy.** |
| | „ Satkari | 18-5 . | Birbhum School. |
| | Ghasitaram, Bedi | 20 .. | Gurdaspur District School |
| | Ghatak, Tarakuath | 18 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| | Gholam Rabbana | 17 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Ghosh, Ambikacharan | 19 .. | L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Bhupendrasri | 14 .. | Hindu School. |
| 280 | „ Bidhubhushan | 15 .. | Naral School. |
| | „ Bimodbihari | 18 .. | Krishnagur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Bepinbihari | 18-7 .. | Contai School. |
| | „ Chandramohan | 21 .. | Presidency School |
| | „ Debendranath | 18 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Debendronath No. II | 16 .. | Ditto. |
| | „ Manmathanath | 17-10-18 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | „ Prasannakumar | 17 .. | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | „ Purnachandra | 16 .. | Taki Government School. |
| | „ Rajendranath | 16 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| 290 | „ Rajendranath | 20 .. | C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta. |
| | „ Rajendranath | 18 .. | Baraset School. |
| | „ Rasiklal | 14 .. | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Syamacharan | 18-5 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | „ Tarachand | 17 .. | South Baharoo School. |
| | „ Upendranath | 20 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Ghoshal, Matilal | 16 .. | Jamalpur H C. E. School. |
| | „ Nandalal | 15-0-4 .. | Hindu School. |
| | Gobindaprasad | 17-7 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Gobindram | 19 .. | Amritsar C. M. School. |
| 300 | Gopaldas | 19 .. | Humes' High School, Etawa. |
| | Gopal Ganes Chate | 20 .. | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Gopal Vithal Athale | 25 .. | Ditto. |
| | Gope, Ramlal | 17 .. | Muzufferpur Zila School. |
| | Gopinath No. I | 17-9 .. | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Gopinath No. II | 18-6 .. | Ditto. |
| | Goswami, Brajanath | 40 .. | Teacher. |
| | „ Harimohan | 15 .. | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | „ Purnachandra | 17 .. | Kumarkhaly School. |
| | „ Tinkari | 18 .. | Bahraich High School. |
| 310 | Guha, Prasannakumar | 16-3 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Ramchandra | 17 .. | Barisal Zila School. |

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| | Gulzarilal | 17 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Gunetileka, N. B. | 16 .. | Richmond College, Galle. |
| | Gupta, Gopalgobinda | 16 .. | Barisa Zila School. |
| | „ Gangacharan | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | „ Manmohan | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Nalinbihari | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Rajendranath | 16 .. | Ditto. |
| | Gurdit Singh Sokhe | 19 .. | Gurdaspur District School. |
| 320 | Habib Ahmed | 21 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Hajra, Amritalal | 18 .. | Seals' Free College. |
| | Haldar, Basantakumar | 18-9 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | „ Bipinbihari | 18 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Dakshineswar | 17 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | Handy, C. C. | 18-8-21 .. | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| | Haraprasad | 19 .. | Sitapur High School. |
| | Harbans Sahay | 17 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| | Har Bux | 18-2 .. | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Harichand | 18-10 .. | Guzrat Government School. |
| 330 | Hariharcharan | 18 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Hariprasad | 18 .. | Barabanki High School. |
| | Harnam Das | 17 .. | Gujranwala Mission School. |
| | Harprasad | 17-7 .. | Moradabad Government High School. |
| | Healy, D. | 15-9 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Hill, E. | 17 .. | St Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Himmat Sahay | 17 .. | Pertabgarh High School. |
| | Hpa Htaw | 17 .. | Akyab Government High School. |
| | Hridaynarayan | 17 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Htoon, C. | 16 .. | Doveton College |
| 340 | Hurprasad | 18 .. | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Hur Swaroop | 18 .. | C. M. High School, Meerut. |
| | Imaduddin | 18-3 .. | Lahore District School. |
| | Imamuddin | 21 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Ishan Ullah | 24 .. | Batala Boarding School. |
| | Izad Baksh | 17 .. | Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School. |
| | Jadubans Sahay | 20 .. | Matihari Zila School. |
| | Jafer Khan | 17 .. | C M High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Jagannath | 17 .. | Gurdaspur District School. |
| | Jagannath Bhargu | 21 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| 350 | Jagannath Pershad | 20 .. | Banda Zila School. |
| | Jagjibanlal | 19 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Jamshedji Edalj, Battivara | 18-8 .. | Zoroastrian School, Mhow. |
| | Jayasuriya, C. | 19 .. | Normal School, Colombo. |
| | Jayawardena, P. | 18 .. | Richmond College, Galle. |
| | Jaygobind Sahay | 19 .. | Mozafferpur Zila School. |
| | Jaykrishna | 17 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Jayramdas | 20 .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Jesudason, D. S. | 19 .. | Normal School, Colombo. |
| | Jnandanlal | 18-6 .. | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| 360 | Jones, J. E. | 20 .. | Naimtal Boy's High School. |
| | Joshi, Chintamani | 19 .. | Almora Mission School. |
| | „ Mahadeo Balwant | 21 .. | English Madrasa, Indore. |
| | Jwala Prasad | 18 .. | Gujranwala Mission School. |
| | Jyotribed, Lokamani | 19 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Kabiruddin Ahmed | 15 . | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Kakaram | 19 .. | Guzrat Government School. |
| | Kalka Prasad | 19-6 .. | Moradabad Government High School. |
| | Kamta Prasad | 18 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Kandhji Sahay | 22 . | Arrah Zila School. |
| 370 | Kar, Baradakanta | 20 .. | Goburdanga School. |
| | Karmakar, Biharilal | 18 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| | Kartar Singh | 18 .. | Guzrat Government School. |
| | Kedarnath | 18 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Kedarnath | 16 .. | Gya Zila School. |
| | Kedarnath | 17 . | Lahore District School. |
| | Kesarinarayan | 17 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Keshonarayan | 20 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Khasnabis, Kunjamohan | 16 .. | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | Khem Singh | 20 .. | Hushiarpur District School. |
| 380 | Kishendayal | 16 .. | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Koar Baldeo Singh | 18 .. | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| | Konwur Ram Singh | 17 .. | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Kowar, Rajanikanta | 18 .. | Moorshedabad School. |
| | Kriparam | 19 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |

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| | Krishnaji Raoji Baisampain | 19 .. | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Kshcersagar Babaji Kasinath | 15-10 .. | English Madrasa, Indore. |
| | Kunjabiharilal | 19 .. | Delhi District School. |
| | Lahiri, Manmohan | 18 . | Nowgong High School. |
| | ,, Paresnath | 17 .. | Pubna Zila School. |
| 390 | ,, Ramanimohan | 17 .. | Serajgauj H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Taranath | 16 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | Lakshmidatta | 19 .. | C. M. High School, Meerut. |
| | Lakshminarayan | 18-3 .. | Gonda High School. |
| | Lakshmiprakas | 23-1 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Lalbahadur | 20 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Lattaprasad | 17 .. | Barielly High School. |
| | Leach, A. | 18-9 11 .. | Boy's High School, Allahabad. |
| | Leslie, F. M. | 14-4 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Lynch, T. M. | 18 .. | St. Francis DeSale's School. |
| 400 | MacDonald, G. | 17 .. | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| | Mahabirprasad | 19 .. | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| | Mahanti, Makundaprasad | 18 .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Mahtha, Pasupatinath | 20 .. | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| | Maitra, Chandicharan | 16 .. | Ranchi Zila School. |
| | ,, Kalinath | 18 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Panchanan | 17 .. | Kumarkhaly H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Syamacharan | 18 .. | Behala M. School. |
| | Majumdar, Harinath | 17 .. | Basirhat Municipal School. |
| | ,, Rohinikanta | 18 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| 410 | ,, Tarakanta | 18-6 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Makhanlal | 18-8 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| | Malakar, Govindachandra | 18 .. | Tamluk School. |
| | Mallik, Amritakrishna | 18 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Matilal | 16 .. | Hughli Branch School. |
| | Mandal, Haridas | 17 .. | Barahanagar Hindu School. |
| | ,, Trailokyanath | 19 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | Mangal, Gobindachandra | 16 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| | Mannalal | 19 .. | Sultanpur Zila School. |
| | Marshall, G. W. | 15 .. | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| 420 | Martin, N. I. | 17 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Medlycott, R. | 16 .. | St. Joseph's School. |
| | Midhailal | 18 .. | Barielly High School. |
| | Mendis, C. | 18 .. | Prince of Wales' College, Maratuwa. |
| | Mendis, J. | 19-4 .. | Ditto. |
| | Miri, Mal | 18 .. | Meerut Government High School. |
| | Mirza Bedar Bukht | 17 .. | Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School. |
| | Misra, Babulal | 19 .. | Gorakhpur C. M. S. High School. |
| | ,, Basudeb | 18-6 .. | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Bholanath | 16 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| 430 | ,, Bhubaneswar | 16 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Jwalaprasad | 20 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Sripaticharan | 18 .. | Tamluk School. |
| | Mitra, Amritalal | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | ,, Bhubanbihari | 18 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Binodbihari | 16 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Durgacharan | 18 .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Haridas | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | ,, Jnanendranath | 15 .. | Krishnagar Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Jyotindranath | 18 .. | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| 440 | ,, Kalicharan | 16-6 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Nagendranath | 16 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | Mitra, Nanikumar | 19 .. | Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi. |
| | ,, Prankali | 18-9 .. | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| | ,, Priyanath | 19 .. | Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Srikanta | 19 .. | Bhagalpur Zila School |
| | ,, Upendranath | 19 .. | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Modak, Kedarnath | 16 .. | F. C. Institution, Chinsura. |
| | Mohanlal | 17-6 .. | Barielly High School. |
| | Mohapatra, Tarapada | 17 .. | Howrah Government School. |
| 450 | Morton, E. | 18 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Morris, G. | 16-0-9 .. | Free School, Calcutta. |
| | Morton, R. | 17-6 .. | St John's College, Agra. |
| | Moung Ba On | 19 .. | Moulmein Government High School. |
| | ,, Gyee | 20-6 .. | Government High School Rangoon. |
| | ,, Hpo Yaet | 18 .. | Moulmein Government High School. |
| | ,, Loo Yin | 18-0-12 .. | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| | ,, Pa | 18-7 .. | Ditto ditto. |

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| | Muhammad Abdul Hameed | 18 .. | Sasseram H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Abdullah | 18 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| 460 | ,, Badi-ul-Hassen | 18 .. | M. A O College, Aligarh. |
| | ,, Farhut Ahmud | 17 .. | Muttra Zila School. |
| | ,, Haneef | 19-3 .. | Dinapore Aided School. |
| | ,, Hasain | 19 .. | Gya Zila School. |
| | ,, Hosain. | 20-2 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Kazim | 20 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | ,, Noor | 21 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Reza Karim | 17 .. | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| | ,, Wahid Ali Khan | 16 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan | 16 .. | Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi. |
| | ,, Aghornath | 16 .. | Canning College Lucknow. |
| | ,, Bhubanmohan | 16 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Bhupatinath | 23 .. | Northbrook School. |
| | ,, Bisunupada | 18 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | ,, Chintaharan | 17 .. | Intally Institution. |
| | ,, Chunilal | 19 .. | Barisa School. |
| | ,, Debendrachandra | 16 .. | Pagose School. |
| | ,, Golakbihari | 18-5 .. | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Gopinath | 16-8-6 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Harimohan | 18 .. | Baranaghor Hindu School. |
| 480 | ,, Harimohan | 15 9 .. | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Hemchandra | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Hemchandra | 18 .. | Barasat School. |
| | ,, Jnanadaprasanna | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Kalipada | 17 .. | Rawalpindi Mission School. |
| | ,, Kamodakinkar | 17-2 .. | Birbhum School |
| | ,, Nagendrachandra | 20 . | Pertabgarh High School |
| | ,, Nalinkanta | 15 .. | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | ,, Nandalal | 17 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | ,, Nanigopal | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 490 | ,, Narendranath | 17 .. | Barasat School. |
| | ,, Pareschandra | 18-3-25 .. | Utterpara School. |
| | ,, Piyarimohan | 18 .. | Naral School. |
| | ,, Priyanath | 15 .. | **Muragacha H. C. E. School.** |
| | ,, Raghukisor | 17 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Rakhaldas | 16 6 .. | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| | ,, Rakhalchandra | 16 .. | Hughli Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Ramgopal | 15-5 .. | Konnagur H. C. E School. |
| | ,, Ramkanai | 17 .. | Radhaballabh Institution, Chakdighi. |
| | ,, Rasbihari | 15 .. | Jagannath School. |
| 500 | ,, Saratchandra | 17 .. | Tezpur High School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | 20-6 .. | Murshidabad School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | 17 .. | Palamow Government School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | 18 4 .. | Howrah Government School. |
| | ,, Sibaprasad | 16 .. | Barrackpur School. |
| | ,, Sriharsa | 15 .. | Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Srischandra | 19 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Buowanipur. |
| | ,, Tulsidas | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Upendranarayan | 18 .. | Searsole H. C E. School |
| | Mukund Lal | 17-6 .. | Hushierpur District School. |
| 510 | Müller, F. | 15 .. | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Mulraj Khosha | 18-10 .. | Multan Cantonment School. |
| | Khan, Mumtazuddin | 21 .. | Azimgarh C. M. High School. |
| | Murarilal | 17 .. | American Mission School, Allahabad. |
| | Murlidhar | 16 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Mussaddi Lal | 19 .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| | Nandlal | 16 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Narayanprasad | 17 .. | Cawnpore Zila School. |
| | Naylor, R G. | 18 1 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Nicholas, T. A. | 16-2 .. | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| 520 | Niranjannath | 22 .. | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Niyogi, Kailaschandra | 16 6 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | O'heary, C. | 17 .. | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Pal, Aparaprasad | 18 .. | Hughli Branch School. |
| | ,, Dwarkanath | 20 .. | Mymensingh Zila School. |
| | Pandit Kasinath | 18 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Syamlal | 19 .. | Residency College, Indore. |
| | Panre, Kaliprasanna | 17 .. | Maharajas Collegiate School, Burdwan. |
| | Percival, J. R. | 16-2 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Peter, C. | 20 .. | St. John's College, Agra. |
| 530 | Phillips, R. H. | 16 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |

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| | Piyarilal | 19 .. | Victoria College, Agra. |
| | Prabhas Diyal | 16 .. | Lahore M. School. |
| | Prabhusankar Sahay | 15 .. | M A. O College, Aligarh |
| | Prayag Datta | 21 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Pundit Ikbal Kishen | 16-6 .. | Multan Cantonment School. |
| | Purasottam Lal | 17 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Quinn, P. | 15 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Radhakishen | 20 .. | St John's College, Agra |
| | Raghunandan | 16 1 .. | Gonda High School. |
| 540 | Raghunandan Prasad | 16 .. | Jhowganj H. C. E School. |
| | Raghunath Ganes | 18 .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| | Raha, Purnachandra | 18 .. | Commullah Zila School. |
| | Rakshit, Kedarnath | 19 8 .. | Burdwan English School. |
| | Ramananda | 17 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| | Ramchundra | 19 .. | Humes' High School, Etawa. |
| | Ramdayal | 18 .. | Delhi District School |
| | Ramkrishna, J. | 17 .. | Rutlam Central College. |
| | Ramkrishna | 15 .. | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Ramnarayan | 19 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| 550 | Ramnewas | 18 6 .. | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Ramprasad Lal | 20 .. | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| | Ramsarup | 18 .. | Moradabad Government High School. |
| | Ramsarup | 19 . | Bareilly High School. |
| | Ranjit Singh | 17-6 .. | Meerut Government High School. |
| | Ray, Akinchan | 18 .. | Purulia School. |
| | ,, Annadamohun | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Anandanarayan | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Bhupendranath | 16 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Gaurpada | 17 .. | Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School. |
| 560 | ,, Girischandra | 17 .. | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Gopalkrishna | 20-6 .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Harakrishna | 17-5 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| | ,, Jadunath | 20-4 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Jogadischundra | 17 .. | Taky Government School. |
| | ,, Jogeschandra | 17 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Jugalkisor | 18 .. | Ditto. |
| | ,, Kalinath | 19 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | ,, Khirodchandra | 18 .. | General Assembly Institution. |
| | ,, Kiranchandra | 17-6 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| 570 | ,, Ksharodchandra | 16 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Kshitishchandra | 14 .. | Mymensingh Zila School. |
| | ,, Nikhilanath | 14-3 .. | Krishnagar Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Prasannagopal | 17 .. | Jessore Zila School. |
| | ,, Ramohun | 18 .. | Jaggannath School. |
| | ,, Rajendranarayan | 18-2 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | 18 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Ramchandra | 16 .. | Dirto ditto. |
| | ,, Rasbihari | 17 .. | Serampur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Santoskumar | 16 .. | Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan. |
| 580 | ,, Satyaprasanna | 17 .. | L M School, Khagra. |
| | ,, Surendranath | 16 .. | F. C Institution, Cunsura. |
| | Rayson, J. | 17 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Reyazuddin Ahmed | 18 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Rivett, H. L. | 16 .. | Bishop Cotton's School, Simla. |
| | Roohoollah | 20 .. | Unao High School |
| | Rudra, Rajanikanta | 16 .. | Hughli Branch School. |
| | Sadananda | 18 .. | Private Student. |
| | Sadhu. Lakshminarayan | 19-3 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | Saha, Jnanendranath | 17 .. | Kumarkhally School. |
| 590 | Saha, Nibaranchandra | 16 .. | Sridhar Bansidhar School. |
| | Samanta, Prasannakumr | 16 .. | Midnapore Collegiate School. |
| | Sankarlal | 19 .. | Jabalpur High School |
| | Sanyal, Kalipada | 17-4 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Lalitmohan | 17 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Rajanikanta | 18 .. | Dittó ditto. |
| | Sarju Parsad | 15 .. | Private Student. |
| | Sarkar, Abinaschandra | 18 .. | Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Abinaschandra | 18-6 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Ekkarinath | 16 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| 600 | ,, Sitakanta | 16 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Upendranath | 17 .. | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| | Sarkel, Ramchandra | 19 .. | Digapatia H. C. E. School. |
| | Sarma, Basudeonandan | 22-5 .. | Jeypur Maharajah's College. |

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| | Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed | 16-10 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Seetlabaksh | 20 .. | Sitapur High School. |
| | Sen, Bhupalchandra | 14 .. | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Bipin | 18 .. | Kalna Maharajah's School. |
| | ,, Ekkari | 17 .. | Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Girishchandra | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| 610 | ,, Kalipada | 17 . | Oxford Mission School. |
| | ,, Kaminikamal | 18 .. | Mymensingh Zila School. |
| | ,, Kasiswar | 14 .. | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Nibaranchandra | 18 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Pratullanath | 17 .. | Baraset School. |
| | ,, Rajanikanta | 16 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Rajaniranjan | 16 .. | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra, No I | 18 .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Saratchandra, No. II | 19 .. | Ditto ditto |
| | ,, Satischandra | 16 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| 620 | ,, Umacharan | 19 .. | Mymensingh Zila School. |
| | Sengupta, Kumadnath | 17-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | 17 .. | Hooghli Branch School. |
| | Set, Mahimcharan | 16 .. | Sibpur H. C. E. School. |
| | Shahenshah Hussain | 17 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Shaik Nabu Nawaz | 19 .. | Burdwan Maharajajah's Collegiate School |
| | Shambhunath | 19 .. | Gurdaspur District School. |
| | Sharpe, P | 16 .. | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Shebadan Mal | 21 .. | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Sheo Raj Bali | 17 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 630 | Shib Dyal | 22 .. | Hushierpur District School. |
| | Shillingford, R. A. | 18 . | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Shway Nee | 18-4 .. | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| | Siba Bux | 18-6 .. | Residency College, Indore. |
| | Siba Nayak | 19 .. | Mirzapur Zila School |
| | Sibnarayan | 18 .. | St. Stephen's High School. |
| | Sil, Balaidas | 17 .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Jogendranath | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| | Singh, Guru Sahay | 19-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Michael | 19 .. | L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| 640 | Sinha, Basudeb | 16-9 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | ,, Birchandra | 15 .. | Kandi School. |
| | ,, Biswanath | 18 .. | Lokenath H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Debakamar | 16-3 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | ,, Kalikumar | 15 .. | Midnapore Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Munindralal | 16-2 . | Birbhum School. |
| | ,, Prasidhanarayan | 17 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Purnachandra | 18-4 .. | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Raghunundanprasad | 16 .. | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | ,, Rajkrishna | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 650 | ,, Rameswar | 17 . | Bishenpur School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | 17 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | 18 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | Sitaram | 16-6 .. | Guzrat Government School. |
| | Skelling W. | 15-9 .. | St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie. |
| | Som, Charusasi | 17-6 .. | Hughli Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Nandalal | 17-3 .. | Uttorpara School. |
| | Sorabji Cowasji Dotewalla | 16-1 .. | Residency College, Indore. |
| | Srikrishna | 18-8 .. | Gonda High School. |
| | Sriram | 18-8 .. | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| 660 | Sukh Dyal No. II | 19 .. | Hushierpur District School. |
| | Sukul, Prithwi Pal | 18 .. | Bahraich High School. |
| | Sundar Bhan | 16 .. | Muttra High School. |
| | Syamnath | 18 .. | Victoria College, Agra. |
| | Syed, Amzad Ali | 17 .. | Unao High School. |
| | Syyed Ahmad | 17 .. | Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School. |
| | Tarlitou, E. | 16 .. | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| | Tazuddin | 18-2 6 .. | Amritsar District School. |
| | Thado Phroo | 17 .. | Akyab Government High School. |
| | Thakur Prasad | 18 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| 670 | Thakur ,, | 18 .. | Hardui High School. |
| | Tulsidayal | 18 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Tulsiram | 17 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Ukil, Saradaprasad | 16-2 .. | Krishnagar Collegiate School. |
| | Vinayak, Sadasib Patvardhan | 16 .. | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Vishnu, Sridhar Deshmook | 18 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Wadhawa, Singh | 19 .. | Gurdaspur District School. |

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| | Wallace, A. | 14 6 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Wallarton, J. | 17 .. | St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling. |
| | Wamon, Ramkrishna Dewalgaokar | 19 .. | Private Student. |
| 680 | Wickremesinghe, F. M. | 18 .. | Richmond College, Galle. |
| | Willes, C. | 16-5 .. | Boy's High School, Allahabad. |
| | Yamar, Hosain | 20-6 .. | Moradabad Government High School. |
| | Yassin, Ali | 20 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Zorab, J. M. | 14-5 .. | LaMartiniere College, Calcutta. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Abdul Aziz Khan | 16 .. | Maldah Zila School. |
| | „ Hameed Khan | 20 3 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Abdus Samad | 24 .. | Calcutta Institution. |
| | Abu Said | 19 .. | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| | Acharyya, Kartikchandra | 19 .. | Krishnagar A. V. School. |
| | „ Krishnagopal | 17 .. | Pabna Zila School. |
| | „ Sasibhusan | 16 .. | Calcutta Institution. |
| | Achyntanand Sahay | 19 .. | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | Adhya Purnachandra | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| 10 | „ Radhikamohan | 18 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | Ahmed Din | 19 .. | Lahore Mission School. |
| | Ajodhya Misra | 23 .. | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | Akhte Muhammad Khan | 17 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Alli Muhammad | 20 .. | A. M. E. M. Centennial School. |
| | Ambadass Krishnarao Despande | 18 .. | Private Student. |
| | Ambikaprasad | 18-7 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Amirchand | 18 .. | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| | Anudhbihari Lal | 20 .. | Durbhangah Raj School. |
| | Archibald, J. | 16-3 .. | St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie. |
| 20 | Arratoon, C. F. | 16-7 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Ash, Ramgopal | 17 .. | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | Ashruff Ali | 19 .. | Private Student. |
| | Azharuddin Ahmad | 17 .. | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| | Azizur Rahman | 18 .. | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Babu Lal | 16 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Bag, Ramchandra | 16 .. | Baidyabati H. C. E. School |
| | Bagchi, Dwijendranath | 19 .. | Krishnagar Collegiate School. |
| | Baijnath | 27 .. | Saharanpur Mission School. |
| | Bajilal | 20 .. | A. M. E. M. Centennial School. |
| 30 | Balanki Jenah | 18 .. | Puri Zila School. |
| | Balbhaddar Prasad | 19 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Balwunt Rao Vinayak Kher | 21-5 .. | Rajkumar College, Nowgong. |
| | Balgopal Singh | 20 .. | Azimgarh C. M. High School. |
| | Balkrishna Dattatraya Ragalwar | 20 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | „ Govind Bhate | 20 .. | City School, Nagpur. |
| | „ Nand | 18 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| | Balmakund | 18 .. | Ulwar High School. |
| | Bamdeb Nanda | 19 .. | Katak Academy. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Baranasi | 17 .. | Presidency School. |
| 40 | „ Basantakumar | 17 .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Dinanath | 19-4-8 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | „ Girindranath | 19 .. | Private Student. |
| | „ Haripada | 16 .. | Baresa School. |
| | „ Jnanendrachandra | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Kaliprasanna | 16 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Kesabchandra | 18 . | Private Student. |
| | „ Narendranarayan | 16 7 .. | Kandi School. |
| | „ Natabar | 20 .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Paresnath | 17 .. | Howrah School. |
| 50 | „ Pramodanath | 20-7 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | „ Rajkumar | 18 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Rameschandra | 20 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Sanatkumar | 16 .. | Sibpur H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Sanjibchandra | 19 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Saradaprasad | 16 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | 20 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Saratkumar | 17 .. | Hitampur School. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | 18 .. | Jhenida H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Senani | 17 .. | Metropolitan Institution |
| 60 | „ Sibaprasanna | 16 .. | Ditto, S. Branch. |
| | „ Surendranath | 17 .. | Ditto ditto. |

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| | Bandyopadyay, Surendranath | 16-8 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | ,, Syamapada | 19-3 .. | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | ,, Tinkari | 17 .. | Jamalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Turiananda | 17 .. | Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| | Bannar, A. | 16 .. | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Bansidhar | 20 .. | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| | Baraia, Lakshminarayan | 18 . | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Basak, Biharilal | 17 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| 70 | Basantaram | 18 .. | Gya Zila School. |
| | Basu, Abinaschandra | 15 .. | Behala Mission School. |
| | ,, Akshaykumar | 20 .. | South Baharoo School. |
| | ,, Amarnath | 17 9 .. | Howrah School. |
| | ,, Amritalal | 18 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Atulkrishna (senior) | 16-6 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Baikuntamohan | 16-4 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Bankabihari | 16 .. | Private Student. |
| | ,, Basantakumar | 17 .. | Kalna F. C. Branch School. |
| | ,, Bindubasini | .. | F. C. Normal School, Calcutta. |
| 80 | ,, Hiralal | 18 .. | Bagnan H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Kunjbihari | 17-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Labanyaprabha | .. | Bethune Female School. |
| | ,, Makshadakumar | 15 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Narbadacharan | 16 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | ,, Nikunjabihari | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Nimaichand | 17 .. | Behala Mission School. |
| | ,, Prabhashchandra | 18 .. | Mahanad Mission School. |
| | ,, Prasannakumar | 17 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Radharaman | 20 .. | Boinchi Behari Lal's Institution. |
| 90 | ,, Raicharan | 20 .. | Bagirhat School. |
| | ,, Rajkumar | 17 .. | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | 15 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | Basudeb Prasad | 17-6 .. | Patna City School. |
| | Bath, H. W. E. | 17 .. | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Beas, Gokaldas | 21 .. | Darbar School, Jodhpur. |
| | Bendheswari Prasad Pande | 17 .. | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| | Bhandari, Suryyakumar | 18 .. | Jahanabad H. C. E School. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Bhairabsankar | 18 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Debendrachandra | 16 .. | Jangipur School. |
| 100 | ,, Indrachandra | 16 .. | Banwaribad H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Isanchandra | 18 .. | Pabna Zila School. |
| | ,, Kamalakanta | 21 .. | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Manadaranjan | 18-6 . | Brahmanbarea School. |
| | ,, Matilal | 16-8 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Rakhaldas | 17-2 .. | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Saratkumar | 17 .. | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| | ,, Suryyamohan | 17 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| | ,, Upendranath | 21 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | Bhaumik, Bidhubhushan | 19 .. | Jessore Zila School. |
| 110 | Biharilal | 17 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Bindheswari Sahay | 17-6 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Biswas, Abinaschandra | 16 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Kalipada | 18 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Krishnadas | 18 .. | Commillah Zila School. |
| | ,, Rakhalchandra | 19 .. | F. C. Institution, Chinsura. |
| | Bodhanram | 15 9 .. | Ranchi Zila School. |
| | Borah, Lakshminath | 17 .. | Gowhati Zila School. |
| | ,, Sonaram | 14 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Brahma, Kshetranath | 17 .. | Krishnagar A. V. School. |
| 120 | Brajjiwan Lal | 18 .. | Mutra High School. |
| | Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra | 17 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Bhabanikanta | 18 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Debendranath | 16 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Gangacharan | 20 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Gopalchandra | 13-6 .. | Beerbhum School. |
| | ,, Hrishikes | 17 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Jogeschandra | 18 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Kalachand | 17 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Kalikisor | 18 .. | Naserabad Entrance School. |
| 130 | ,, Kshiradnath | 15-6 .. | Konnagar School. |
| | ,, Mokshadakanta | 18 .. | Abdul Gunney's Free School. |
| | ,, Ramchandra | 17 .. | Katwa School. |
| | ,, Saratchandra (Junior) | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Sucharan | 18 .. | Rangpur Zila School. |

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| | Chakrabarti, Sripada | 18 .. | Ghatal H. C.E. School. |
| | ,, Tarakanta | 21 .. | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | Chandnarayan | 19 .. | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Chandra, Satyacharan | 16 .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Benimadhab | 16-6 .. | Baripur H. C. E. School. |
| 140 | ,, Bholanath | 17 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| | ,, Bidhubhushan | 18-11 .. | Uttarpara School. |
| | ,, Charuchandra | 18 .. | Radhaballab Institution, Kuchiakole. |
| | ,, Debendranath | 19 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | ,, Debendranath | 20 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Dwijabar | 17 .. | Pakur H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Haridas | 17 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Jadabchandra | 16 .. | Sridhar Bansidhar School. |
| | ,, Kartikchandra | 20 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Matilal | 17 .. | L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| 150 | ,, Matilal | 18 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Nalinimohan | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Nrityagopal | 21 .. | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | ,, Purnananda | 16 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Ramgopal | 18 .. | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | 15 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Sureschandra | 16 .. | Kalna Maharaja's School. |
| | ,, Suryyakanta | 18 .. | Pakur H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Syamalnath | 16 .. | Presidency School. |
| | ,, Taranchandra | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| 160 | Chaturbedi, Makhanlal | 19-2 .. | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| | ,, Pitambardas | 19-6 .. | Gunda High School. |
| | Chaube, Bansidhar | 20 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra | 18 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Basubeb | 21 .. | A. M. E. M. Centennial School. |
| | ,, Binodbihari | 19 .. | Gobardangah School. |
| | ,, Durgabandhu | 18 .. | Graham School, Tangail. |
| | ,, Girischandra | 17 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | ,, Haricharan | 17-9 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Harinath | 16 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| 170 | ,, Nilmani | 16-8 .. | Howrah Government School. |
| | ,, Pratapchandra | 18 .. | Brahmanbaria School. |
| | ,, Saradacharan | 19 .. | National Institution, Sylhet. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | 19 .. | Scarsole H. C. E. School. |
| | Chhotalal | 17 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Craig, C. | 18 .. | St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling. |
| | Dan, Nibaranchandra | 19-5 .. | Burdwan English School. |
| | Das, Ambikacharan | 16 .. | Pabna Zila School. |
| | ,, Amulyachandra | 15 .. | Serampur Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Anukulchandra | 16-2 .. | Hare School. |
| 180 | ,, Balkrishna | 18 .. | Delhi District School. |
| | ,, Bholanath | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Haricharan | 20 .. | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | ,, Harikrishna | 20 .. | Tamluk School. |
| | ,, Jadunath | 19 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Narayanchandra | 21 .. | Seal's Free College. |
| | ,, Nibaranchandra | 18 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Parasotham | 18-4 .. | Private Student. |
| | ,, Rajkumar | 20-5 .. | St. Marry's Institution, Chandernagar. |
| | ,, Udaynarayan | 20 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| 190 | Dasgupta, Sasimohan | 17 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | Dastidar, Umeschandra | 19 .. | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | Datta, Annadaprasad | 16 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | ,, Bhubanjay | 18 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Biharilal | 15-9 .. | Khulna H. C. English School. |
| | ,, Chandrakisor | 17-8 .. | Commillan Zila School. |
| | ,, Chandrakumar | 16 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Charuchandra | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Charucharan | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | ,, Girischandra | 17 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 200 | ,, Gurucharan | 17-2 .. | Hughli Branch School. |
| | ,, Hemkumar | 18-8 .. | F. C. Institution, Chinsura. |
| | ,, Kisorimohan | 16 .. | Dhubri High School. |
| | ,, Lalitmohan | 18-2 .. | Useful Arts School. |
| | ,, Mahendranath | 20 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Mahendranath | 19 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Maheschandra | 17 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Mohanchand | 17 .. | Serampur Collegiate School. |

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| | Datta, Nagendrachandra | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| | ,, Pulinbihari | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| 210 | ,, Rajendrakumar | 17 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Rakhalchandra | 17 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| | De, Debendranath | 15 .. | Jamalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | ,, Hiralal | 18 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Krishnachandra | 21 .. | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | ,, Moharlal | 15-4 .. | Hughli Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Puruachandra | 15 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Sasimohan | 17 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Upendranath | 18 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | Deb, Jogendralal | 15 .. | Hughli Branch School. |
| 220 | ,, Srinath | 20 .. | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| | Debi Prasad | 18-6 .. | Mozufferpur Zila School. |
| | Dessa, W. | 19 .. | Private Student. |
| | Dias, F. | 17 .. | St. Joseph's School. |
| | Dinanath | 18-5 .. | Residency College, Indore. |
| | Dinanath Sahay | 16-9 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Dorilal | 21-10 .. | Bariely High School. |
| | D'Rebella, J. C. | 19 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | D'Rozario, V. | 17-6 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | D'Silva, F. | 24 .. | Private Student. |
| 230 | Dube, Bhanu Perkash | 20 .. | Teacher. |
| | ,, Bhawani Sankar | 18 .. | High School, Jubulpur. |
| | ,, Ramtaran | 16-5 .. | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| | Durga Sahay | 16-6 .. | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Dutt, Prayag | 21 .. | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| | Elahi Bukhsh | 18 .. | Victoria School, Ghazipur. |
| | Gadre Biswanath Ramchandra | 18 .. | English Madrasa, Indore. |
| | Gambheer, J. S. | 16 .. | Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| | Gangaprasad | 18 .. | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Gangarai | 21 .. | Victoria School, Ghazipur. |
| 240 | Ganga Sahay, III | 17 .. | Barielly High School. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Adharchandra | 16-6 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | ,, Bamkanta | 18 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Biharilal | 19 . | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Harakanta | 16 .. | Hashra Kalkisor School. |
| | ,, Khagendranath | 16 .. | Calcutta Institution. |
| | ,, Induprakas | 19 .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Ganpat Sahay | 19 .. | Gya Zila School. |
| | Gayaprasad | 21 .. | Sultanyur School. |
| | Ghosh, Adharchandra | 16 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| 250 | ,, Akshaykumar | 19 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Amritalal | 16 .. | Jangipur School. |
| | ,, Amritalal | 20 .. | Naral School. |
| | ,, Asutosh | 14 .. | Bengalitola P. School. |
| | ,, Brajanath | 21-4 .. | Janai Training School. |
| | ,, Charuchandra | 19-9 .. | Andul School |
| | ,, Chumlal | 21 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Durgacharan | 19 .. | Howrah School. |
| | ,, Harendrakumar | 17 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Haridas | 18 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| 260 | ,, Harischandra | 17-6 .. | F. C. Institution, Chinsura. |
| | ,, Jaychandra | 19-6 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Jaygopal | 14 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Jogeschandra | 15-2 .. | Hare School. |
| | ,, Kunjabihari | 15-6 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Priyanath | 18 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Radhakanta | 16 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Ramchandra | 19 .. | Nasserabad Entrance School. |
| | ,, Rammay | 16 .. | Kuchiakola Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | ,, Srikrishna | 17 .. | Oriential Seminary. |
| 270 | ,, Susarmay | 16-4 .. | Moradabad Government High School. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | 16 .. | Kandi School. |
| | ,, Upendranath | 16 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | Ghoshal, Nabakrishna | 19 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| | ,, Sasibhusbar. | 17-4 .. | Hindu School. |
| | Gobardhan Lal | 19 .. | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| | Gopal Abaji Kherwadker | 19 .. | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Gopalkrishna | 21 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Gopallal | 17 .. | Sajahanpur High School. |
| | Gopal Ramchandra | 22 .. | City School, Nagpur. |
| 280 | Gopal Ramchandra | 18 .. | Residency College, Indore. |

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| | Greenway, A. L. M. | 17-1 .. | Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal. |
| | Guha, Asminikumar | 18 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Krishnadhan | 19 .. | Santosh Janhabi School. |
| | „ Madhusudan | 17-6 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Srinath | 21 .. | Perozepur II C. E. School. |
| | Gupta, Gangacharan | 17 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gupta, Gopalchandra | 21 .. | Private Student. |
| | „ Jogeschandra | 19 . | Kuchia Kole Radhabullabh Institution. |
| | Gur, Nagendranath | 17 . | Albert Collegiate School. |
| 290 | Haldar, Bipradas | 16 .. | Taki Government School. |
| | „ Gokulbihari | 19 .. | Oriential Seminary. |
| | „ Rakhaldas | 19 .. | Basirhat Municipal School. |
| | Hanumanprasad | 18 .. | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Harbilas | 19 .. | Agra Collegiate School. |
| | Hariharprasad | 18 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| | Harkrishnaprasad | 22 .. | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| | Harnandan Sahay | 18 .. | Ditto. |
| | Harsarup | 21 .. | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Hazaree Munnalal | 19 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 300 | Henderson, F. | 17 .. | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Hisamuldin | 18 .. | Amritsar C. M. Schoo |
| | Indralal | 23 .. | Teacher. |
| | Iswariprasad | 17 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | Jadubansi Sahay | 19 .. | Gya Zila School. |
| | Jagannath | 19 .. | Private Student. |
| | Jageswar Prasad | 19 .. | Muzefferpur Zila School. |
| | Jagannath Prasad | 17 .. | Private Student. |
| | Jagganath Sahay | 18 .. | Behar II. C. E. School. |
| | Jamaluddin Mahammad | 19 .. | Dinajpur Zila School. |
| 310 | James, E. J. N. | 16-6 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Jha, Jadunath | 18 .. | Patna City School. |
| | Jokhunram | 18 .. | Gazipur M. High School. |
| | Jwalaprasad | 18-6 .. | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| | Kanhyalal | 18 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Kar, Sambhunath | 19 .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Karan, Piyarilal | 18 .. | American M. School, Allahabad. |
| | Kasiprasad | 17 ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Kaushi Ram | 21 .. | Peshawar M. School. |
| | Kelakaranarayan Ramchandra | 19 ... | English Madrasa, Indore. |
| 320 | Keshav Rao Parande | 18 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Khub Lal | 18-4 ... | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Kidarilal | 18 6 ... | Moradabad Government H. School. |
| | Krishanlal | 19 ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Kuldip Sahay | 22 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Kundanlal | 18 ... | Ludhiana High School. |
| | Kunjbiharilal | 20 ... | St. Stephen's High School. |
| | Lachmi Das | 19 ... | Rai Barielly High School. |
| | Laha, Krishnachandra | 19 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | Lahiri, Chirasuhrid | 16-6 ... | Krishnagar Collegiate School. |
| 330 | „ Saratchandra | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| | „ Satkari | 16 ... | Doveton College. |
| | Lakshman Chintamon Dike | 21 ... | Dhar High School. |
| | Lakshman Vithoba Edavanakar | 20 ... | Ditto. |
| | Lala, Annadacharan | 20 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| | „ Durgaprasad | 20 ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| | Lattaprasad | 17 ... | C. M. High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Leeson, J. H. | 18-5-16 ... | Free School, Calcutta. |
| | Lucas, L. M. | 18-6 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Madanlal | 19 ... | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| 340 | Madhab Sakharam Pathak | 19 ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Madho Anaut Paraspe | 20 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Madho Rao Ganes Goray | 19 ... | Banda Zila School. |
| | Madhulal | 18 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Mahadeo Parusottam Damle | 20 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Mahadeoprasad | 17-9 .. | Ganla High School. |
| | Mahanti, Durgacharan | 18 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| | Mahapatra, Gobindachandra | 16 .. | L. M. School, Midnapur. |
| | Maheswar Prasad | 16-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Maitra, Chandrabhushan | 14-3 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| 350 | „ Purnachandra | 17 .. | Rangpur Zila School. |
| | „ Taraknath | 18 .. | Parjana H. C. E. School. |
| | Majumdar, Binodbihari | 15 .. | Gajipur M. High School. |
| | „ Kedarnath | 19 .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |

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| | Majumdar, Kalikanta | 18 .. | Kusthia H. C. E. School. |
| | Maluk Das | 19 .. | Mizapur Zila School. |
| | Mandal, Jogendranath | 21 .. | Baluti School. |
| | „ Makhanlal | 18 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| | „ Tinkari | 16 .. | Sibpur H. C. E. School. |
| | Manglaprasad | 18 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| 360 | Manohar Lal | 18 .. | Lahore District School. |
| | Marthenesz, F. A. | 18 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Masih, Ellen | .. | Upper Christian School. |
| | Matilal, K. | 19 .. | Private Student. |
| | Mayadas | 17 .. | Gujarat Government School. |
| | Meer Riyazul Hasan | 20 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Mithunlal | 17 .. | Ulwar High School. |
| | Mitra, Abhayabar | 18 .. | Jessore Zila School. |
| | „ Anandachandra | 18 .. | Ravenshaw College Katak. |
| | „ Bhusbanchandra | 17 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| 370 | „ Dwijendraprasad | 16 .. | Naral School. |
| | „ Hiralal | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Kalibar | 17 .. | Naral School. |
| | „ Mahendranath | 19 .. | Presidency School. |
| | „ Manmdralal | 17 .. | Oriental Seminary. |
| | „ Nibaranchandra | 19-6 .. | Presidency School. |
| | „ Radhikanath | 18 .. | Gosain Durgapur School. |
| | „ Ramtaran | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Saratchandra | 17 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | „ Surendrakumar | 18 .. | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| 380 | „ Surendranath | 18-4 .. | Lahore District School. |
| | „ Upendramohan | 18 .. | Puruba School. |
| | Mitter, Robert F. | 16-7 .. | Jalandar M. School. |
| | Mockbool, Ahmad | 18 .. | Ruplai Raghunath School. |
| | Mookta Bukhtaver Mal | 20 .. | Durbar School, Jodhpur. |
| | Muhammad, A. S. | 20-8-26 .. | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| | Muhammed Bashirullah | 19-6 .. | Noakhaly Zila School. |
| | Muhammad Hassan | 18 .. | Sahajanpur High School. |
| | Muhammad Musa | 15 .. | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Mukerji, E. M. E. | 16 2 .. | Ludhiana High School. |
| 390 | Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Ajodhyanath | 18-10 .. | Janai Training School. |
| | „ Akshaykumar | 18 .. | F. C. Institution, Chinsura. |
| | „ Aloknath | 18-6 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | „ Amritalal | 17 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Basantakumar | 16 .. | Gauhati Zila School. |
| | „ Debkisor | 15-6-12 .. | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | „ Grindranath | 17 .. | Serampur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Harisadhan | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Jibankrishna | 18 .. | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| 400 | „ Jnanendranath | 15 .. | Krishnagar Collegiate School. |
| | „ Jogendranath | 18 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Kedarnath | 18 .. | Free Church Branch School, Kalna. |
| | „ Krishnadhan | 17 .. | Behala Mission School. |
| | „ Kunjabihari | 16 11 .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Nalinikanta | 15 .. | Puri Zila School. |
| | „ Nibaranchandra | 16 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | „ Pramathanath | 16 .. | Gatwa School. |
| | „ Radhakisor | 18-6 .. | Balagar H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Rakhaldas | 16 .. | Jamalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 410 | „ Rakhaldas | 19 .. | Badla H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Ramanath | 17-3 .. | Hetampur School. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | 17 .. | Metropolital Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Satyacharan | 18 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | „ Taraknath | 18 .. | Prannath School, Satkhira. |
| | „ Tinkari | 18-2 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | „ Upendrachandra | 18 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | Munshi, Bipinbihari | 17-5 .. | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | Munsi Lal | 20 .. | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | Murlimanahar Sahay | 22 .. | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| 420 | Nago Keshao Wazalwar | 19 .. | F. C Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Nandi, Nikunjbihari | 20 .. | Ranaghat H. C E. School. |
| | Nandkisor | 19 .. | High School, Jabulpur. |
| | Narayan Sahay | 16-9 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Narayan Sibaji | 20 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| | Nathmal | 20 .. | Hushierpur District School. |
| | Nehalchand | 17 .. | Gujrat Government School. |

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| | Nimidas | 20 .. | Saharanpur Mission School. |
| | Niyogi, Saratchandra | 17 .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Ohiduddin Ahomad | 17 .. | Commillah Zila School. |
| 430 | Oo Gyaw | 17 .. | Akyab Government High School. |
| | Pal, Abinaschandra | 18 .. | Radhaballabh Institution, Kuchiakole. |
| | „ Akshacharan | 17 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| | „ Amulyadhan | 18 .. | Agarpara H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Haripada | 18 .. | Boinchi Bihari Lal's Institution. |
| | „ Narainari | 16 .. | Sridharbansidhar School |
| | Pandit, Kedarnath | 17 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | „ Srikrishna | 16 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | „ Kishenlal | 18 .. | C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | Panre, Bhutnath | 23 .. | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| 440 | Patnaik, Chakradhar | 17 .. | Katak Academy. |
| | „ Ganeswar | 16 .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Pereira, F. A. | 18 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Pillay, T. V. Appasawmy | 17-6 .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpur |
| | Prabhulal | 18 .. | Aligarh Zila School |
| | Pradhan, Gokulchandra | 19 .. | Tamluk School. |
| | Pramanik, Kshetranath | 19 .. | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | Prayag Din | 15 .. | Barabanki High School. |
| | Premchand | 15 .. | Lahore Mission School |
| | Purves, F. M. | 15 .. | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| 450 | Radhanath | 17-9 .. | Chupra Zila School |
| | Raghubar Dayal | 21 .. | Farrackabad Zila School. |
| | Raghubar Dayal | 20 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Raghunath, Sahay | 9-6 .. | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| | Raibanmadin Ahmad | 20 .. | Dacca Madrasa. |
| | Rajaram Kayastha Shrivastava | 18 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Rajnarayan | 17 .. | American M. School, Allahabad. |
| | Rajnarayan | 18-6 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | Rakshit, Kamnakisor | 22-11 .. | Private Student. |
| | Ramaprasad | 20 .. | Dumraon Maharaja's School. |
| 460 | Ramchand | 19 .. | Victoria College, Agra. |
| | Ramcharan | 18 .. | Hardui High School. |
| | Ramgholam | 20 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Ranji Prasad | 17 .. | Mozufferpur Zila School. |
| | Ranknishna Venanda Indurkar | 22 .. | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Ramlal | 17-9 .. | Gonda High School. |
| | Ramnarayan No 1 | 19 .. | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Ram Swarup | 22 .. | Private Student. |
| | Rasayaha, H. S. | 18 .. | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Raturie Harisharan | 21-2 .. | Dehra Doon Training School. |
| 470 | Ray, Adharchandra | 17-6 .. | Presidency School. |
| | „ Amritalal | 16 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Anuklchandra | 16 . | F. C. Institution, Chinsura. |
| | „ Asutosh | 16 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Baradakanta | 17 .. | Kalia H. C. E School. |
| | „ Chubanmohan | 17-9 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | „ Dipnbihari | 18 .. | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | „ Haranath | 19 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| | „ Jnanendramohan | 15 .. | Ranaghat H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Jyotischandra | 16-6 .. | Barahanagar Hindu School. |
| 480 | „ Kamnikumar | 18 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| | „ Kedarnath | 19 .. | Santosh Janhabi School. |
| | „ Kedarnath | 18 .. | Jagatballabpur H C. E. School. |
| | „ Mahendrakumar | 18 .. | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | „ Manmohan | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| | „ Mukundalal | 18 .. | Presidency School |
| | „ Nagendranath | 17 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Narayanchandra | 16 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Parbatidas | 16 .. | Murshidabad School |
| | „ Priyanath | 18 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| 490 | „ Radhikaprasad | 16 .. | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | „ Sambhunath | 19-1 .. | L. M. School, Midnapur. |
| | „ Saradacharan | 18 .. | L. M. S School, Khagra. |
| | „ Saratchandra | 19 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | „ Satischandra | 19-2 .. | Birbhum School. |
| | „ Udaynarayan | 20 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | „ Umeshchandra | 21 .. | Khanakul Krishnagar Institution. |
| | Raychaudhuri, Binarilal | 19 .. | Seal's Free College. |
| | „ Brindabanchandra | 17 .. | Hughl. Collegiate School. |
| | Romaine, E. St. | 16 .. | St. Xavier's College. |

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| 500 | Rudra, Sasibhushan | 18 .. | L. M. S. School, Khagra. |
| | ,, Sudhirkumar | 19 .. | Oxford Mission School. |
| | Ryper, G. H. | 15 4 .. | Doveton College. |
| | Sadananda Chand | 19 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| | Sadasib Ganes Dighe | 22 .. | Presidency College, Indore. |
| | Sadderuddin | 21 .. | Private Student. |
| | Sahu, Paramananda | 19 . | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Saligram | 16 .. | Bareily High School. |
| | Samundeikaran | 20-3 .. | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Sanyal, Hemchandra | 16-9 .. | Faridpur Zila School. |
| 510 | ,, Jnanendrakumar | 18-10 .. | Serajgunge H C E School. |
| | ,, Trailokyanath | 20 .. | Murshidabad School. |
| | Sarbadhikari, Jnanendranath | 20 .. | F. C. Branch School, Kalna. |
| | Sarkar, Baradakanta | 18 .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Govindapada | 16 .. | Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan. |
| | ,, Hrisikes | 17-11 .. | Ranchi Zila School. |
| | ,, Jadunath | 17 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Jogendranath | 16-6 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Kedarnath | 20 .. | Parjana H. C. E School. |
| | ,, Nogendranath | 16-2 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| 520 | ,, Radhikaprasad | 17 .. | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Upendrachandra | 19-9 .. | Dinajpur Zila School. |
| | Sarma, Sibaram | 16-8 .. | Dibrugarh High School. |
| | Sawooh, Aghorchandra | 17 .. | Baidyabati H. C. E. School. |
| | Sayed Wahiduddin Ahmed | 16 .. | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | Seetla Buksh | 17 .. | Jounpur C. M. School. |
| | Sen, Akshaykumar | 17 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Basantakumar | 18 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Basantakumar | 21 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Bhubanmohan | 17 .. | Kalna H. C. E. School. |
| 530 | ,, Bhubanmohan | 20 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Bhutnath | 17 .. | Barahanagar Hindu School. |
| | ,, Binodbihari | 17 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Dakshinaranjan | 22 .. | Teghoria School. |
| | ,, Dineshchandra | 14 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Gangaprasanna | 16 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Gurugobinda | 18 .. | Mymensingh Zila School. |
| | ,, Harakali | 18 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Iswarchandra | 20 .. | Sylhet National Institution. |
| | ,, Jnandrakumar | 15 .. | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| 540 | ,, Kaminimohan | 16 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Kshirodchandra | 16 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Mathuranath | 18 .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | ,, Nibaranchandra | 18 .. | Daulatpur School. |
| | ,, Purnachandra | 18 .. | Puthia H. C. E School. |
| | ,, Radhikaprasad | 18 .. | Presidency School. |
| | ,, Rajkumar | 17 .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| | ,, Ramkanai | 18 .. | Noakholly Zilla School. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | 16 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | Sengupta, Upendrachandra | 16 4 .. | Utrarpara School. |
| 550 | Shibji Mal | 17 .. | Delhi District School. |
| | Sibaprasad | 16-6 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Sil, Syamacharan | 18 .. | Hughli Branch School. |
| | Singh, Baghel | 19 .. | Bahraich School. |
| | ,, Dogar | 21 .. | Jalandar Mission School. |
| | Sinha, Atulkrishna | 18-4 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Harimohan | 18 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Lalji | 19-6 .. | Chupra Zila School. |
| | ,, Ramjiban | 16-3 .. | Ditto ditto |
| | ,, Saratchandra | 19 .. | Hare School. |
| 560 | ,, Sasibhushan | 16 .. | Calcutta Institution. |
| | ,, Sibdhari | 19 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Sooba | 21-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | ,, Sukhdeb | 17 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Sitalprasad | 21-2 .. | Moradabad Government High School. |
| | Sitaram | 18-3 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| | Sohan Lal | 21 .. | Barabanki High School. |
| | Som, Pareschandra | 16 .. | Hare School. |
| | Sotiharbanslal | 18 .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Soysa, W. J. | 20-8 .. | Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa. |
| 570 | Sriram | 18 .. | Patiala Maharaja's College. |
| | Sukla, Chandrabali | 19 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| | Sukul, Gangasahay | 21 .. | Hardui High School. |

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| | Sukul, Hiralal | 18 . . | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | ,, Pt. Krishna Datta | 20 . . | Lakhimpur High School |
| | Swarup Lal, P. | 19 . . | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Syed Hassibul Hossain Alquadarz | 15 . . | Wesleyan Mission School, Baglazar |
| | Syyid Abdurahman | 18-8 . . | St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpore. |
| | Tajamul Ali | 17 . | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Tarachand | 20 . . | A. M. E. M. Centennial School. |
| 580 | Tewari, Bhayalal | 18 . . | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | ,, Prabhudayal | 20 . | Gorackpur C. M. S. High School. |
| | Tha Baw | 16 . . | Akyab Government High School. |
| | Thakur, Iswardatta | 20 . | Barari H. C E. School. |
| | ,, Ram | 16 . | Ranchi Zila School. |
| | Trinayan, Barkakoti | 18 . . | Sibsagar High School. |
| | Umanandlal | 21 . . | Azimgarh C. M. High School. |
| | Venkatramana, C. | 20 . . | F. C. Institution, Nagpur |
| | Vinayak Babaji, Ayachit | 18 . . | Ditto ditto |
| | Waleul Haq | 19 . . | Gaya Zila School. |
| 590 | Zainul Abdin | 17-2 . | Dinapur Aided School |

The undermentioned students have passed the First Examination in Arts —

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Datta, Manikial | ... | Presidency College |
| 2 | Rudra, Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 3 | Manmohanlal Agarwala | ... | Muir Central College. |
| 4 | Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrachandra | .. | Presidency College. |
| 5 | Acharyya, Prankrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution |
| | Sinha, Basanticharan | ... | Patna College |
| 7 | Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 8 | Brijbansi Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 9 | Basu, Purnachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 10 | Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda | ... | Metropolitan Institution |
| 11 | Goswami, Bidhubhushan | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| 12 | Ghosh, Rajaninath | ... | Berhampur College. |
| 13 | Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra | .. | Jeypur Maharaja's College |
| 14 | Bhubaneswari Sahay | . | Patna College. |
| 15 | Ray, Baikunthanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 16 | Pandit Ekbalkissen | ... | Canning College. |
| | Manook Zorab | .. | St. Xavier's College. |

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| 18 | Mitra, Saratchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Smyth, D. H. | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| 20 | Nandi, Akshaykumar | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Das, Ganeschandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | Sen, Jogindranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 24 | Ray, Satischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Jnanendralal | ... | Hughli College. |
| 25 | Sinha, Atalbihari | ... | Midnapur College. |
| 26 | Simlai, Syamacharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| 27 | Datta, Samatulchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 28 | Mitra, Nareschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 29 | Mulchand | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal, No. 1 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 31 | Bhattacharyya, Amar Nath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| 32 | Ghosh, Umeschandra | .. | Serampur College. |
| 33 | Acharyya, Taraprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| 34 | Lahiri, Binodbihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Sarkar, Sasibhushan | ... | City College. |

## SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Adhya, Rasbihari | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Bagchi, Nandalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Baksi, Nagendrachandra | ... | Midnapur College. |
| | ,, Satischandra | . | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Balaji Vithoba Avalay | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Baldebprasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Balgobinda | ... | Canning College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Adharchandra | ... | Canning College. |
| 10 | ,, Bankabiharilal, I | ... | Agra College. |
| | ,, Bireswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Dinanath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Jnanchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jogindranath | ... | City College. |
| | ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Berhampur College. |
| | ,, Madhusudan | .. | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Nagendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Satischandra | ... | Metropolitan College. |
| 20 | ,, Tinkari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Barman, Lakshminarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Basak, Radhaballabh | ... | Ditto. |
| | Basu, Bhupatinath | .. | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | ,, Gurudas | ... | Canning College. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Saratchandra, II | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | ... | City College. |
| | ,, Sureschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bhagabat Sahay, I | ... | Patna College. |
| 30 | Bhattacharyya, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Midnapur College. |
| | ,, Jadabchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Shamacharan | ... | Berhampur College. |
| | Camell, O. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Kumadbihari | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Hiralal | ... | Canning College. |
| | ,, Kalimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Nagendranath | ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | ,, Nilkanta | .. | Krishnaghar College. |
| 40 | ,, Tarapada | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Chaudhuri, Gaganbihari | | Ravenshaw College. |
| | ,, Harendranarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Das, Bamacharan | ... | Albert College. |
| | ,, Piyarilal | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Datta, Biharilal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Bimalaprasad | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Lalitkumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Pratapchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | ... | Maharaja's College, Burdwan. |
| 50 | ,, Suresnath | ... | Dacca College. |

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| | De, Girischandra | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Ramanath | ... Hughli College. |
| | Deb, Girischandra | ... Canning College. |
| | Dhar, Bharatchandra | .. City College. |
| | Dobson, C. A. | .. St. Xavier's College. |
| | Dwarkaprasad | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Asutosh | ... Hugbli College. |
| | ,, Bishnupada | ... Presidency College. |
| | Ghatak, Baidyanath | ... Patna College. |
| 60 | Ghosh, Asutosh | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Gaganchandra | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Jnanchandra | ... Albert College |
| | ,, Satischandra | . Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Sitalprasad | ... Benares College. |
| | Godfrey, J. B. | ... Doveton College. |
| | Goswami, Harimohan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Gupta, Amritalal, II | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Baradacharan | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Dwijendra-nankar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 70 | ,, Syamlal | ... Presidency College. |
| | Hart, G. W. | .. Teacher. |
| | Imtiaz Ali | ... Canning College. |
| | Joheri, J. W. | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Joshi, Durgadatta | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Kabiraj, Baikunthanath | ... Dacca College. |
| | Kayastha, Bhagabatprasad | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Kshatriya, Giridharilal | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Lahiri, Gopalchandra | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | ,, Mahendramohan | ... Presidency College. |
| 80 | Lakshmiprasad | ... Patna College. |
| | Lalnahadur | ... Ditto. |
| | Maiti, Mahendranath | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Maitra, Ramaprasad | ... Berhampur College. |
| | Misra, Sarjuprasad | ... Canning College. |
| | Mitra, Debendranath | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | ,, Jnanendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Girischandra | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Harendranarayan | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Lalitkisor | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 90 | ,, Rasiklal | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Mitter, J. T. C. | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Moung Too | ... Government High School, Rangoon. |
| | Muhammad, Azimuddin | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | ,, Wazir Ahmed | ... Benares College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Biharilal | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Hariprasanna | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | ,, Hemchandra | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jogeschandra | ... Berhampur College. |
| 100 | ,, Kedarnath | ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | ,, Manmathanath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Narendranath | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Mukunda Lal | ... Ajmere Government College. |
| | Mushuq Ali | ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Nag, Girischandra | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Nabinchandra | ... Ditto. |
| | Nandi, Purnachandra | ... Hughli College. |
| | Niyogi, Dwijendrachandra | . City College. |
| 110 | Pramanik, Harinath | .. General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ray, Girijaprasanna | ... City College. |
| | ,, Gobindacharan | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Pramadakisor | ... Dacca College. |
| | Saha, Narayanchandra | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Salaik Chandra | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Sansar Chand | ... St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi. |
| | Sanyal, Girischandra | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad | ... Presidency College. |
| | Sarkar, Bipinbihari | ... Doveton College. |
| 120 | ,, Prasannakumar | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sen, Basantakumar | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | ,, Chandicharan | ... City College. |
| | ,, Pramathanath | ... Presidency College. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | Sen, Rebatimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Tarinikrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Set, Nabinlal | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Sinha, Jogindrakumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Uditnarayan | ... | Muir Central College. |
| 130 | Stark, H. A. | ... | Doveton College. |
| | Swaries, W. J. | .. | Ditto. |
| | Tubrez Ali | ... | Hughli College. |
| | White, J. T | .. | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| 134 | Williams, M. | ... | St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Abdur Rahim | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta |
| | Ahmed Hossain Khan | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Ali Karim | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Babulal | ... | M A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Bagchi, Lalitmohan | ... | Presidency College |
| | Baidya, Dayalchand | .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Bajpayi, Sitalprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Anandacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Balaram | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| 10 | ,, Chunilal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Debendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Dwarkanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution |
| | ,, Harakanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Hemchandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Jnanendrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jogindranath | .. | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Kisorimohan | .. | Berhampur College |
| | ,, Narayandas | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Parbaticharan | . . | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 20 | ,, Pramathanath (No 1) | ... | Ditto. |
| | ,, Rajendrachandra | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Ramlal | ... | Berhampur College. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | | Teacher |
| | ,, Satkari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Satyacharan | . . | Hughli College. |
| | Barat, Narendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | Bardalai, Gopinath | .. | City College. |
| | Banwarilal | | Patna College. |
| | Baruya, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 30 | Basu, Abinaschandra, I | ... | General Assembly's Institution |
| | ,, Abinaschandra, II | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Baradakanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Jagneswar | | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Nilkanta | . | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Priyagopal | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta |
| | ,, Saratchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution |
| | ,, Saratchandra, I | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Satischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | ,, Surendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 40 | ,, Sureschandra | ... | Doveton College. |
| | Bhagawat Sahay, II | ... | Patna College. |
| | Bhar, Adharchandra | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Bhatta, Mahimchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Nandaram | ... | Benares College |
| | Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari | ... | City College. |
| | ,, Bishnuchandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Dwijendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| | ,, Jadabchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Priyanath | ... | City College. |
| 50 | ,, Srikanta | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Srischandra | ... | Ditto ditto |
| | Bhawanidin | ... | Canning College. |
| | Bhaya, Gopalchandra | . | Rajshahye College. |
| | Birprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Bishun Singh | ... | Ditto |
| | Biswas, Aghoranath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Dhankrishna | ... | Hughli College. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | Biswas, Kunjabihari | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | Borah, Satyanath | ... | City College. |
| 60 | Buzlur Rahim | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Atulchandra | ... | Benares College. |
| | ,, Kshetranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | ,, Ramgobinda | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Bholanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Bipinchandra | ... | Midnapur College. |
| | ,, Chintamani | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | ,, Hariprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jadunath | ... | Muir Central College. |
| 70 | ,, Narendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Purnachandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Rajaninath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Sukumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Tinkari | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Chaturbhuj Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| | Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Debendranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Girijasankar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Gorachand | ... | City College. |
| 80 | ,, Mathuraprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| | ,, Tripurakanta | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| | Das, Annadacharan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Bamacharan, II | ... | Albert College. |
| | ,, Bhagawan | ... | Benares College. |
| | ,, Brajanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Harischandra | ... | City College. |
| | ,, Kanailal | ... | Benares College. |
| | ,, Kshetramohan | ... | Patna College. |
| | ,, Manmathalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 90 | ,, Mayadhar | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| | ,, Nabinchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Prasannakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | ,, Syamacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| | ,, Syamlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Dasgupta, Basantakumar | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Syamnirod | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Datta, Dharanidhar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Harischandra | ... | Chittagong College. |
| | ,, Mahabharat | ... | Hughli College. |
| 100 | ,, Mohinimohan | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Nabakisor | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Radhakrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Radhikacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Rajanikanta | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Saradaprasad | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Sasikumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Srinath | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Syamlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | De, Hemchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 110 | ,, Isanchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Siddheswar | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Trailokyanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Debiprasad | ... | Agra College. |
| | Despande, Sankar Ganes | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| | ,, Krishnaji Gobind | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| | Devos, C. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Drieberg, C. | . | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| | Dube, Guruprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | ,, Kunjabiharilal | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| 120 | Dutt, R. N. | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Fry, J. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Birendranath | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Matilal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Rajaninath | ... | Chittagong College. |
| | ,, Satkari | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Trailokyanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ghosh, Abinaschandra | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Akshaykrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Banamali | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 130 | ,, Harendranath | ... | Ditto ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ghosh, Jadunath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Kalikumar | ... | Doveton College. |
| | „ Kalinath | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Kunjabihari | ... | City College. |
| | „ Rajendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Rakhalkrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Rasiklal | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Siddheswar | ... | Hughli College. |
| 140 | „ Srischandra (No. I) | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Srischandra (No. II) | ... | Ditto. ditto. |
| | „ Surendrakrishna | ... | Ditto. ditto. |
| | „ Syamacharan | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | „ Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ghoshal, Benimadhab | .. | City College. |
| | „ Haripada | ... | L. C. E. |
| | „ Kshetranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gobinda Dadova Bhojraj | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Gregory, T. M. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 150 | Goswami, Syamsundar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Guha, Janakinath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Jogeschandra (No. I) | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Gupta, Haridas | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Prasankar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gurudayal | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Haldar, Sukumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Hanumanprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| | Hardayal | ... | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Hargopal | ... | St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi. |
| 160 | Hariharprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Jharkhandi, Prasad | ... | Ditto. |
| | Kshatriya, Debidayal | ... | Benares College. |
| | Kundu, Madhusudan | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Mukundalal | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Lahiri, Jnanendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Lala, Piyarilal | ... | Canning College. |
| | Lutfur, Rahaman | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Kedarnath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 170 | „ Makundamohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Majumdar, Aghornath | ... | City College. |
| | „ Bijaychandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Indrabhushan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Kalachand | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Ramdyal | .. | Dacca College. |
| | „ Ramlal | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Manmathanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur. |
| | Molligode, J. R. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Mallik, Kunjalal | ... | Hughli College. |
| 180 | Marik, Amritalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Misra, Baladeb | ... | Patna College. |
| | Mitra, Abhaycharan | .. | Presidency College. |
| | „ Ambikacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Dakshinaranjan | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Hemchandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Jagneswar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Kalipada | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Manmathanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Nityanath | ... | City College. |
| 190 | „ Ramendralal | .. | Presidency College. |
| | Muhammad Israil | ... | Ditto. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... | Burdwan Maharaja's College. |
| | „ Asminikumar | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Asutosh | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Bhupatinath | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Bhushanchandra | ... | Albert College. |
| | „ Bhutnath | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Chintamani | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | „ Hariprasanna | ... | Berhampur College. |
| 200 | „ Haralal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Jagadis | ... | Dacca College. |
| | „ Kedareswar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Kedarnath | ... | Teacher. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | Mukopadhyay, | Kumadbandhu | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, | Narayanchandra | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, | Nilkanta | ... Burdwan Maharaja's College. |
| | ,, | Pratapnarayan | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, | Ramaprasad | ... Ditto. |
| | ,, | Saratchandra | ... Ditto. |
| 210 | ,, | Saratchandra | ... Canning College. |
| | ,, | Saratchandra | ... City College. |
| | ,, | Sasibhushan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, | Srihari | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, | Sripati | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, | Sureschandra | ... Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Nag, Bangachandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | Nandamal | | ... Ajmere Government College. |
| | Padmakar, Sridhar, S. | | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Pal, Akshaykumar | | ... Serampur College. |
| 220 | ,, Bhishmadeb | | ... City College. |
| | ,, Nirodbaran | | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Palodhi, H. P. | | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Palit, Bamacharan | | ... Ravenshaw College. |
| | Pathak, Kisorimohan | | ... Hughli College. |
| | Patnaik, Gopbandhu | | ... Ravenshaw College. |
| | Ray, Dwijendranath | | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Gaurinath | | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Hiralal | | ... Canning College. |
| | ,, Jadunath | | ... Hughli College. |
| 230 | ,, Mangobinda | | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Nalinimohan | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Prabhatchandra | | ... Chittagong College. |
| | ,, Radhaballabh | | ... Berhampur College. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Srischandra | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | ,, Tariniprasad | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Umagati | | ... City College. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | Raychaudhuri, Jotendranath | | ... Presidency College. |
| 240 | Sajjad Mirza | | ... St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi. |
| | Sanyal, Tarinicharan | | ... St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Sarkar, Amritalal | | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | ,, Basantakumar | | ... City College. |
| | ,, Kalikumar | | ... Doveton College. |
| | ,, Kalipada | | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Kumadnikanta | | ... Teacher. |
| | ,, Kumadnath | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | ,, Maheschandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Manindranath | | ... Presidency College. |
| 250 | ,, Pramathanath | | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Rajaninath | | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | Sarkhel, Haricharn | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sarma, Chotaylal | | ... Agra College. |
| | Sen, Hemendranath | | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| | ,, Kailaschandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Mahitlal | | ... Albert College. |
| | ,, Lalitchandra | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Nirodbihari | | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | | ... Patna College. |
| 260 | ,, Rameschandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Ramlal | | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Taraprasad | | ... Dacca College. |
| | Shimbhunath | | ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Sibcharan Lal | | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Sinha, Bapugulab | | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | ,, Jadunandan | | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Krishnalal | | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Puranchandra | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | | ... Serampur College. |
| 270 | ,, Sibabadan | | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Surajprakas | | ... Ditto. |
| | Syed Muhammad Athar | | ... Canning College. |
| | Syed Muhammad Majtaba | | ... Agra College. |
| | Talukdar, Harendrachandra | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | Tarafdar, Rakhaldas | | ... Berhampur College. |
| | Upadhyay, Mahendranath | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| 277 | Zillur Rahim | | ... Free Church Institution. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 6th January 1883.*

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

### PROCLAMATIONS.

*Bangalore, the 5th January 1883.*

The lands specified in the undermentioned Schedule having been sold by public auction under Regulation III of 1880, being an Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared, under Section 39 of the said Regulation, that all the rights and property of the former land-holders in the said lands are lawfully transferred to the purchasers named in the said Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

| Name of former holder. | Name of Estate | Situation of the land and description of buildings, if any. | | | | Extent. | | Name of purchaser. | Date of purchase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Taluk. | Nad. | Village. | Buildings, if any. | Survey No. | Acres. | | |
| Koyavara Nanji. | Palilrane . | Padinalknad | Padinalknad | Napoklu . | None . . | 3801 | 1·63 | Ajjetti Pooviah | 18th Sept. 1882. |
| Maple Bavu's sister Achoommé. | Kurlikadu . | Ditto . | Ditto | . | ..to . | 3803 | 5·45 | Ditto . . | Ditto. |
| Pale Medu | Pandettikadu | Ditto . | Ditto . | Perwin . | Ditto . | 3134 | 4·92 | Bittujendra Mandappa. | Ditto. |

W. HILL,
*Commissioner.*

The lands specified in the undermentioned Schedule having been sold by public auction on the 29th June 1882, under Regulation III of 1880, being an act for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared under Section 39 of the said Regulation, that all rights and property of the former land-holders in the said land are lawfully transferred to the purchasers.

SCHEDULE.

| Serial number. | Number in the original printed advertisement. | Name of former holder. | Situation of the land and description of buildings, if any. | | | Extent of buttles. | Name of the purchaser. | Date of purchase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Taluk. | Nad. | Village. | | | |
| 1 | 5 | T. Venkataramana . | Mercara . | Mudigerinad | Kodagarahalli. | 127½ | Darasett . . . | 29th June 1882. |
| 2 | 6 | Chendramada Cariyah. | Ditto . | Ditto . | Hosukotay . | 237½ | Devanga Nanyappa, Jamsojee. | Ditto. |
| 3 | 7 | Jangam Nanjaiya . | Ditto . | Ditto . | Ditto . | 92½ | Jangam Gangadhariya | Ditto. |
| 4 | 8 | V. Ningaygow-dana Doddaiya . | Ditto . | Ditto . | Heroor . | 178¾ | Devanga Coonsetti, and Mullusetti. | Ditto. |
| 5 | 13 | Brahmin Kristnaya . | Ditto . | Hudikerikantnurnad. | Nellahudikeri | 136¼ | Safferjee Sait . . | Ditto. |
| 6 | 16 | Ditto Keshaviya . | Yedenalknad | Yedenalknad | Bittangala . | 48¾ | Chendramada Iyanna | Ditto. |

MERCARA,
*The 22nd November 1882.*

W. HILL,
*Commissioner.*

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major*,
*Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.*

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | | ₹ | |
| W2 | M 67—08932 | 100 | Casum Esa & Co., Bombay. |
| | „ —10756 | 100 | |
| | „ —12760 | 100 | |
| | „ —13156 | 100 | |
| W3 | M 44—70315 | 100 | Sheik Abdul, Bombay. |
| | M 74—02741 | 50 | |

BOMBAY,
*The 9th January 1883.*

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Accti. Genl., Paper Currency Department, for Commissioner of Issue.*

## Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 225 | P 42—90663 | 100 | Babu Aubinash Chandra Chakravarti. |
| | „ —90664 | 100 | |
| | „ —90665 | 100 | |
| 236 | P 42—28225 | 100 | Babu Shoshi Bhooshun Mukerjee. |
| | „ —29363 | 100 | |
| | „ —35111 | 100 | |

CALCUTTA,
*The 12th January 1883.*

J. TAYLOR,
*Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 26 | E 20—29939 | 100 | Newul Keshore, Lucknow. |

LAHORE,
*The 6th January 1883.*

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

# POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th January 1883*

Arbuthnot, J. B. G.
Band, Mrs
Hamilton, Robt. Drummond
Lyle, D. W.
Mackertich, Mrs.
Porter, John.
Pyne, F. H.
Rodrigues, C. A
Stocker, Major R A.
Sullivan, Barry.
Thorpe, Miss
Tiemsath, Carl.
Turner, J L.
Williamson, Miss G.
Wheal, J.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office"*

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
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# DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 5th February 1883, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1883. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under twenty-five years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for fourth grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Ajmere, Allahabad, Durbhanga, Ghadechi, Howrah, Indore, Lahore, Lucknow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Secunderabad, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
*Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.*
*The 15th December 1882.*

# PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOPS, MADRAS.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Madras, the 25th October 1882.*

The Government propose to sell or let the whole of the workshop land, buildings, machinery, and plant; and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, *Lieut., R.E.,*
*Genl. Supdt., P. W. Workshops.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

#### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th January 1883, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 3rd December 1882.*

#### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. CHANCERY DIVISION.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, LIMITED, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Ford North sitting as vacation Judge has by an order dated the 29th day of August 1882 appointed Frederick Whinney, of No. 8, Old Jewry, in the City of London, Chartered Accountant, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and the creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 29th day of March 1883, to send their names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Mr. Frederick Whinney, of No. 8, Old Jewry, in the City of London, Chartered Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Monday, the 30th day of April 1883, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 8th day of December 1882.

PEACE & Co.,
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#### BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

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J. A. BRYCE,
*Managing Director.*

RANGOON,
*The 1st January 1883.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. I OF 1883.

### THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT, 1883.

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44. Amendment of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

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*An Act to make better provision for local self-government in the Central Provinces.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS provision has been made by the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, for the appointment of mukaddams for the several villages in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

XVIII of 1881.

Whereas provision has been made in the settlement-records of the districts in those territories for the levy of rates for the maintenance of roads, schools and the district post, and it is proposed that the Government shall, from time to time, assign certain sums, or the income accruing from certain sources, for expenditure on objects tending to promote the welfare and improvement of the inhabitants of each of those districts;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*Preliminary.*

Short title.

**1.** This Act may be called the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

Local extent.

It shall extend only to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

**2.** In this Act—

"Assistant Commissioner" includes an Extra Assistant Commissioner in any district where there is no Assistant Commissioner:

"Financial year" means the year commencing on the first day of April:

"Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement of that land, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881; and

XVIII of 1881.

"Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village appointed under that Act.

*Formation of Local Administrative Areas.*

Aggregation of villages in circles and groups for purposes of local self-government.

**3.** (*1*) The Chief Commissioner shall, by order in writing, for the purposes of the local self-government of each district, aggregate the several villages thereof in circles and the circles in groups.

(*2*) There shall be excluded from the circles and groups formed under this section such portions of the district as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a town having a municipal committee.

(*3*) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

*Constitution of Local Administrative Bodies.*

Establishment of local boards for groups and of district councils for districts.

**4.** There shall be established for each group of circles a local board having authority over that group, and for each district a district council having authority over the entire district, except such portions thereof as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a town having a municipal committee.

Constitution of local board.

**5.** The local board for a group of circles shall consist of—

(*a*) representative members, one or more for each circle, being the mukaddam or mukaddams of a village or villages within that circle;

(*b*) representatives, one or more, of mercantile classes or professions, resident within the area comprised in the group, and elected by, or appointed on behalf of, those classes or professions; and

(*c*) such person or persons, if any, not exceeding in number one-third of the board, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint.

Constitution of district council

**6.** The district council of a district shall consist of—

(*a*) representatives of groups of circles within the district, one or more for each group, being a member or members of, and elected by, the local board for that group;

(*b*) representatives, one or more, of mercantile classes or professions, resident within the district, and elected by, or appointed on behalf of, those classes or professions; and

(*c*) such person or persons, if any, not exceeding in number one-third of the council, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint.

Power to set aside election or remove member in case of conviction of offence.

**7.** (*1*) If a person convicted by a criminal Court of an offence the commission of which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner shows him to be unfit to be a member of a local board or district council is elected as such member, the Chief Commissioner may declare his election void.

(*2*) If a member of such a board or council is so convicted of any such offence, the Chief Commissioner may declare his office to be vacant.

Incorporation of district council.

**8.** Every district council shall be a body corporate by the name of the district council of its district,

shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any moveable property, and, with the previous approval in writing of the Deputy Commissioner, any immoveable property, held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

*Duties of District Councils and Local Boards.*

Matters to be administered by board and council.

**9.** The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing make, be under the control and administration of the district council and of the local boards within the areas subject respectively to their authority :—

(*a*) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication :

(*b*) The management, maintenance and visiting of schools hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, saráis and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions :

(*c*) The construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, the supply of water from them and from other sources, and the preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes :

(*d*) The planting and preservation of trees on public ground :

(*e*) The establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity :

(*f*) The establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in operation, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the District under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (*a*) of section eighteen, of that Act :

1871.

(*g*) The management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to their charge under section 7 A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act :

I of 1878.

(*h*) Any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public, and

(*i*) The maintenance of any building, or other property, vested under this Act in the district council.

*Relations of Local Boards to District Councils.*

Duties of local board.

**10.** (*1*) A local board as the agent of, and subject to the control of, the district council, shall, within the area subject to its authority, have the control and administration of, and be responsible for, all the matters specified in section nine except such of those matters as the district council may think fit to take under its direct control and administration, and such as the Chief Commissioner may have excepted by order under section nine.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of the district council to enforce the responsibility imposed on a local board by sub-section (1).

Reports, estimates and accounts to be submitted by board to council.

**11.** Every local board shall submit annually to the district council of its district, on or before such date as the council may appoint in this behalf, a statement of the requirements, and an estimate of the probable expenditure, of the board for the coming financial year, and a report of its proceedings, and an account of its receipts and expenditure for the past financial year, and shall also submit to the council such other reports, if any, as the council may, from time to time, require.

Limits on expenditure of local board.

**12.** A local board shall not incur expenses or undertake liabilities, to any amount exceeding the limit imposed by the district council of its district.

Power for council to reverse or vary resolution of board

**13.** A district council may, by a majority of two-thirds of its whole number, reverse or vary any resolution of a local board for an area within its district.

Power for council to provide for performance of duty in default of board.

**14.** (*1*) If the local board makes default in the performance of any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the district council may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of the duty.

(*2*) If the duty is not performed within that period, the council may appoint some person to perform it, and may provide for the expenses of, and incidental to, its performance out of the funds appropriated to or for the purposes of the local board.

Power to declare local boards independent.

**15.** (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any local board established under this Act to be an independent board, and may in like manner cancel such notification.

(*2*) A local board so declared shall, while the notification is in force, so far as may be, have within the area subject to its authority, the powers, and perform the duties, of a district council under this Act, and shall cease to be the agent of, and under the control of, the district council.

*School Committees.*

Appointment of school committees.

**16.** (*1*) Every district council, and every local board as the agent of, and subject to the control of, its District Council, may from time to time appoint school committees for the several schools under its control and administration, and shall as far as may be practicable conduct the management of any school for which such a committee has been appointed through that committee.

(2) All school committees existing within the area subject to the authority of any district council or local board at the time that council or board comes into existence shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

*Joint Committees.*

Joint committee of two or more local boards.

**17.** (1) A local board may, from time to time, concur with any other local board or boards for an area or areas in the same district, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the local boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

(2) If any dispute arises between two or more local boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the district council of their district shall be final.

Joint committee of two or more district councils.

**18.** (1) A district council may, from time to time, concur with any other district council or district councils in appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in respect of which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by any or either of the district councils, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

(2) If any dispute arises between two or more district councils acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner, if the councils are in the same division, or, if they are not in the same division, of the Chief Commissioner, shall be final.

*Conduct of Business.*

Chairman.

**19.** (1) Every district council and local board shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be chairman for one financial year at all meetings at which he is present.

(2) If the chairman so elected dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the council or board shall elect another of its members to be chairman for the period during which the person so dying, resigning or becoming incapable would have been entitled to continue in office, and no longer.

(3) An election under the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be valid until it is approved, in the case of the chairman of a local board, by the Commissioner of the division, and, in the case of the chairman of a district council, by the Chief Commissioner.

(4) If when any meeting is held the office of chairman is vacant or the chairman is absent from the meeting, the members present shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereat.

Regulations as to meetings and proceedings.

**20.** (1) Every district council and local board may, from time to time, make regulations as to the time and place of its meetings, the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the appointment, powers and proceedings of committees:

(2) Provided that every regulation made under this section must be consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act.

*Officers and Servants.*

Employment of officers and servants.

**21.** (1) Every district council may employ such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and may assign to them such pay, leave allowances, gratuities and pensions as it thinks fit.

(2) A local board may employ such officers and servants, and may assign to them such pay, leave allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the district council of its district thinks requisite and sufficient.

(3) In the case of an officer lent by the Government, the council or board may contribute to any leave allowance, gratuity, or pension, which he may become entitled to in accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

(4) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner,

(a) the number of persons employed by a council or board under this section, or the pay, allowances, gratuities or pensions assigned by the council or board to those persons, or to any particular person, is or are excessive, or

(b) any such person is unfit for his employment,

the council or board shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number or remuneration, or, as the case may be, dismiss the unfit person.

*Vesting of Property.*

Power to vest property in district council.

**22.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the Central Provinces, shall vest in any district council; and thereupon that property shall vest in that council for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

*Finance.*

Constitution, custody and application of district fund.

**23.** (1) There shall be formed for each district a fund to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) the net proceeds (after deducting the expenses of collection) of all rates levied in accordance with settlement-records in that district for the maintenance of roads or schools;

(*b*) such portion (if any) of the surplus of the rates so levied for the maintenance of the district post as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time assign in this behalf;

(*c*) the surplus accruing in that district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

1871.

(*d*) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund of that district under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

of 1878.

(*e*) all sums assigned, from time to time, by the Chief Commissioner for expenditure on local works in that district, under section five of the Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878, section seventeen of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, or any enactment amending either of those Acts;

1878.
of 1878.

(*f*) all such rents and profits accruing from nazul property in that district as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct to be paid to the district council;

(*g*) all sums contributed to the fund by the Government, local bodies, or private persons; and

(*h*) all sums received by the district council in the execution of this Act.

(*2*) The district fund shall be vested in the district council, and the balance standing to the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

(*3*) The district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections nine and twenty-one, within the area subject to the authority of the district council, and, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, outside of that area, and also to the following purposes:—

(*a*) the payment of school inspectors and normal school teachers appointed and controlled by the Government and employed in the district, and the provision of scholarships and prizes for schools in the district;

(*b*) the payment of subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district; and

(*c*) the expenses attending the audit of the accounts of the district council and of the local boards within the district.

**Provided that the amount expended from the district fund in any financial year on primary education shall not be less than the estimated net proceeds for that year of the rates levied in the district in accordance with the settlement-records for the maintenance of schools.**

(*4*) When a local board has been declared independent under section fifteen, such portion of the district fund as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time fix in this behalf shall, during its independence, be annually set apart and placed at its disposal, and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as a separate district fund.

Annual estimates of income and expenditure.

**24.** (*1*) Every district council shall appoint a finance committee consisting of not less than three of its number.

(*2*) Every district council shall, on or before the prescribed day in each year, hold a meeting at which the finance committee shall submit to the council, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, an estimate of the income and expenditure of the council for the next financial year.

(*3*) The district council shall consider the estimate, and may provisionally approve of it with or without modification.

(*4*) The district council shall, on or before the prescribed day, cause a copy of the estimate as provisionally approved by it to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

(*5*) The Deputy Commissioner may object to the estimate on the ground that any expenditure on salaries, works or otherwise, proposed therein, appears to him to be unnecessary or excessive, or that any particular contained therein appears to him to be erroneous, defective or improper.

(*6*) If the Deputy Commissioner so objects, he shall signify his objections in writing to the district council; if he does not so object, he shall signify his approval in like manner.

(*7*) When the Deputy Commissioner signifies, under sub-section (6), objections to an estimate, the district council shall consider his objections, and either modify the estimate so as to remove them, or refer the estimate with the statement of objections, through the Deputy Commissioner, to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall signify to the district council his approval of the estimate, with or without such modifications as may be needed to remove the objections wholly or in part as he thinks fit.

(*8*) When the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner has signified his approval of an estimate, or the district council has modified an estimate so as to remove the Deputy Commissioner's objections, no expenditure which is not provided for in the estimate as approved or modified shall be incurred during the year to which the estimate relates without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(*9*) "Prescribed day," for the purposes of sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of this section, means such day as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe for the purposes of that sub-section.

(*10*) When the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the district council, the Commissioner shall

take the place of the Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of this section, and the reference under sub-section (7) shall be to the Chief Commissioner.

Annual accounts and audit.

**25.** Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every district council shall be made up to the last day of every financial year, in such form as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, prescribes, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be after the end of each financial year by such persons as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Inspection of estimates and accounts.

**26.** The district council shall cause a copy of every estimate provisionally or finally approved under section twenty-four, and of every account made up under section twenty-five, to be kept at its office; and any person may at all reasonable times inspect any such estimate or account.

Publication of abstract of accounts.

**27.** An abstract of every annual account of a district council, showing the income of the district fund under each head of receipts, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work, and the balance, if any, of the fund remaining unspent, shall be prepared by the district council in such form as the Chief Commissioner from time to time prescribes, and published annually in the English and Vernacular official Gazettes.

*Control.*

Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.

**28.** (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner of a district shall have power to supervise the proceedings of the district council, and of every local board, joint committee, or school committee in the district, and in exercise of that power may (among other things)—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by the council, board or committee, or any work in progress under its direction;

(*b*) call for and inspect any document which may be for the purposes of this Act in the possession or under the control of the council, board or committee; and

(*c*) require the council, board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts and reports as he thinks fit.

(*2*) Where a joint committee is appointed by the district councils of several districts, the Deputy Commissioner of any of those districts may exercise a like power in respect of the proceedings of that committee; but if any difference arises between two or more Deputy Commissioners acting under this sub-section, it shall be referred, when the districts are in the same division, to the Commissioner, and, when the districts are not in the same division, to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(*3*) The power given under this section to a Deputy Commissioner in respect of a local board or school committee may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be delegated by him to a subordinate not below the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(*4*) When the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the district council, the powers given to him under this section shall, in respect of that council, vest in the Commissioner.

Power to suspend execution of orders, &c.

**29.** (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the execution of any order or resolution of a district council, local board, joint committee, or school committee, or the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof within his district.

(*2*) When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section he shall forthwith forward to the Commissioner a copy of the order, with a statement of the reasons for making it; and it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to rescind the order, or to direct that it continue in force, with or without modification, permanently, or for such period as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The Commissioner shall forthwith submit to the Chief Commissioner a report of every case occurring under this section, and the Chief Commissioner may rescind or modify any order made therein, and make in respect thereof any other order which the Commissioner could have made in respect of the same.

Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.

**30.** (*1*) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district council or local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the district council.

(*2*) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

Power to provide for performance of duties in default of district council.

**31.** (*1*) When the Chief Commissioner is informed, on complaint made or otherwise, that a district council has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the Chief Commissioner, if satisfied after due inquiry that the district council has been guilty of the alleged default, may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(*2*) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the district council.

(*3*) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Chief Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

Power to supersede council or board in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

**32.** (*1*) If a district council or local board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare the council or board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(*2*) When a district council or local board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:

(*a*) All members of the council or board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(*b*) All powers and duties of the council or board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner from time to time appoints in that behalf;

(*c*) Where a council is superseded, all property vested in it shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(*3*) On the expiration of the period of suspension specified in the order, the council or board shall be re-established by appointment or election, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Powers of Commissioner.

**33.** In all matters connected with this Act, the Commissioner shall have and exercise the same authority and control over the Deputy Commissioners subordinate to him, as he has and exercises over them in the general and revenue administration.

*Rules.*

Power of Chief Commissioner to make rules as to district councils, local boards and school committees.

**34.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with reference (if necessary) to the varying circumstances of different local areas—

(*a*) as to the qualifications, mode and time of election or appointment, term of office, and remuneration and allowances (if any) of members of district councils and local boards and as to the filling of casual vacancies in such councils and boards, and as to the number of the representative members for each circle or group of circles, and as to the number of the representatives of the mercantile classes or professions, to be elected or appointed to each local board or district council;

(*b*) as to the appointment, powers and duties of school committees, the term of office of members of such committees and the mode of removing them;

(*c*) as to the conduct of proceedings of district councils, local boards and school committees, including the fixing of a quorum, the giving of the casting vote in cases of equal division, the minimum number of meetings to be held and the maximum interval between successive meetings, the formation of committees other than school committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;

(*d*) as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district councils, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;

(*e*) as to the appointment and payment of auditors of the accounts of district councils and local boards;

(*f*) as to the apportionment of the district fund between the general purposes of the district and the purposes of particular parts of the district, and the appropriation of funds raised in a particular area to the purposes of that area; and

(*g*) generally, for the guidance of district councils, local boards, school committees and Government officers, in all matters connected with the administration of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

Procedure for making rules under section 34.

**35.** The Chief Commissioner shall, before making any rules under section thirty-four, publish in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

*Exceptional Provision.*

**36.** If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, such that any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, he may, by order in writing, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a subsequent order of the Chief Commissioner.

Power under special circumstances to except districts from operation of Act.

*Supplemental Provisions.*

**37.** Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, on the request of the district council, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district council of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district council.

Acquisition of land.

1870.

**38.** If any member, officer or servant of a district council, local board, or joint committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that council, board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168.

Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with council, board or committee.

of 1860.

**39.** (*1*) All rules and orders made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette both in English and in such native languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Publication of rules and orders.

(*2*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made by the Chief Commissioner under section thirty-four shall be conclusive evidence that it has been made as required by section thirty-five.

**40.** The several district councils and local boards under this Act shall come into existence at such time as the Chief Commissioner, by order, appoints in that behalf.

Time for councils and boards coming into existence.

*Rates payable under Settlement-record.*

**41.** (*1*) All rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post, for the payment of which provision has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been legally imposed, and shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land in respect of which they are payable.

Confirmation and recovery of existing rates and accounts of same.

(*2*) An account of the gross receipts and of the charges (if any) of collection of all such rates in each district shall be kept by the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and shall be annually rendered by him to the district council of that district.

**42.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Powers of Chief Commissioner with respect to rates.

(*a*) prescribe in what instalments, and at what times, the rates referred to in section forty-one shall be payable, and make rules for their collection by village-officers or others; and

(*b*) exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any such rate, and vary or cancel any such exemption.

*Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.*

**43.** After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

New section to follow section 7 of Act XVII of 1878.

XV

"7A. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district council or local board in any district in those provinces, be managed by that council or board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district;

In Central Provinces management may be vested in district council or local board;

and proceeds paid into district fund.

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

**44.** In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven," where they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

Amendment of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.


**Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[ Second publication ]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

### No. 1 OF 1883.

*A Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :— (Preamble.) (VI of 1876.)

1. Act XII of 1877 (*an Act to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876*) is hereby repealed. (Repeal of Act XII of 1877)

2. To section 4 of the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely :— (Addition to Act VI of 1876, section 4.)

"and also in or towards the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from the Government by the manager under this Act".

3. (*1*) In section 12 of that Act, for the first clause the following shall be substituted :— (Amendment of section 12 of same Act.)

"When all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule referred to in section eleven, and the amount of any loan received from the Government under section eighteen, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged", and

(*2*) in the second clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

4. (*1*) In section 18 of that Act, after the words "as may appear expedient" the following shall be inserted, namely :— (Amendment of section 18 of same Act.)

"or by borrowing money from the Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the Local Government", and

(*2*) in the last clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, omits to provide for the recovery by the manager, under the scheme for the management of the estate, of a loan made by the Government for the payment of the debts. It consequently would be open to the proprietor, when the scheduled debts had been paid off, to demand, under section 12 of the Act, the release of the estate, although any such loan made by the Government had not been repaid.

2. No such loan has as yet been made by the Government, but as it is possible that such loans may be made, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to secure the detention of the estate under management until the amount of any such loan that may have been made has been paid off with interest. This is provided for by certain amendments made, in sections 4, 12 and 18 of the Act, by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the present Bill.

3. The second sub-section of section 4 of the Bill merely supplies an omission, apparently the result of an oversight, in the amending Act XII of 1877.

Under section 12 of the principal Act, as it originally stood, six months from the publication of the order of management was the period within which the Commissioner was permitted to abandon the management, and as difficulties might arise if the management was abandoned after the manager had exercised his power of mortgaging, the last clause of section 18 provided that the power to mortgage should not be exercisable until after the expiration of the same period. The amending Act of 1877 altered the period fixed by section 12 to twelve months, but left that fixed by section 18 unchanged. The amendment now proposed makes the period in section 18 the same as that in section 12, namely, twelve months.

4. It is proposed, as a matter of convenience, to repeal the amending Act of 1877 and incorporate its single provision in the new one.

*The 22nd December, 1882.*

S. C. BAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 12th January, 1883 :—

## No. 2 OF 1883.

# THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES BILL, 1883.

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Native State, the manager of the railway, and, in the case of a railway worked by a company or private individual, the company or individual:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (13) "wharf" includes any quay, landing-place, siding or other place at which goods are landed, loaded or unloaded:

[ib.] (14) "carriage" includes any carriage, waggon, cart, truck, vehicle or other means of conveying goods or passengers by land, in whatever manner the same may be propelled:

[ib.] (15) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in sea-navigation, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[ib.] (16) "boat" means every vessel, not a ship as above defined, which is used in navigation in any inland water or any port, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[New.] (17) "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

[Cf Act VIII of 1881, s. 3.] (18) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by notification of the Governor General in Council:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (19) the expression "safety-cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges:

[New.] (20) "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, a Magistrate of the first class, and includes also any Magistrate whom the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification, appoint to discharge in any local area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act.

## CHAPTER II.

### GENERAL LAW AS TO MANUFACTURE AND KEEPING OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.] **8.** The manufacture of an explosive shall not, nor shall any process of that manufacture, be carried on except at a factory for that explosive:

Prohibition of manufacture of explosives except at factory.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply—

(*a*) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(*b*) to the making of any part of an explosive where that part is not itself an explosive and no explosive is used in making it.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.] **9.** An explosive shall not be kept except—

Prohibition of keeping of explosives except in factory, magazine or registered place.

(*a*) in the factory in which it is manufactured, or

(*b*) in a magazine for that explosive, or

(*c*) in a place registered under this Act for keeping that explosive:

Provided that this section shall not apply—

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (4).] (*a*) to a person keeping for his private use, and not for sale, an explosive to an amount not exceeding in the same place the prescribed amount, or

(*b*) to the keeping of an explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the explosive is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance of explosives.

## CHAPTER III.

### FACTORIES, MAGAZINES AND REGISTERED PLACES.

#### (*A*).—*Licensing and Regulation of Factories.*

**10.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as factories for the manufacture of explosives. [Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 6 to 10, & ss 12, 13 & 26.]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of factories.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the authority by which licenses may be granted;

(*b*) the fees to be charged for licenses, and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(*c*) the manner in which applications for licenses are to be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications;

(*d*) the form in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, licenses are to be granted;

(*e*) the period for which licenses are to remain in force;

(*f*) the renewal of licenses and the fee to be paid for their renewal;

(*g*) the alteration of the terms of licenses by the grant of amending licenses, and the fee to be paid for an amending license;

(*h*) the devolution and determination of licenses;

(*i*) the situation, construction, materials and fittings of factories;

(*j*) the conditions on and subject to which the manufacture, or any process in, or work connected with, the manufacture, of an explosive is to be carried on in any factory;

(*k*) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept in a factory, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept;

(*l*) the manner of carrying out repairs in factories; and

(*m*) the restricting of the employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in factories or in certain parts thereof.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 16.]

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines and registered places making cartridges.

**11.** The occupier of a magazine or registered place shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine or place, he fills, for sale or otherwise, any cartridge for small arms with the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine or place is licensed or registered: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 17.]

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines adapting or preparing explosives for use in their own mines or quarries.

**12.** The occupier of a magazine shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine is licensed, for use exclusively in his mine or quarry, or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

### (B).—*Licensing and Regulation of Magazines.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 15 to 19 relating to forest).]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of magazines.

**13.** (*1*). The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as magazines for the keeping of explosives.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters, provide for all or any of the matters for which rules under clauses (*a*) to (*i*), both inclusive, and clauses (*k*) to (*m*), both inclusive, of section ten may provide in the case of factories.

### (C).—*Registration and Regulation of Registered Places.*

Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 21 and 22.]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to registration and regulation of registered places.

**14.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules as to the registration and regulation of places for the keeping of explosives.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the manner in which places may be registered, the period for which registration is to be valid, and the manner in which registration may be renewed;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for registration and renewal of registration;

(*c*) the situation and nature of places which may be registered, the manner in which an explosive is to be kept in those places, and the maximum amount of an explosive which may be so kept; and

(*d*) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept together in the same registered place, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept.

### (D).—*Supplemental Provisions.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 11 and 19.]

Duty of occupier to make special rules for regulation of workmen in his factory or magazine.

**15.** (*1*) Every occupier of a factory or magazine shall make special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about his factory or magazine, with a view to secure the observance therein of this Act and the rules under this Act, and the safety and proper discipline of those persons and the safety of the public.

(*2*) The occupier may, and, if required by the Local Government, shall, make rules, repealing, altering or adding to any special rules made under this section.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*4*) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and notified to the persons managing or employed in or about the factory or magazine in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

## CHAPTER IV.

### SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30.]

Sale of explosives on highways or public places prohibited.

**16.** An explosive shall not be hawked, sold or exposed for sale on any highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public place.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

Sale of explosives to children prohibited.

**17.** An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of thirteen years.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 32 and s. 40 (8).]

Explosives to be sold in cases, closed and labelled

**18.** Every explosive, exceeding in amount the prescribed amount, shall, when publicly sold or exposed for sale, be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and (except when the explosive is sold to any person employed by or on the property occupied by the vendor for immediate use in the service of the vendor or on that property) the outermost receptacle containing the explosive shall have affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the name of the explosive, with the addition of the word "explosive."

## CHAPTER V.

### CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., s. 33.] c.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to packing of explosives.

**19.** The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the packing of explosives for conveyance, and may by those

rules provide for the nature of the packages, cases, bags, canisters or other receptacles in which an explosive is to be contained.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34.]

Power of Local Government to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in ports.

**20.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within any port.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say :—

[Sub-section 1.] [cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7 (*o*).] [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 2.] [Sub-section 3.]

(*a*) the notice to be given in the case of ships and boats having any explosive on board within the port ;

(*b*) the navigation and place of mooring of those ships and boats ;

(*c*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive on board any such ship or boat, and of giving notice, by brands, labels or otherwise, of the nature of the package containing the explosive ;

[Sub-section 4.]

(*d*) the description, construction, fitting-up and licensing of the ships, boats or carriages to be used for the conveyance of an explosive, and the licensing and dress of the persons having charge thereof ;

[Sub-section 5.]

(*e*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or any articles or substances, or in passenger-ships, boats, trains or carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions ;

[Sub-section 6.]

(*f*) the prohibition, in cases where the loading or unloading of an explosive within the limits of the port appears to be specially dangerous to the public, of loading or unloading within those limits, and the fixing of the times and places at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time or in one ship, boat or carriage ;

[Sub-section 7.]

(*g*) the mode of, and the precautions to be observed in, conveying an explosive, and in the loading or unloading any ship, boat or carriage conveying an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during the conveyance, loading or unloading ;

[Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7, cl. (*o*), ss. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33.]

(*h*) the fixing the cases in which an explosive is to be taken out of a ship for the purpose of being deposited, the places in which the explosive so taken out is to be deposited, the appointing of an officer to receive the explosive, and the manner in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, the explosive is to be deposited in and removed from those places

(*i*) the times at which lights or fires are to be allowed or not allowed on board the ships or boats having an explosive on board, or at which a Police-officer or other person authorized in this behalf by the conservator of the port is to be on board them ; [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 5.]

(*j*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules ; [Sub-section 9.]

(*k*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act both by the officers of the port and also by other persons when within the limits of the port ; and [Sub-section 10.]

(*l*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger. [Sub-section 11.]

Power on breach of rule to require ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be dealt with in conformity with rule.

**21.** (*1*) In the event of any breach of a rule under section twenty, in the case of any ship, boat, carriage or explosive, whether there has or has not been any conviction for the breach, the conservator of the port or other officer named in the rules, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, may cause the ship, boat, carriage or explosive, at the expense of the owner thereof, to be removed to such place or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be in conformity with the rule.

(*2*) All expenses incurred in the removal may be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

Duty of railway-administration to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

**22.** (*1*) Every railway-administration shall make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway. [Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35.]

(*2*) The railway-administration may, and, if required by the Governor General in Council, shall, make rules repealing, altering or adding to any rules made under this section.

(*3*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say :—

(*a*) the notice to be given of the intention to send an explosive for conveyance on the railway ; [Sub-section 1.]

(*b*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive for conveyance, and of giving notice by brand, labels or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the explosive ; [Sub-section 2.]

(*c*) the description and construction of carriages, ships or boats to be used in the conveyance of an explosive ; [Sub-section 3.]

(*d*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances or in passenger- [Sub-section 4.]

trains, carriages, ships or boats, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

Sub-section (e) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one carriage, ship or boat;

Sub-section (f) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages, ships or boats used in the conveyance of an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

Sub-section (g) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act by its servants and agents, and also by other persons when on the railway; and

Sub-section (h) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 37.] **23.** (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in any case in which rules made under section twenty or section twenty-two do not apply.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules for the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in certain cases.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

b-section (a) the description and construction of the carriages to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

b-section (b) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances, or in passenger-carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

b-section (c) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time and in one carriage;

b-section (d) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages used in that conveyance, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

b-section (e) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules; and

b-section (f) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

(3) For the purpose of any mode of conveyance which is not a conveyance by land, this section shall be construed as if ship and boat were included in the term "carriage".

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 34, 35 & 37.] **24.** The authority making any rule under section twenty, section twenty-two or section twenty-three may annex to any breach or attempt to commit a breach of the rule the following penalties, which may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first, second or other subsequent offence, that is to say:—a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which, or being in the carriage, ship or boat, or train of carriages, ships or boats, as the case may be, in respect of which, the breach of the rule has taken place.

Penalties which may be annexed to breach of rules under sections 20, 22 and 23.

## CHAPTER VI.

### IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9).] **25.** Dynamite or gun-cotton or any explosive (other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks and any prescribed explosive) shall not be imported except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by that license.

Importation of certain explosives prohibited except under license.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (b).] **26.** (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the grant of licenses required under section twenty-five.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to such importation.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the officers by whom, the form in which and the terms and conditions as to the composition and quality of the explosive, the unloading, landing, transhipment, delivery and conveyance thereof, and the protection of the public from danger, on and subject to which licenses may be granted;

(b) the period for which licenses are to continue in force and the persons for whom licenses are to be available; and

(c) the fees to be paid for licenses.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (c).] **27.** The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive to which section twenty-five applies and the ship containing that explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are imposed by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

Powers of Customs officers.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SPECIALLY DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43: Cf. Act XI of 1878, s. 10.]

Power of Governor General in Council to prohibit the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale of specially dangerous explosives.

**28.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the rules under this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit, either altogether or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by that license, the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is expedient for the public safety to issue such a notification; and

(*b*) cancel any notification under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.] (*2*) The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive with regard to which a notification has been issued under this section and the ship containing the explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article the importation of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

#### (*A*).—*Inspection.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 53. Cf. Act XV of 1881, s. 3.]

Appointment and duties of Government Inspectors.

**29.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and suspend or remove any person so appointed.

(*2*) The persons so appointed shall, within such local area as the Local Government may from time to time direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act and the rules under this Act on an Inspector.

(*3*) Every such Inspector (in this Act referred to as a Government Inspector) shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

XLV of 1860.

(*4*) The Local Government may make rules assigning and regulating the duties of Government Inspectors under this Act.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 55.]

Powers of Government Inspectors.

**30.** (*1*) A Government Inspector shall, within the local area for which he is appointed, make such examinations and enquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Act and the rules under this Act are complied with, and may for that purpose—

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any factory or magazine and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in the factory or magazine, and make enquiries as to the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act, and as to all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about the factory or magazine;

(*b*) enter, inspect and examine any registered place, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day, and

(*c*) require the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place which he is entitled under this section to enter, or any person employed by the occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by or under this Act or the rules under this Act, or of any substance therein which he believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

(*2*) The occupier of every factory, magazine or registered place referred to in this section, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the Inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 56.]

Notice by Government Inspector to remedy dangerous practices.

**31.** (*1*) If in any matter (not provided for by any express provision of this Act or of the rules under this Act) a Government Inspector finds that any factory or magazine, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith, is unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, the Inspector may require the occupier of the factory or magazine to remedy the same.

(*2*) Where the occupier objects to comply with a requisition under this section, he may, within one month from the date of the requisition, apply to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the factory or magazine is, for a decision in the matter; and the decision of the Magistrate shall be final.

(*3*) If the occupier does not apply to a Magistrate as provided by sub-section (2), he shall be bound to comply with the requisition of the Inspector.

(*4*) No person shall be precluded by any contract from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with a requisition or decision under this section, and no person shall be liable under any

contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing any such act if he gave notice of the contract to the Inspector at or before the time at which the Inspector made the requisition, or to the Magistrate before his decision was given.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 58 (b).]

Inspection in ports and of ships.

**32.** (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification, order any person acting as an Inspector or otherwise for the purpose of the Acts relating to merchant shipping for the time being in force to inquire into the observance of this Act or the rules under this Act in any port or in the case of any ship, and generally to act in that port and with respect to ships as a Government Inspector under this Act.

(*2*) Each person so ordered shall, while the order is in force, have for that purpose the same powers and authorities as he has under the Acts in pursuance of which he was originally appointed Inspector, and also the powers and authorities of a Government Inspector under this Act and the rules for the time being in force under it.

(*3*) The Local Government may revoke any order under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75.]

Inspection of wharf, carriage, ship or boat with explosives in transit.

**33.** Any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if he has reasonable cause to suppose an explosive to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance on or in the wharf, carriage, ship or boat of any carrier, or of the occupier of any factory or magazine or of the importer of any explosive, enter, inspect and examine at any time the wharf, carriage, ship or boat for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading and importation of an explosive are complied with, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the work or business of the carrier, occupier or importer.

(*B*).—*Accidents.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 63: Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 6.]

Notice to be given of accidents.

**34.** Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat, either conveying an explosive, or on or from which an explosive is being loaded or unloaded,—

(*a*) any accident by explosion or by fire attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or

(*b*) any such accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, or

(*c*) any accident of any other description which may be prescribed in this behalf,

the occupier of the factory, magazine or registered place, or the master of the ship or boat, or the person in charge of the carriage, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 66.]

Inquiry into accidents.

**35.** (*1*) If in any such case an inquiry into the cause of the accident appears to the Magistrate to whom notice has been given under section thirty-four to be necessary, the Magistrate may either himself make the inquiry or direct a Government Inspector or a Magistrate subordinate to himself to make the inquiry.

(*2*) Any Magistrate or Government Inspector making an inquiry under this section shall, for the purposes of conducting the inquiry, have all the powers which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence under the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

(*C*).—*Power of Search.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73.] [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 14.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain other officers to search for explosives.

**36.** (*1*) Where any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reasonable cause to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive in any place (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship), or that any explosive is in that place in contravention of this Act or of the rules under this Act, or that the provisions of this Act or of those rules are not duly observed in that place, the Inspector or officer may, on producing, if demanded, in the case of an Inspector, a copy of the notification appointing him, and, in the case of any other officer, of the order authorizing him, enter at any time, and, if need be, by force, that place and every part thereof, and examine the place, and search for explosives therein, and take samples of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive therein, or of any substance reasonably supposed to be an explosive or an ingredient of an explosive which may be found therein.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 16.]

(*2*) All searches under this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 21: 38 Vic., c. 38, s. 73, last para.]

(*3*) When any officer other than a Government Inspector enters and searches as by this section provided, he shall within forty-eight hours make a full report of all the particulars of the entry and search to his immediate official superior.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35, paragraph 3.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain officers to stop, enter, inspect and examine carriages or boats in case of emergency.

**37.** (*1*) If any Government Inspector or any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, has reasonable cause to suppose that any offence against this Act or the rules under this Act is being committed in respect of any carriage (not being on a railway) or any boat conveying, loading or unloading any explosive, and that the case is one of emergency, and that delay will be likely to endanger life, he may stop and enter, inspect and examine the carriage or boat, and by detention or removal thereof or otherwise take such precautions as may be reasonably necessary for removing the danger, in like

manner as if the explosive were liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75, para. 4.]

(2) Every such officer shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same powers and be in the same position as if he were an officer authorized by the Local Government under section thirty-six to search for explosives.

*(D).—Power of Seizure and Detention.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

**38.** Where any Government Inspector, or any officer authorized as provided by section thirty-six, has reasonable cause to believe that any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance found by him is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, he may seize and detain the same until a Magistrate has determined whether the same is or is not liable to be forfeited.

Seizure and detention of explosives liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

**39.** The Local Government may make rules to regulate the seizure and detention of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive or substance under section thirty-eight, and may by those rules empower the Government Inspector or officer seizing the explosive or ingredient or substance—

Power of Local Government to make rules to regulate seizure and detention of explosives.

(*a*) to require the occupier of the place in which it was seized (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship) to detain it in that place or in any place under the control of the occupier; or

(*b*) to remove it in such manner and to such place as will in the opinion of the Government Inspector or officer least endanger the public safety, and there to detain it; or

(*c*) in any case which appears to the Government Inspector or officer to be urgent and fraught with serious public danger, to take a sample of it and cause the rest of it to be destroyed or otherwise rendered harmless.

(1 2).

**40.** The proceedings before a Magistrate for determining whether an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance is or is not liable to forfeiture shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the seizure.

Proceedings before Magistrate to be commenced as soon as practicable.

Cl. (3).]

**41.** The receptacles containing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may be seized, detained and removed in like manner as the contents thereof.

Power to seize receptacles.

Cl. (4).]

**42.** The Government Inspector or officer seizing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may use for the purposes of the removal and detention thereof any ship, boat or carriage in which it was seized, and any tug, tender, engine, tackle, beasts and accoutrements belonging to, or drawing or provided for drawing, that ship, boat or carriage, and shall pay to the owner a reasonable compensation for the use, to be determined in case of dispute by a Magistrate, and to be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

Power to use ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which explosives are seized.

*(E).—Samples.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 76.]

**43.** When a Government Inspector or other officer in pursuance of this Act or the rules under this Act takes samples of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance, he shall pay for or tender payment for those samples to such amount as he considers to be the market-value thereof; and the occupier of the place in which, or the owner of the bulk from which, the sample was taken may recover any excess of the real value over the money so paid or tendered, and any amount so tendered, from the Inspector or other officer taking the sample, as a debt, in the Small Cause Court, or, if there is no Small Cause Court, in the Civil Court having jurisdiction.

Payment for samples of explosives.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.]

**44.** If an explosive is manufactured in contravention of section eight, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for illegal manufacture of explosives.

(*a*) the explosive and all the ingredients of the explosive, which may be found either in or about the place at which the explosive is manufactured, or in the possession, or under the control, of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person manufacturing the explosive shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day on which he so manufactures.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.]

**45.** If any explosive is kept in contravention of section nine, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for illegal keeping of explosives.

(*a*) all the explosives found in the place at which the explosive is kept shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier of that place, and also any person guilty of keeping the explosive, shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive so kept.

[38 Vic. c. 17, s. 10; but cf. s. 9 as to amount of penalty.]

**46.** In the event of a breach in any factory of any of the rules under section ten for the regulation of factories—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of factories.

(*a*) the explosive or ingredients thereof with respect to which, or being in any building or machine with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to five hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one thousand rupees, and to five hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 17, which relates to stores.]

**47.** In the event of a breach in any magazine of the rules for the regulation of magazines under section thirteen, or of any rules under section eleven or section twelve—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of magazines.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in the magazine when, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to one hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 22.]

**48.** In the event of a breach in any registered place of the rules for the regulation of registered places under section fourteen, or of any rules under section eleven—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of registered places.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any house, building, place, safe or receptacle with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive with respect to which, or being at the place in which, the breach was committed.

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 30, 32.]

**49.** If any explosive is hawked, sold or exposed for sale in contravention of section sixteen or section eighteen—

Penalty for illegal sale of explosives in public places.

(*a*) the explosive which is so exposed for sale, and any explosive found in the possession of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person hawking or selling the explosive, or exposing it for sale, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

**50.** Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of section seventeen shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for selling explosives to children.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (8).]

**51.** If the name of the explosive affixed to the outermost receptacle containing an explosive is materially false, the person selling the explosive or exposing it for sale shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for affixing false name to receptacle containing explosives.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 33.]

**52.** In the event of a breach of any rules as to the packing of explosives under section nineteen—

Penalty for breach of rules as to packing of explosives.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which the breach is committed shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person guilty of the breach shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[17 & 18 Vic., c. 7, s. 40 (9), (c); Cf. Indian Penal Code, s. 186.]

**53.** Whoever resists the conservator, or other officer named in the rules under section twenty, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, when causing any ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be removed under section twenty-one, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for obstructing conservator or other person.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*a*).]

**54.** In the event of a breach of the provisions of section twenty-five with respect to the importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of a license to import an explosive granted under section twenty-six—

Penalty for breach of provisions as to importation of an explosive or of the provisions of an importation-license.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any ship or boat with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship or boat, and the licensee or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be liable to a fine which may extend in the case of a first offence to one thousand rupees, and in the case of any subsequent offence to two thousand rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.]

**55.** If any explosive is imported or sold in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for importing or selling specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited;

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship in which the explosive is imported shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every pound of the explosive brought in the ship; and

(*c*) the person selling and the person buying the explosive shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive sold.

**56.** If any explosive is conveyed in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for conveying specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the master of the ship or boat or the person in charge of the carriage in which the explosive is conveyed, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive so conveyed.

Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 18.

**57.** Any Government Inspector or officer authorized under section thirty-three or section thirty six, or referred to in section

Penalty for vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

thirty-seven, who—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, carriage, boat or ship, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any explosive or other thing liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77.]

Penalty on, and removal of, trespassers.

**58.** Whoever enters without permission or otherwise trespasses on any factory or magazine, or the land immediately adjoining thereto which is occupied by the occupier of that factory or magazine, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be forthwith removed from the factory, magazine or land by any Police-officer, or by the occupier of the factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the occupier.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 2.]

Penalty on persons committing act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about factories or magazines.

**59.** Whoever, other than the occupier of, or a person employed in or about, a factory or magazine is found committing any act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about a factory or magazine shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 3.]

Occupier to put up notices warning persons of liability under last two sections.

**60.** The occupier of every factory or magazine shall put up in some conspicuous place or places a notice or notices warning all persons of their liability to penalties under the last two foregoing sections; but the absence of a notice or notices shall not exempt a person from punishment under those sections.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 97, proviso.]

Penalty for trespass, &c., on Government manufactory or store.

**61.** Whoever enters without permission, or otherwise trespasses on, any place in the occupation of the Government where any explosive is manufactured or stored, or the land immediately adjoining thereto in the occupation of the Government, or of the officer or person in charge of that place, and any person found committing any act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about any such place, shall be liable to the like penalty, and may be removed and arrested in like manner, as if the place were a factory or magazine to which this Act applies.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 78.]

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

**62.** Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Act or the rules under this Act, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine, railway or port, or any carriage, ship or boat, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of, that factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the railway-administration or conservator of the port, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 83.]

Penalty for pulling down, injuring or defacing notices.

**63.** Whoever without due authority pulls down, injures or defaces any notice, copy of rules or document when affixed in pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87.]

Exemption of occupier, &c., from penalty on proof of offence having been committed by another person.

**64.** (*1*) Where any offence under this Act or the rules under this Act, for which the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, that other person shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) Where any occupier is liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to a penalty or forfeiture for an offence committed by some other person, the occupier shall be exempt from the penalty or forfeiture on proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance, and used due diligence to enforce the observance, of this Act and the rules under this Act, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and, if the actual offender is alive, that he has taken all practicable means in his power to prosecute the offender to conviction.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 4.]

(*3*) The occupier or other accused, when charged in respect of any offence committed by another person, may, if he think fit, be examined as a witness in the case.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 5.]

(*4*) Where any offence under this Act for which any warehouseman, or carrier, or the owner or master of any ship, boat or carriage is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, this section shall apply in like manner as if the warehouseman, carrier, owner or master were such an occupier as in this section mentioned.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 88.]

Exemption of carrier or owner or master of ship where consignor, &c., is in fault.

**65.** Where a carrier, or an owner or master of a ship or boat, is prevented from complying with this Act or the rules under this Act by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, the consignor, consignee or other person, who is guilty of that wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is

liable for a breach of this Act or those rules; and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty or forfeiture under this Act or those rules.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 96.]

**Provisions as to forfeiture.**

**66.** (*1*) In any case in which any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct the whole or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance, together with the receptacles containing the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 89, para. 2.]

(*2*) Where any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is alleged to be liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to be forfeited, proceedings may be instituted in the Court of any Magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the explosive, ingredient or substance is, against the owner of the explosive, ingredient or substance, for the purpose only of enforcing the forfeiture; and, where the owner is unknown or cannot be found, the Magistrate may cause a notice to be published in such manner as he thinks fit stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, the explosive, ingredient or substance will be forfeited; and if cause is not so shown, the Magistrate, after hearing the owner or any person on his behalf (if present), may order all or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 89, para. 1.]

(*3*) Where a Court before whom a person is convicted of an offence against this Act or the rules under this Act has power to order a forfeiture of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance owned by, or found in the possession or under the control of, that person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering a forfeiture of that explosive, ingredient or substance, sentence that person, in addition to any other punishment, to a fine which may extend to such sum as appears to the Court to be the value of the explosive, ingredient or substance.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 95.] [Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7.]

**Distress of ship or boat.**

**67.** Where the owner or master of a ship or boat is adjudged to pay a fine for an offence committed with or in relation to that ship or boat, the Court may, in addition to any other power it may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct it to be levied by distress and sale of the ship or boat, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

## CHAPTER X.

### SUPPLEMENTAL.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73.]

**Provision of magazine by municipal committee.**

**68.** (*1*) When any municipal committee satisfies the Local Government that the erection of a magazine by the committee either within or without the limits of the municipality would conduce to the safety of the public within the limits of the municipality, and would not be injurious to the public without those limits, the Local Government may grant to that municipal committee a license under this Act for a magazine.

(*2*) The municipal committee may, for the purpose of any license under this section, acquire any land or right over land, or appropriate any land or right belonging to it, and acquire or build a magazine, and may maintain and manage the magazine, and may charge for the use by persons of the magazine such reasonable sums as it may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, fix.

(*3*) The amount of all sums charged, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, for the purposes of this section by any municipal committee shall respectively be credited to, and paid from, the municipal fund. [Cf Act XIII of 1880, s. 23.]

(*4*) When any land is required by a municipal committee for the purposes of this section, if the municipal committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government may, on the request of the municipal committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the municipal committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in it for the purposes of this section. [Cf. Act XV of 1879, s. 13: Act XV of 1873, s. 39.] X of 1870

(*5*) In this section "municipal committee" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force. [Cf. Act XI of 1881, s. 2.]

**Provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuzes for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives.**

**69.** (*1*) A person shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a license or to register any premises for the keeping of percussion-caps, or safety-fuzes for blasting, or fog-signals kept by any railway-administration for use on the railway of that railway-administration, or any prescribed explosive. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 50.]

(*2*) It shall not be obligatory on a railway-administration making rules under section twenty-two to make any rules with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading or keeping of any explosive to which this section applies.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, exempt any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, from any other of the provisions of this Act or from any of the rules under this Act, or may declare that a license shall be required for the keeping of any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, or that rules shall be made with respect to the loading, unloading, conveyance or keeping thereof.

**Exemption of safety-cartridges for private use.**

**70.** Nothing in this Act or in the rules under this Act shall apply to the filling or conveying for private use, and not for sale, of any safety-cartridges to the amount allowed by this Act or those rules to be kept for private use. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 41.]

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 100.]

**71.** Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall render liable to any penalty or forfeiture the owner or master of any ship or boat, or any carrier or warehouseman, or the person having charge of any carriage, for any act done in breach of this Act or those rules, if he proves that, by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident or other emergency, the doing of that act was under the circumstances necessary and proper.

Saving for owner or master of ship, carrier and others in case of emergency.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 102.]

**72.** Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall—

Saving as to liability under other law.

(*a*) exempt, save as is in this Act or those rules expressly provided, any person from any suit which might, but for the provisions of this Act or those rules, have been brought against him; or

(*b*) prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or those rules, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or those rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[New: Cf. Act VIII of 1878, s. 198: Act XI of 1878, s. 33.]

**73.** No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance or in alleged pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act until at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof has been given to him, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of that cause.

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 104.]

**74.** The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare that any substance which appears to the Governor General in Council to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Act and of the rules under this Act; and the provisions of this Act and of those rules (subject to such exceptions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the notification) shall accordingly extend to that substance in like manner as if it were included in the term "explosive" in this Act.

Extension of definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances.

**75.** (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine, shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) A rule made under this Act by a Local Government or railway-administration shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(*6*) Every rule made under this Act by a Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*7*) Every rule made under this Act by a railway-administration and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and every rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*8*) The publication in the local official Gazette, or, as the case may be, in the *Gazette of India*, of a rule purporting to be made under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made, and, if it requires confirmation, that it has been duly confirmed.

(*9*) All powers to make rules conferred on any authority by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

**76.** (*1*) Save as provided in section four, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Issue and publication of notifications.

(*2*) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*) *Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1856 ... | For regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. | Sections seventy to seventy-four (both inclusive). |
| XXI of 1857 ... | To make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah. | Sections eighteen and nineteen. |
| XII of 1875 ... | The Indian Ports Act, 1875 ... | Section seven, clause (*o*), and sections twenty-eight to thirty-four (both inclusive). |

(b) *Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1867 ... | To incorporate the police of the town of Madras with the general police of the Madras Presidency, to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates, and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and of Act XLVIII of 1860. | Sections forty-five to forty-nine (both inclusive). |
| V of 1878 ... | The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878. | In section three hundred and twenty-two, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fire-works," and the words "explosive or." |
| I of 1880 ... | For regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder. | The whole Act. |

(c) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| III of 1872 ... | To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city and for the levying of rates, taxes and other income therein. | In section two hundred and twenty-five, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks," and the words "explosive or." |
| VI of 1873 ... | Bombay District Municipal Act ... | In section sixty-nine, the words "manufactory of gunpowder or fireworks" and the words "explosive substances or." |

(d) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| II of 1866 ... | To provide for the better regulation of the police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta. | Sections thirty-four to thirty-eight (both inclusive). |
| IV of 1866 ... | To amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and Act XLVIII of 1860. | Sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive). |
| V of 1876 ... | Bengal Municipal Act, 1876 ... | In section two hundred and eighty-five, the words "or explosive substance." |
| V of 1879 ... | The Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1879. | In section twenty-one, the words "or manufacture." |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by the Company. The Government of Bombay, to whom the application was made, referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, together with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature imperil the public safety.

2. It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee under that Act. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which such rules are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term under section 4 includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating all dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under he existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting in necessary. Already these explosives have been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprize throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

4. Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, recommends itself to the Government of India, as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are in the opinion of the Government necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide by means of rules, adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act.

5. The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Chapter I (Preliminary) contains the usual preliminary matter. Section 2 saves from the Act the manufacture, packing, sale, conveyance or importation of explosives by the Government, and section 3 saves the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Under section 4, the Act will not come into force until after the publication of a notification by the Governor-General in Council; but, in order to prevent the inconvenience which would arise if the Act were brought into force before the notifications, rules, orders and appointments necessary for its efficient working had been made, sub-section (2) gives power to make these at any time after the passing of the Act, though they are not to take effect until the Act comes into force. By section 5 and the schedule are repealed the enactments which at present deal with the subject-matter of

the Bill, with the exception of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the provisions to be found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876. The provisions of the former Act relating to explosives have been left unrepealed for the reasons which have led the Government of India to decide that the rules framed by the Bengal Committee cannot be passed under it, namely, because the objects of the Act and of the Bill are different. The provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, have not been repealed because, considering the peculiar nature of that settlement, it seems inconvenient to interfere with any of the rules which are at present contained in that Regulation. Though the proposed Act will extend to the Andamans, its provisions will be practically a dead-letter in those islands.

6. Chapter II lays down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives prescribing the places at which an explosive may be manufactured or kept. It is to be read subject to certain exceptions in the Supplemental Chapter (X).

7. Chapter III deals with the licensing and regulation of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and confers power on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. A factory under the Act is a place licensed for the manufacture of an explosive; a magazine is a place licensed for the keeping of an explosive; and a registered place is a place registered for the keeping of an explosive. Magazines differ from registered places in that the former are places devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives and the receptacles for or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of explosives, whilst the latter are places, *e g*, general stores or shops, not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives but in which explosives may be kept. Sections 11 and 12 enact certain provisions in favour of the occupiers of magazines and registered places; the former section enabling the occupiers of magazines and registered places to make cartridges without taking out a factory-license, and the latter enabling the occupiers of magazines to adapt or prepare explosives for use in their own mines or quarries without any such license. Section 15 imposes on the occupier of a factory or magazine the duty of making special rules for the regulation of the workmen in his factory or magazine.

8. Chapter IV relates to the sale of explosives. Section 16 prohibits explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; section 17 prohibits the sale of an explosive to a child under 13; and section 18 prescribes the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold is to be packed and labelled.

9. Chapter V treats of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives. Under section 19, the Governor General in Council may make rules as to the packing of explosives for conveyance. Under section 20, the Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within a port; and section 21 confers certain powers on the Conservator or other officer named in such rules in the event of their breach. Under section 22, Railway-administrations are directed to make rules for their own railways respectively. Under section 23, the Governor General in Council is empowered to make rules in any case in which rules under section 20 or section 22 do not apply. By section 24 the authority making rules under sections 20, 22 and 23 respectively is empowered to annex to a breach of any rule, or attempt to commit a breach of any rule, a penalty which may consist of a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and of forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which the breach is committed.

10. Chapter VI regulates the importation of explosives other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks, and any prescribed explosive, and prohibits their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council is given power (section 26) to regulate all matters connected with the grant of such licenses, and the officers of sea-customs are given similar power (section 27) with regard to these explosives as they have with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to sea customs.

11. Chapter VII confers special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealings with any explosive which in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is specially dangerous to the public safety; and the officers of sea customs are given like powers with regard to any such explosive as they are given under section 27 with regard to the importation of the explosives referred to in section 25.

12. Chapter VIII (Government supervision) first provides for matters relating to inspection. The Local Government is empowered (section 29) to appoint Government Inspectors, and to make rules to assign and regulate their duties. Section 30 defines the general power of these officers as to entry, inspection, and examination of factories magazines and registered places, and the taking of samples from the occupiers. Section 31 empowers the Government Inspector to require the occupier of any factory or magazine to remedy anything connected with his factory or magazine which is in the opinion of the Inspector unnecessarily dangerous or defective, and provides for a reference to the nearest Magistrate when the occupier objects to comply with the inspector's requisition. Section 32 deals with inspection in ports and of ships, and section 33 provides for the inspection of a wharf, carriage, ship or boat on or in which an explosive is reasonably supposed by a Government Inspector or other officer to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance.

The chapter secondly provides (section 34) for the giving of notice of accidents arising from explosion or fire occurring in or about or in connection with any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat either conveying an explosive or on or from which

an explosive is being loaded or unloaded, and (section 35) for inquiry into the cause of such accidents when necessary.

Thirdly, the chapter deals with power of search. It empowers (section 36) Government Inspectors and officers authorised by the Local Government to enter and search all places where they have reason to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive, or that any explosive is in contravention of the Act, or that the provisions of the Act are not duly observed. Such searches are to be made in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, and when made by any officer other than a Government Inspector are to be reported by him to his official superior within 48 hours. Section 37 gives special power to Government Inspectors and other officers to stop carriages or boats in case of emergency.

Fourthly, the chapter treats of seizure and detention of explosives. Section 38 authorizes the seizure and detention of any explosive liable to forfeiture, and section 39 gives the Local Government power to make rules to regulate such seizure and detention. Section 40 declares that the proceedings before a Magistrate with regard to any such seizure shall be commenced as soon as possible. Section 41 gives power to seize the receptacle in which the explosive was found, and section 42 to use the ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which the explosive was seized.

Lastly, the chapter (section 43) provides for the payment for samples of explosives taken by Government Inspectors or other officers under the Act.

13. Chapter IX deals with the penalties and legal proceedings.

The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it are restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribes imprisonment as a punishment is (section 53) that of resistance to a public officer.

14. With regard to legal proceedings, section 64 provides for the exemption of an occupier of a factory, magazine or registered place, and of a warehouseman, carrier or owner or master of a ship, boat, or carriage from penalty on proof of another being the real offender. Under section 65, a carrier or owner or master of a ship or boat is exempted from penalty when he is prevented from complying with the law by the act or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive or some other person and the consignor or consignee or other person is convicted (as it is provided he may be) under the Act.

Section 66 confers a general power on Magistrates to order forfeiture in all cases in which explosives are liable to be forfeited, and provides that proceedings may be taken for the purpose only of inflicting a forfeiture The same section empowers the Court to inflict an additional fine in lieu of forfeiture of the explosive; and section 67 provides for levy of a fine imposed on the owner or master of a ship by distress of the ship.

15. Chapter X (Supplemental) provides for several miscellaneous matters. Section 68 empowers Municipal Committees to provide magazines for the use of the public; section 69 enacts certain provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuses for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives. Section 69 exempts railway-administrations from the obligation to make rules with regard to such explosives, and empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt such explosives altogether from the Act. By section 70 the filling and conveying for private use, and not for sale, of safety-cartridges are excepted from the application of the Act. Section 71 exempts the owner or master of a ship and a carrier or warehouseman or any person in charge of a carriage from punishment when an act is done by him in breach of the provisions of the Act in a case of emergency. Section 72 contains the usual provision saving liability to civil suit or prosecution under other laws. Section 73 deals with notice and limitation of proceedings. Section 74 empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances; and sections 75 and 76 treat of general matters connected with the issue and publication of notifications and rules. Under section 75, proposed rules must be published as drafts before they are finally made, and the authority that makes the rules is directed to receive and consider any criticisms or suggestions which may be made by persons interested.

CALCUTTA;
*The 1st January, 1883.*

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

### EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives. He said that, as he found that the Bill had not been circulated among hon'ble members before last Wednesday, he proposed to postpone until the next meeting the Motion that

the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; but he should like, with the permission of the Council, to take this opportunity of explaining shortly the main provisions of the Bill. The Bill was divided into ten chapters. The first chapter contained the usual preliminary matter. It exempted from the operation of the Act Government establishments, and it contained a clause saving the operation of the Indian Arms Act. As he had said on a previous occasion, the object of the Arms Act and the object of the present Bill were entirely different, and it was desired to keep the measures as distinct from each other as possible; and, therefore, it was provided that nothing in this measure should affect any thing contained in the Arms Act. Then the Bill fixed the date on which the measure was to come into operation. It was to come into operation on a date to be fixed by notification; but power was given to make, at any time before that date, such rules as might be required for its actual working, subject to the proviso that the rules were not to come into effect until the Act itself came into effect.

Chapter II laid down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives, and prescribed the places at which they might be manufactured or kept. It was to be read subject to certain exceptions in the supplemental chapter (X).

Chapter III dealt with the licensing and registration of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and conferred powers on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. It would be observed that there were three classes of places to which this chapter applied, namely, factories, magazines and registered places. A factory under the Act was a place licensed for the manufacture of explosives; a magazine was a place licensed for keeping explosives; and a registered place was a place registered for the keeping of explosives. The difference between a magazine and a registered place was this. Magazines were places which were devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives. Registered places were places like general stores or shops, which were not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives, but in which explosives might be kept.

This chapter would, for the present, have a very limited operation. The chapter did not apply to Government establishments, and it appeared, from returns which had been recently obtained from the Local Governments, that, if these establishments were eliminated, the number of places in British India in which explosives were manufactured was trifling. The chapter would, indeed, apply to places in which fireworks were made or kept, but he thought it right to say that there was no intention on the part of Government to interfere, by means of vexatious restrictions, with one of the most popular amusements in India. The object of the Act was simply to protect the public against danger, and, whenever it was found that the existing practice was not attended with any appreciable risk of danger to the public, it would, he presumed, not be interfered with.

Chapter IV related to the sale of explosives. It prohibited explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; it prohibited the sale of an explosive to a child under thirteen; and it prescribed the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold was to be packed and labelled.

Next, Chapter V treated of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives; it empowered the Governor General in Council to make rules as to the packing of explosives; it empowered the Local Governments to make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within ports, and it directed Railway-administrations to make rules for their own railways. Moreover, it gave supplementary powers to the Governor General in Council to make rules for matters not provided for by the rules framed under the powers last mentioned.

Chapter VI regulated the importation of certain explosives, and prohibited their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council was

given power to regulate all matters connected with the grant of these licenses, and the officers of Sea Customs were given similar powers with regard to these explosives as they had with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions were placed by the law for the time being relating to Sea Customs.

Then came Chapter VII, which conferred special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealing with any explosives which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, were specially dangerous to the public safety.

Chapter VIII was headed "Government Supervision," and it provided for the appointment, and defined the powers, of Government Inspectors and other similar officers, giving them powers of search and detention in certain cases. It also provided for the giving of notices of accidents arising from explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine or other place where explosives might happen to be kept.

Chapter IX dealt with penalties and legal proceedings. The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it were restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribed imprisonment as a punishment was that of resistance to a public officer.

A supplemental chapter (X) provided for several miscellaneous matters, of which there was only one to which he need draw special attention. Those who had studied the Bill would have seen that, although it appeared to be somewhat long and complicated, it was, in fact, a skeleton measure. What it substantially did was to confer upon different authorities power to make rules relating to a number of different matters. The Government was obliged to adopt this form of legislation in consequence of the great variety of places and circumstances to which the Act would apply, and the necessity for making the Act elastic in order to make it workable. The result was, that the sting of the measure would lie, not in the Act itself, but in the rules made under the Act; and, that being so, they were bound to provide the same kind of opportunity for criticising the rules made under the Act as was given for criticising the Act itself. He had endeavoured to do this by section 75 of the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

"The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

"There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration."

It would be seen that this section gave general effect to the policy to which he had referred on a recent occasion. He need add no more than this, that, as the Bill was simply an empowering Bill, and as it was important that there should be no unnecessary delay in making the rules which might be found necessary, he should probably ask the Council to take the Bill into consideration and pass it before the end of the Calcutta session. Therefore, he hoped that those who were interested in the measure would give the Council the benefit of their criticisms and suggestions at as early a date as possible.

## CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY introduced the Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert and Reynolds and the Mover. He said that he had explained the grounds upon which this Bill was rendered necessary at a previous meeting, and, as its provisions were very simple, he thought he need not take up the time of the Council any further by going over the same ground again.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Central Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th January, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 5th January, 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RECENT RAINY SEASON (MAY TO OCTOBER) 1882.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1 Met., dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1883.*

### Meteorology.

READ the following Summary of the weather characteristics of the recent rainy season (May to October 1882), which has been submitted by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India :—

*Summary of the weather from May to October 1882.*

The warm dry weather, usually characteristic of May in Northern India, was interrupted in the first part of the month by considerable oscillations of temperature, due to falls of rain accompanying local storms. These oscillations were particularly noticeable in Bengal on the 5th, over the whole of Northern India between the 9th and 12th, and in the Punjab on the 19th. After this, the storm ceased, the temperature increased, and a dry hot period set in which lasted till the beginning of June, during which, temperatures of 100° and upwards at 10 A. M. were recorded at several stations in the Punjab and the Gangetic provinces; the highest, 109°, at Dera Ismail Khan.

At the same time barometric pressure was also subject to great oscillations over Northern India. It fell in the early days of the month, but the fall was succeeded by a steady rise which, by the 9th, brought the pressure up to an abnormal height; at which point it remained with some slight oscillations, till past the middle of the month. The earliest notice of the approach of the monsoon was the report of heavy rain at Cochin and Colombo on the 19th, and a telegram of the same date from Mangalore to the effect that the monsoon was apparently setting in. From this date onward, the current gradually advanced up the Peninsula; on the 20th it was reported from Mercara, and 18 inches of rain fell at Calicut; on the 22nd the rains set in in Burma, and easterly winds were felt over Northern India; and by the 29th were established up to the Punjab.

On the average of the month, the temperature was some degrees above the normal at Quetta and over the greater part of the Punjab; but elsewhere, with very few exceptions, it was below. The humidity of the atmosphere was below the mean almost everywhere. But although at a majority of the stations the total fall of rain was also below the average, over a large part of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and more particularly in the south of the Peninsula, there was more or less excess of rain, the low average humidity notwithstanding.

The first days of June were marked by a severe gale of wind at Bombay, accompanied by 16·5 inches of rain, and dark gloomy weather all along the west coast, denoting the burst of the monsoon. But while the westerly branch of the monsoon was blowing strongly across the Peninsula, and producing an excessive precipitation on the west coast and in the Deccan, and more especially in Coorg, the Bengal branch was feeble, and heavy rain was restricted to the coasts of Arakan and Pegu up to the 12th, when heavy continuous rain fell in Lower Bengal. In Central India and the Upper Provinces, general rain set in about the same date; but cloudy weather, with occasional storms, had prevailed throughout the earlier part of the month in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

After this fall of rain, the pressure gradually increased in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and a break in the rains commenced in the Punjab and speedily extended to the south-east over Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency, Central India, Orissa and Western Bengal. On the 21st rain was general over Bengal, Assam, and Burma, owing to a small cyclonic storm which appeared over the Bay.

A comparison of the monthly mean results shows that the temperature was again above the average in the Punjab, but below it in nearly all other parts of India. The dampness of the air, on the contrary, was generally above the mean. The rainfall returns show that there was a deficiency of rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Gurjat. Elsewhere it was in excess, particularly so at Mercara, where it exceeded the mean by 35 inches.

With the beginning of July, the rains recommenced. On the 12th, two small cyclones appeared—one over Western Rajputana, which subsequently passed to the north-west; the other over Bengal, which, after remaining stationary for a day or two, also passed north-westward, and gave rather heavy rain to parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces From this time, until almost the close of the month, the monsoon current continued to blow steadily and with considerable force, on the Bombay coast; while over the head of the Bay of Bengal, a succession of small cyclonic vortices were formed and passed westward or north-westward occasioning heavy rain in the interior.

Except in Assam and Bengal, the temperature of the month was generally low, and the humidity above the average. The rainfall also was considerably in excess, except in the two provinces above specified. At Mercara, the excess over the general average was as much as 59 inches.

The beginning of August was marked by weather conditions similar to those of July. Small cyclonic vortices were formed, and the pressure in Northern India was reduced to much below the mean. The monsoon blew strongly on the west coast, and rain was general, except in the Punjab. On the 5th or 6th a break in the rains set in in Rajputana, Central India, and the western divisions of the North-Western Provinces, which lasted till about the 20th. During this period the barometer was generally high, and the wind from the north-west throughout North-Western India. On the 19th, however, a small cyclonic depression formed over the head of the Bay, and like that which ended the similar break in the rains of August 1880, moved westward across the country, bringing rain over Northern and Central India. From this time till the close of the month, the pressure oscillated unsteadily from day to day, and the weather was cloudy and rainy, but there were no changes of importance.

On the mean of the month the temperature was below the average, though not so generally as in the previous month. The humidity was slightly excessive in parts of the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, and the south of the Peninsula, but deficient elsewhere; and the rainfall followed the same general rule, the regions of excessive fall being the lower parts of the North-Western Provinces, Upper Bengal, and the southern districts of Madras. At Mercara, however, conditions had changed, and the rainfall was below the mean.

In September, a succession of cyclonic vortices traversed the country from the Bay of Bengal. The first appeared on the coast of the Northern Circars on the morning of the 3rd and on the 4th lay between Vizagapatam and Nagpur, occasioning general though not heavy rain. On the 5th it was lost in a general and brisk decrease of pressure, which occurred over the whole of India. On the 6th and 7th a fresh disturbance formed over the head of the Bay of Bengal, and on the 8th advanced westwards past Gopalpur, towards Nagpur. On the 11th the centre was a little to the north of Neemuch, whence it passed on to the north of Jacobabad and disappeared on the 15th. In the meantime a fresh vortex had appeared on the 14th off the Northern Circars, and on the 15th was approaching the coast between False Point and Masulipatam. During the next two days it travelled *very slowly* northward towards Cuttack, occasioning cloudy skies and heavy rain in its neighbourhood; but on the 19th it had disappeared. After this for a few days the weather remained, on the whole, fine: but on the 25th a general fall of the barometer took place, and a fresh depression appeared over the Bay. It continued in that position till the 29th, when it advanced over Orissa, and on the 30th lay over Chutia Nagpur. It occasioned a considerable amount of cloud and rain within the regions affected by it, but even before its appearance the sky had become cloudless in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and continued so till the close of the month.

The monthly summaries show that, for the first time in the six months under review, the temperature was generally above the mean in Northern India, but that, in the south, it was still below it. The dampness of the air was in excess in the Punjab, but deficient elsewhere, and the rainfall was generally above the average in the Punjab and variable elsewhere.

The weather of the first few days of October was determined by the depression formed at the end of the preceding month, and which broke up on the 5th. A few days of fine clear weather followed, but on the 10th the barometer fell over the whole of India and Burma, on the 11th and 12th bad weather was evidently brewing over the south-west of the Bay, and by the 13th it was plain that a small cyclone was travelling northward along the coast of the Northern Circars, and between one and two hundred miles distant from it. On the 14th the storm centre was approaching the Orissa coast; on the 15th it lay near Cuttack, and heavy rain was falling in Orissa and Bengal, and on the 16th near Burdwan, heavy rain continuing. On the 17th, the storm centre was rapidly dispersing, after having occasioned exceedingly heavy rain in Darjeeling and its neighbourhood. This dispersion was followed by a general increase of pressure, bringing light winds and fair weather to most parts of the country, except the Coromandel coast. On the 26th a large area of low pressure was slowly formed over the Bay and the south of India, causing easterly winds over Burma, north-easterly winds over Bengal and the north of the Bay and north-westerly winds on the Coromandel coast. As the low pressure over the Bay became more marked, the atmosphere round the Bay became damper, the sky cloudy, and some rain fell.

The returns for the whole month show that temperature was below the general average of past years in Madras and Burma, but above it in all other parts of India, particularly the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The humidity of the atmosphere was above the mean in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and some parts of Madras and Mysore, but below it elsewhere; thus agreeing exactly with the rainfall, which shewed an excess at Madura, Cochin and Mercara, as well as in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and a deficiency elsewhere.

The returns for the whole six months show that, on the whole, the season was rather warmer than usual in the northern parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but that elsewhere the temperature was below the average. The highest mean temperature was 93·5° at Jacobadad, the lowest 75·7° at Belgaum. The rainfall was subject to many local variations, but on the whole amounted to that of a good average season. The most remarkable case of excess was in Coorg. At Mercara the fall was not less than 100 inches above the average, or nearly double. The regions of most decided deficiency were Eastern Bengal, the Madras coast, and the Umballa and Lucknow districts.

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ORDERED, that the Summary be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in two districts of the Madras Presidency and in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There has also been slight rain in a few districts of the Punjab and at Jubbulpore, Gowhati, and Sutna. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects are fair throughout the country. In the Punjab, however, rain is still much wanted for the crops in most of the districts. In two districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been done to mustard by the *mahee* insect, and in parts of Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency locusts are reported to have caused some damage to the crops.

In the Madras Presidency harvest operations are progressing with an outturn below average in three districts. The harvesting of the rice crop in Coorg still continues. In the Bengal Presidency the crop has been nearly all gathered in except in some of the low-lying districts.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Jan. 10th)** | | |
| Bellary | | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average |
| Kurnool | | Standing crops good; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam | | Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continues; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk. |
| Kistna | | Standing crops in parts affected by blight and grubs, elsewhere doing well; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail, small-pox in parts; water 2 feet over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, &c., outturn below average |
| Coimbatore | | Standing crops good, harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average, fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |
| Tanjore | ·15 (average of 1 station.) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average; cholera in parts. |
| Madura | | Standing crops generally fair, cholera in parts. |
| Malabar | | Harvest second crop paddy commenced; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight. |
| Travancore | ·09 | Paddy ripening, fever prevails; no rain except in Tanjore and Travancore. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—General prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Jan. 10th).** | | |
| Kurrachee | | River at Kotri on 5th 1 inch lower than on same date last year; small-pox in Karachi city, 15 cases, 3 deaths; fever in nine talukas; cattle disease in five talukas, wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 32 lbs, in Sehwan 32, 32, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 46 lbs., and in Sajawal 38, 41, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | | *Rabi* crops fair; rain desirable; cattle disease in two, small-pox in three, and fever in nine talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | | Standing crops healthy; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs per rupee. |
| Baroda | | Standing *kharif* and *rabi* crops doing well; sugarcane-pressing continues in the Naosari division; public health good; *bajri* 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per British rupee. |
| Surat | | *Rabi* crops thriving; *jowari* being cut; fever in Pardi; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | | Weather a little muggy and said to be unfavourable for *rabi* crops that have been thriving up to this time; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | | Average abnormal temperature, 4° warm from 3rd to 5th and 2° warm from 6th to 9th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly and weak. |
| Poona | | Crops thriving; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | | *Rabi* crops generally good; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 42 in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Parner, minimum 40½ lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon. |
| Sholapore | | Reaping of early crops continue; *rabi* crop generally good; *jowari* 71 lbs. 26 tolas, and *bajri* 56 lbs. 32 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar | | Weather chilly; harvesting of early crops continues; exotic cotton suffering from blight in five and wheat in two talukas, other late crops good; cholera continues in Gadag, one case fatal; fever and cattle disease in four talukas; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Kanara . . . | . . . . | Sowing for second crop in progress; rice plants springing up in Karwar Taluka; sugarcane harvest on coast; garden produce, healthy; fever subsiding, common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and cold. |
| Rajkot . . . . | . . . . | General health fair; weather warm; cholera continues but slightly in Navanagar; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs per rupee. *General Remarks.—Rabi* crops doing well; some destruction of crops by locusts reported in parts of Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few places. |
| **Bengal—(Jan 9th)** | | |
| Chittagong . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* continues; winter crops doing well; cholera in the town and station; cattle disease in Chakaria. |
| Dacca . . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* paddy continues, yield average; prospects of winter crops good; cutting of sugarcane continues; public health generally good, except in Manekgunge sub-division, where a good deal of fever and some cholera are reported. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well, price of common rice stationary; public health good, except in some scattered parts of the district, where cholera is reported. |
| Moorshedabad . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* continues, *rabi* crops doing well; public health on the whole good. |
| Rajshahye . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still reported from parts of the district |
| Burdwan . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* continues; prospects of sugarcane good; and of *rabi* indifferent; fever prevalent; cholera reported in some localities. |
| Rungpore . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of *amun* not yet completed; cholera prevalent in Gaibanda sub-division, and has extended to Chilmari in Kurigram sub-division |
| Bhagalpur . | *Nil* | Prospects of *rabi* crops good; rice harvest continues, generally the outturn has been fair. |
| Purneah . . | *Nil* | Late rice reaped, prospects of *rabi* crops good; public health improving. |
| Patna . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable; poppy and cotton growing well; cutting of sugarcane being pushed on, public health good |
| Durbhunga . . . | *Nil* | Rice crop being harvested; *rabi* and tobacco crops continue favourable, prices stationary; fever in a few places south of district, otherwise public health fair. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold and cloudy since 8th; *rabi* crops doing well; prices unchanged; general health good |
| Cuttack . . . . | *Nil* | Cutting of late rice not completed; gathering of *rabi* commenced, public health good. *General Remarks*.—There has again been no rain in any part of the province, but in some districts it is reported that clouds have appeared during the latter part of the week; the rice crop has been mostly gathered in; the harvesting still continues in some low-lying districts; all cold-weather crops are generally reported to be in a very satisfactory condition, in Burdwan alone the crops are said to be indifferent; fever and cholera though decreasing, are still prevalent in some places; small-pox continues to be reported from Singbhoom and Manbhoom. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Jan. 9th) | No rain | Weather seasonable; *aghani* rice cut; no sickness, prices steady |
| Allahabad ( „ 10th) | Average fall of ·60 over district. | The rain has been of great advantage to *rabi* crops; prospects as good as possible; prices stationary; health good. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 8th) | . . . . | Heavy dews; crops promising; health good; prices steady. |
| Jhansi ( „ 8th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops promise well; a fall of rain would be very beneficial; prices stationary; small-pox of a mild type reported in three purganas; cattle disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ 9th) | No rain | Weather cloudy; well irrigation continues; insects in *bijhar* and *sarson* reported in one pergunnah; small-pox in three pergunnas; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ 8th) | . . . . | Rain wanted; everything normal. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Rain still hangs off, though threatening; no damage yet; health good, supplies sufficient; prices stationary. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | No rain | Sky cloudy; public health good, except that typhus continues in two or three villages; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen, rain urgently wanted. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Rain urgently needed for *rabi* crops; prospects favourable; general health good, but small-pox prevalent in the city; prices rising; weather cloudy. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | Rain on 9th | *Rabi* promises exceedingly well; irrigation in progress; the rain which has fallen will be beneficial, especially to mustard attacked by *makee* insect; prices almost stationary; health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. P. & Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Sitapur (Jan. 8th) | . . . . . | Weather cloudy during the week, but no rain; prospects fair; small-pox abating; prices steady. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Irrigation going on; prospects good; *sarson* injured by *mahee* insect; health good; prices steady. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | . . . . . | Weather cloudy during last two days; rain much wanted; health of men and cattle good; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ „ ) | Slight showers | Weather cloudy; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ 9th) | . . . . . | Prospects fair; prices steady; sky cloudy; rain much wanted. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Partabgarh; weather cloudy in Lucknow, Rai Bareli, Sitapur, Aligarh, Meerut, Kumaon, and Jhansi; general health good and prices normal. |
| **Punjab**—(Jan. 9th) | | |
| Delhi . . . . | . . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices fluctuating. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . . . | Rain much wanted; small-pox still prevalent in Rohtak, health good elsewhere; prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa . . . | . . . . . | Health good; *rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | Slight rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Amritsar . . . | . . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; *rabi* sowings completed; prices stationary. |
| Lahore . . . . | Slight rain in places | Health and harvest prospects good. |
| Ferozepore . . . | Slight fall in places | Health and harvest prospects good |
| Sialkot . . . . | . . . . . | Rain much wanted; health good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | Slight rain | Cattle disease continues in Murree tahsil, and seasonal fever prevails in the district generally; prices fluctuating. |
| Peshawar . . . | . . . . . | Harvest prospects good on irrigated lands; prices rising for want of rain. |
| Mooltan . . . . | Slight rain | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | . . . . . | Rain much wanted, health fair; harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; rain is much wanted in most districts. |
| **Central Provinces**— | | |
| Nagpur (Jan. 10th) | . . . . . | Weather clear; *rabi* crops promise to be exceptionally good; health good; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 9th) | ·03 | Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops in very good condition; prospects favourable; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ( „ 8th) | . . . | Weather cloudy; crops excellent; health good, prices steady. |
| Seoni ( „ 9th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and warm; threshing of rice progressing; *rabi* crops and health good; rice 19 seers per rupee. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ 9th) | . . . . . | Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 16 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ( „ 6th) | . . . . | Weather cool and pleasant; threshing of *kharif* crops in progress, outturn reported to be better than last year; *rabi* crops doing well; slight cattle disease; health good; prices stationary |
| Sambalpur ( „ 4th) | . . . . . | Weather cool; prospects of crops good; health good; rice 56 seers per rupee |
| Khandwa ( „ 9th) | . . . . . | Weather cloudy; small-pox reported; prospects of crops good; wheat 16 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight clouds occasionally, but weather generally cool and clear; threshing and winnowing of *kharif* crops progressing outturn expected to be good, *rabi* crops in good condition; public health good; prices steady. |
| **British Burma**— | | |
| (Jan. 6th) | | |
| Akyab . . | *Nil* | Twenty deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping nearly finished. |
| Rangoon . . . | *Nil* | One death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing. |
| Passein . . . | *Nil* | Four deaths from cholera in town and six in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in three townships; crops nearly reaped. |
| Prome . . . | *Nil* | Public health good; reaping progressing. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | *Nil* | Five cases of cholera in district, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district; 209 deaths of cattle reported from one township; reaping completed in Moulmein and nearly finished in district. |
| Toungoo . . . | *Nil* | Fourteen deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Some cholera in Akyab and Thonegwa districts and cattle disease in Amherst, otherwise public health and health of cattle good; reaping nearly finished; crops good. |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 9th) | ·21 | Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool and foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy nearly over; public health good. |
| Sylhet . ( „ 10th) | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* nearly over; transplanting of *boro* paddy continues; cold-weather crops promising; cholera and small-pox still reported. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—*contd.*** | | |
| Cachar . (Jan. 10th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable and cool; reaping of *sali* crops nearly finished; three deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi; common rice 21 $\frac{8}{16}$ seers per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather cold; *sali dhan* crop gathered; mustard is doing well; cholera abating in the Sadr sub-division. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 10th)** | | |
| Bangalore . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore . . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara . . . . | . . . . | Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice still continue; price of food-grains falling; health good, except in Nanjarajapatna taluk where fever prevails. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Crops in good condition throughout the Mysore State; the cultivation of *vaisakh* paddy progressing favourably; harvesting of *kartik* paddy, horse-gram, areca-nut, &c., continues; prospects good; public health fair; prices unaltered. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad—(Jan. 10th)** | | |
| Amraoti . . . . | . . . . | Threshing of *juari* continues; *rabi* crops promising; wheat 16, *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . . | . . . . | Cotton-picking finished; *rabi* prospects good. |
| Hyderabad . . . | . . . . | Standing crops thriving; cholera almost disappeared in two taluks cattle disease prevails; prices: wheat 16$\frac{1}{2}$, course rice 11, white *juari* 24$\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *juari* 31 and *tur* 25$\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Jan. 10th)** | | |
| Indore . . . . | *Nil* | Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | . . . . | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna . . . . | Slight rain | Weather cloudy. |
| Neemuch . | . . . . | Weather cold and seasonably cloudy; health good; *kharif* crops doing well. |
| Goona . . . . | . . . . | Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. |
| Bhopal . . . . | . . . . | Weather cool; health good. |
| Nowgong . . | . . . . | *Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. |
| Manpur . . . | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; prospects good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Jan. 10th) | . . . . | Weather cold; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 7th) | . . . . | Tanks and wells fairly full; health good; prospects fair. |
| Marwar ( „ 5th) | . . . . | Only a week's water in tanks; wells almost full; prospects good; fever to some extent prevails. |
| Harowti ( „ 8th) | . . . . | Crops as yet thriving, but rain urgently wanted; slight rise in prices; weather cloudy; health excellent. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 3rd) | . . . | Weather mild; health and prospects good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 9th) | No rain | Weather cloudy; health good. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; prospects favourable, but rain needed; health good; prices falling. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Crops coming on nicely, but rain wanted; weather cloudy; health good. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 15th January 1883.*

**No. 21.**—Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained furlough for fourteen months, with effect from the 1st February 1883, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

**No. 23.**—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, M.A., of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. C. Daukes, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

*The 19th January 1883.*

**No. 78.**—The Honourable A. Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eleven months, with effect from the 16th March next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 21, dated the 6th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 13th January 1883.*

**No. 8.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the furlough for one year and six months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 15th January 1883.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Registrar.

*The 18th January 1883.*

**No. 11.**—The Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for 300 days, with effect from the 19th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain on return from furlough, *vice* the Reverend Mr. Gillan.

FORESTS.

*The 17th January 1883.*

**No. 61** F. [redacted] Brandis, C.I.E., Inspector General [redacted] the Government of India, on sp[redacted]d privilege leave of absence [redacted] with effect from the 1st Febru[redacted] earlier date as he may avail [redacted]

*January 1883.*

**No. 72** [redacted]rs. H. M. Reed and H Slade who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd grade.

Messrs. Reed and Slade are posted to British Burma, and their appointments will have effect from the 22nd December 1882.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

*Fort William, the 18th January, 1883.*

**No. 182** *G.*—The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Captain J. H. Sadler, B.S.C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 722 G.-G., dated the 5th May, 1882, *viz.*, from the 18th December, 1882, to the 7th April, 1883, is hereby cancelled.

### MILITARY.

*The 17th January, 1883.*

**No. 169** *G.*—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 28th October, 1882 :—

*1st Regiment.*

Captain G. E. Money, Squadron Officer, and Officiating Squadron Commander, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Vincent, transferred to the 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Money, and to continue to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, or until further orders.

*2nd Regiment.*

Major A. H. S. Neill, Squadron Commander, and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major A. J. Bannerman, retired.

Captain H. A. Vincent, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, and Officiating Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Neill.

Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Robertson, transferred to the 1st Regiment.

### POLITICAL.

*The 15th January, 1883.*

**No. 149** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 948 G., dated the 10th October, 1882, it is notified that the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. Pogliani as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Victor Bienenfeld, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

**No. 155** *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Alfred Ritz as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. Reinhold.

*The 17th January, 1883.*

**No. 171** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2672 P., dated the 4th December, 1877, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to recognize the title of "Rai" as the hereditary title of Madho Parshad Singh, Talukdar of Adhargauj, in the Partabgarh District in Oudh.

**No. 173** *G.*—ERRATUM.—In Foreign Department Notification, No. 1660 G., dated the 1st January, 1883, for "Kahrud-din Ahmad," read *Kabir-ud-din Ahmad.*

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 10th January 1883.*

**No. 392.**—Ordered that the following list of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

### List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture.

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| **A.** | |
| AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS— | |
| Axes ... ... | Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Jessop and Company, Calcutta. |
| Baskets, wire ... ... | |
| Bill hooks ... ... | |
| Buckets ... ... | |
| Forks ... ... | |
| Harrows ... ... | |
| Knives ... ... | |
| Kodalies ... ... | |
| Pick-axes ... ... | |
| Pots, watering ... ... | |
| Rakes ... ... | |
| Rollers ... ... | |
| Scythes ... ... | |
| Shears ... ... | |
| Shovels ... ... | |
| Spades ... ... | |
| APPAREL— | |
| Badges ... ... | Largely made at Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow and in Calcutta. |
| Buttons* ... ... | |
| Caps, forage (for police) ... | |
| Coats and capes, waterproof ... | |
| Lace, gold ... ... | |
| „ silver ... ... | |
| ARMS— | Extensively manufactured in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. |
| Scabbards ... ... | |
| Swords ... ... | |
| **B.** | |
| BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS— | |
| Cement, Portland ... ... | Indian Portland Cement Company, Calcutta, (Messrs. Burn & Co.) |
| Compasses ... ... | Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee. |
| Gypsum ... ... | |
| **C.** | |
| CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE— | |
| Brooms ... ... | |
| Envelope stands ... ... | |
| Stationery cabinets ... | |
| CANVAS— | |
| Canvas ... ... | United Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay, and other Cotton Mills at Bombay. |

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES— | Most of the chemicals are made at Cossipore Chemical Works, Calcutta, belonging to Dr. Waldie. Hyoscyamus can be procured from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, and from the Botanical Gardens at Ghaneshkhind, Poona. Jalap and peppermint can be procured from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund. |
| Acid, boracic ... ... | |
| „ hydrochloric, pure ... | |
| „ „ commercial... | |
| „ „ Purvis', tested | |
| „ nitric, pure ... | |
| „ „ commercial .. | |
| „ sulphuric, pure ... | |
| „ „ common ... | |
| Aloe, socotrina ... ... | |
| Alum ... ... ... | |
| Ammoniacum ... ... | |
| Ammonia chloride, salammoniac | |
| „ liquor .. | |
| „ „ acetatis ... | |
| „ „ fortissimus ... | |
| Antimony, black ... ... | |
| „ metal .. ... | |
| „ oxide ... ... | |
| „ sulphide ... | |
| „ sulphuric ... | |
| Arsenic ... ... | |
| Assafœtida ... ... | |
| Blistering flies (mylabris cichorii) | |
| Borax ... .. ... | |
| Calcium, chloride of .. | |
| Calumba root ... ... | |
| Camphor ... ... | |
| „ oxide, black ... | |
| Cardamom seeds ... ... | |
| Caraway seeds ... ... | |
| Cassia pulv ... ... | |
| Castor oil ... ... | |
| Catechu ... ... | |
| Chloroform, methylated ... | |
| Cinchona ... ... | |
| Cinnamon bark ... ... | |
| Cloves ... ... | |
| Copper, black, oxide of .. | |
| „ nitrate of... ... | |
| „ oxide, pure ... | |
| „ „ granulated ... | |
| „ sulphate*... ... | |
| Coriander seed ... ... | |
| Cubebs ... ... | |
| Ether, rectified ... ... | |
| „ sulphuric ... . . | |
| Ferri sulphas ... ... | |
| Gamboge ... ... | |
| Ginger, dry ... ... | |
| Gold, chloride of ... ... | |
| Gum, acacia ... ... | |
| „ benzoin ... ... | |
| „ mastiche ... ... | |
| „ myrrh ... ... | |
| „ tragacanth ... ... | |
| Hyoscyamus, extract of ... | |
| „ leaves ... | |
| Iron, oxide of ... ... | |
| „ perchloride (crystallized) | |
| „ peroxide of ... ... | |
| „ persulphate ... ... | |
| „ sulphate ... ... | |
| Jalap ... ... | |
| Kameyla ... ... | |

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

## List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*continued*.

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| **CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*continued*.** | |
| Kousso | Most of the chemicals are made at Cossipore Chemical Works, Calcutta, belonging to Dr. Waldie. Hyoscyamus can be procured from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, and from the Botanical Gardens at Ghaneshkhind, Poona. Jalap and peppermint can be procured from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund. |
| Liquorice root | |
| Morphia acetas | |
| „ hydrochloras | |
| Narcotine | |
| Nitre | |
| Nutmegs | |
| Nux vomica | |
| Oak bark | |
| Oil, cajeputi | |
| „ poppy | |
| „ chalmugra | |
| „ croton | |
| Opium, cake, medical | |
| „ powder | |
| Peppermint | |
| Petroleum | |
| Plaster of Paris | |
| Rose confect | |
| Rose-water | |
| Saltpetre | |
| Senna leaves | |
| Silver, cyanide of | |
| „ nitrate of, crystal | |
| „ „ common | |
| „ „ fused | |
| Spirit ether nitrose | |
| Anantamul (Hemidesmus indicus) | |
| Wax (vegetable), white | |
| Zinc, chloride of | |
| **COAL AND COKE, &C.—** | |
| Coal† | |
| Coke† | |
| Charcoal, animal | |
| „ pure | |
| „ wood | |
| **CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE—** | |
| Cord | Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. and W. H. Harton & Co. of Calcutta. |
| Line, Fishing | |
| „ House | |
| „ Log | |
| „ Rat | |
| Oakum | |
| Rope | |
| „ Coir | |
| „ Hemp, tarred | |
| „ Manilla | |
| Roping, twine | |
| Twine | |
| **COTTON AND LINEN GOODS—** | |
| Braids | The Cotton Mills in Bombay and Cawnpore. |
| Calico | |
| Chintz | |
| Cloth, cotton, of sorts | |
| Coats, drill (blue and khaki) | |
| Cord, cotton | |
| „ shoulder | |
| Cotton thread for sewing | |
| Cotton packing | |
| „ twist | |
| Dhoties, grey, cotton | |
| Drills, unbleached, and dyed | |
| Duck | |
| Dungri cloth | |
| Dusters | |
| Jumpers, drill | |
| Khaki cloth | |

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| **COTTON AND LINEN GOODS—*contd*.** | |
| Long cloths | The Cotton Mills in Bombay and Cawnpore. |
| Mule twist thread | |
| Malmal | |
| Muslin | |
| Putsoes or dhoties | |
| Rumals | |
| Salu, red | |
| Sheeting | |
| Shirtings | |
| Tape | |
| Towels | |
| Turbans | |
| Wicks for lamps of all descriptions. | |
| **E.** | |
| **EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN—** | |
| Basins, porcelain | Raniganj Pottery Works (Messrs. Burn & Co.), Mercara Pottery, Coorg (Mr. H. R. East). |
| Cups | |
| Dishes | |
| Filters | |
| Jugs | |
| Pans | |
| Pots, earthen | |
| Saucers, colour | |
| Slabs „ | |
| **G.** | |
| **GLASS AND GLASSWARE—** | |
| Gun bottles | |
| Ink pots | |
| Retorts | |
| **H.** | |
| **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—** | Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Postal Workshop, Aligarh; Messrs. Apcar & Co., Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Ahmuty & Co., Anunto Ram Dhur & Co., of Calcutta; Messrs. Fraser and Miller, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay. Bull's-eye lanterns are made at Delhi. Good locks are made by A. Sankaralingam Achari, Dindigul, Madura district, Madras, and by Das & Co., Chitpore Lock Manufactory, Calcutta. |
| Adzes | |
| Anvils, small, watchmaker's | |
| Badges | |
| Balances | |
| Bayonets | |
| Bells | |
| Blocks, single and double | |
| Bodkins | |
| Bolts, brass and iron | |
| Bradawls* | |
| Brass hands, punkah | |
| „ lamps | |
| Call bells | |
| Candlesticks | |
| Coach screws, for brackets* | |
| Cocks, brass (delivery) | |
| Crucibles | |
| Hammers (all kinds) | |
| Handles, brass | |
| Hatchets | |
| Hinges | |
| Hooks for carbines | |
| Knives | |
| Lamps of sorts | |
| Lanterns „ | |
| Locks* „ | |
| „ pad | |

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

† Applicable at present only to places where it is advantageous to obtain supplies from the coal mines in Bengal.

## List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*continued.*

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—*contd.*** | |
| Nippers ... ... | Canal Foundry and Work shops, Roorkee; Postal Workshop, Aligarh; Messrs. Apcar & Co., Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Ahmuty & Co, Anunto Ram Dhur & Co., of Calcutta, Messrs. Fraser and Miller, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay. |
| Nuts* ... ... | |
| Oil-feeders ... ... | |
| Pestles and mortars ... | |
| Pincers ... ... | |
| Planes ... ... | |
| Pliers, assorted ... ... | |
| Rings, iron and brass ... | |
| „ for keys ... ... | |
| Rules, foot* ... .. | |
| Safes, iron* ... ... | |
| Scales and weights (all sizes) ... | |
| Scissors ... .. | |
| Screw drivers ... .. | |
| Sieves (assorted) ... ... | |
| Spatula ... .. | |
| Stoves ... .. | |
| Taps and dies* ... ... | |
| Trowels ... ... | |
| Tweezers ... ... | |
| Vices, bench* ... .. | |
| „ hand ... ... | |
| „ pin with screw ... | |
| Weighing machines, for letters and parcels ... .. | |
| Weights .. ... | |
| Wheels, punkah, brass ... | |
| Wrenches .. ... | |
| **HEMP—** | |
| Spun yarn ... ... | See Cordage. |
| „ „ tarred ... ... | |
| **HIDES AND SKINS—** | |
| Hides ... ... | See Leather. |
| Skins ... ... ... | |
| **L** | |
| **LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS—** | |
| Ball bags ... ... | Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co.; Foy Brothers, and Cooper, Allen & Co., of Cawnpore; Mr. F. Rowland, of Bombay; Messrs. Maurice, Fielman & Co., Tangra Tannery, Calcutta. |
| Batons, frog ... ... | |
| Bellows ... ... | |
| Belting for driving machines ... | |
| Belts of sorts ... ... | |
| Covers, leather ... ... | |
| Delivery hose, leather ... | |
| Havresacks ... ... | |
| Laces, leather ... .. | |
| Leather ... ... | |
| Petis ... ... .. | |
| Patees ... ... | |
| Petaras ... ... | |
| Postal bags ... ... | |
| Pouches, ammunition .. | |
| „ cap ... ... | |
| Saddlery, camel ... ... | |
| „ horse ... ... | |
| Slings for carbines ... | |
| „ „ muskets ... | |
| Talwar, frog ... ... | |
| Writing cases, leather ... | |
| **LIQUORS, &c.—** | |
| Beer* ... ... ... | The several Indian breweries. |

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| **LIQUORS, &c.—*contd.*** | |
| Rum ... ... .. | Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta; Rosa Factory (Messrs. Carew & Co.) Shahjahanpore; Aska Distillery, Ganjam. |
| Spirits, methylated .. | |
| „ of wine rectified .. | |
| **M** | |
| **METALS, BRASS—** | |
| Hoops, brass ... ... | See Hardware, &c. |
| Pipes „ ... ... | |
| Taps „ ... ... | |
| **METALS, COPPER—** | |
| Copper leaf (books) ... | |
| **METALS, IRON—** | |
| Anchors, small ... ... | |
| Chains, galvanized, with arrows | |
| „ iron ... ... | |
| „ all other sorts (galvanized or not galvanized). | |
| Clip hooks ... ... | |
| Compasses ... ... | |
| Crowbars ... ... | |
| Drums, iron, galvanized or not (for oil) ... ... | |
| Filings ... ... | |
| Grapnels ... ... | |
| Handcuffs ... ... | |
| Hand-saws ... ... | |
| Jumpers, iron ... ... | |
| Marlin spikes ... ... | |
| Pipes, gas* ... ... | |
| Pipes and tanks, iron ... | |
| „ „ galvanized iron* | |
| Pulleys, cast iron ... ... | |
| Rivets* ... ... | |
| Spears ... ... | |
| Stand, iron tripod ... ... | |
| Thimbles, iron ... ... | |
| Washers ... ... | |
| **METALS, TIN—** | |
| Boxes, tin ... ... | Largely made in the Indian bazars. |
| Cans, tin ... ... | |
| Cases, tin, for maps .. | |
| Ingots, imported from the Straits Settlements ... ... | |
| Sand boxes, tin ... .. | Ditto. |
| **O** | |
| **OILS—** | |
| Castor oil ... ... | The Gourepore Co., Limited, Calcutta; Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co., Cawnpore; and the Punjab Steam Mills Co., Lahore. |
| Cocoanut „ ... ... | |
| Linseed „ (boiled) ... | |
| „ „ (raw) ... | |
| Mustard „ ... ... | |
| Sweet „ ... ... | |
| Turpentine „ ... ... | |

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

## List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*continued.*

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| **P** | |
| **PAINTS AND COLOURS—** | |
| Lamp black ... ... | |
| Lead, red ... ... | |
| „ white ... ... | |
| Paint, black ... ... | |
| Polish ... ... | |
| Varnish, copal, japan, &c.* ... | |
| **PAPER AND PASTE BOARD—** | |
| Paper, brown ... ... | Bally Paper Mills, Calcutta. Scindia Paper Mills, Gwalior. Upper India Paper Mills, Lucknow. Girgaum Paper Mills, Bombay. |
| „ blotting ... ... | |
| „ cartridge ... ... | |
| „ packing ... ... | |
| Pasteboards ... ... | Kurreem Bux Brothers, Calcutta. A. B. DeNigri, Calcutta. |
| Straw „ ... ... | |
| **PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS—** | |
| Case racks ... ... | |
| Centre pieces, brass ... | |
| Chases ... ... | |
| „ cast-iron ... ... | |
| Composing sticks (gun-metal)... | |
| Cylindrical inking tables ... | |
| Footsticks, iron ... ... | |
| Forme racks ... ... | |
| Galleys, brass, with wooden rims | |
| „ large, brass bottomed .. | |
| Imposing slabs ... ... | |
| „ „ wooden frames for | |
| „ table, iron ... | |
| Lye ... ... | |
| „ jars, portable, cast-iron, with false bottom. | |
| Mallets, book ... ... | |
| Planers ... ... | |
| Pressing boards .. ... | |
| Shooting sticks, iron ... | |
| Side „ „ ... | |
| Tools, book-binder's ... | |
| „ stereotype picker's ... | |
| Trough (for galley washing) ... | |
| „ for lye ... ... | |
| Wood-bearers ... ... | |
| **PROVISIONS—** | |
| Hog's lard ... ... | |
| Vinegar ... ... | |
| **S** | |
| **SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—** | |
| Rain-gauges ... ... | Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee. |
| Spirit levels ... ... | |
| Sundials ... ... | |
| **SILK—** | |
| Ribbon ... ... | Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Bombay. |
| Tape ... ... | |
| Goung-boungs or turbans ... | |
| Head-bands ... ... | |

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|
| **SOAP—** | |
| Soap ... ... ... | North-West Soap Co., Meerut; Tuck, Harvey & Co., Cawnpore; Calcutta (Garden Reach) Soap Works; Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works. |
| **STATIONERY—** | |
| Envelopes ... ... | See Hardware, &c., and Penknives. |
| „ linen lined . ... | |
| Erasers ... ... | |
| File boards ... ... | |
| Glue, best, for binding ... | |
| „ pots .. ... | |
| Gum Arabic ... ... | |
| Ink, writing, black ... | Dr. Waldie, Calcutta; Babu Amrito Lal Roy, Calcutta. G. D. Iyah Pillai; M. Narasimooloo Chetty; Goverdondoss Birjubookoondoss & Co., & Theagoroya Moodelly, Madras; Mr. Kelkar of Poona; Pranlal Achrablal of Bombay. |
| „ „ blue-black ... | |
| „ „ registration, black | |
| „ „ powder, black .. | |
| „ „ red, not for registion ... | |
| „ for seals ... ... | |
| „ printing ... ... | |
| Inkstands, wooden ... | |
| „ pewter, round ... | |
| „ brass ... ... | |
| „ glass ... ... | |
| Knives (paper folder) ... | |
| Note books ... ... | |
| Paper-cutters (ivory, bone or wood) ... ... | |
| „ weights ... ... | |
| Penholders (ivory) ... | |
| „ (other kinds) ... | |
| Penknives ... ... | Premchand Mistry of Kachannugger, Burdwan, Bengal. |
| Scissors ... | |
| Portfolios .. .. | |
| Rulers, flat . ... | |
| „ parallel ... ... | |
| „ round .. ... | |
| Sand ... .. | |
| Wax-cloth ... ... | |
| „ sealing . ... | |
| **STONE AND MARBLE—** | |
| Grindstones .. .. | |
| Jars, stoneware, for battery .. | |
| Marble ... ... | |
| **T** | |
| **TALLOW—** | |
| Candles ... ... | Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works. |
| **W** | |
| **WAX—** | |
| Bees ... ... | |
| Candles ... ... | |

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

**List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*concluded.***

| Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. | Names of articles. | Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WOOLLEN GOODS— | | WOOLLEN GOODS—*contd.* | |
| Blankets ... ... | Woollen Mills Co., Cawnpore; Woollen Factory, Bangalore (Mr. S. Lee); Egerton Woollen Mills, Amritsar, Punjab. | Cloth, serge ... ... | Woollen Mills Co., Cawnpore; Woollen Factory, Bangalore (Mr. S. Lee); Egerton Woollen Mills, Amritsar, Punjab. |
| Braid ... ... | | ,, woollen ... ... | |
| Broadcloth ... ... | | Cords, woollen . ... | |
| Bunting, assorted ... .. | | Felt ... ... | |
| Capes ... ... | | Flannel ... ... | |
| Carpets ... ... | | Jerseys ... .. | |
| Cloth, baize ... ... | | Lace, woollen ... ... | |

*The 19th January 1883*

**No. 302.**—Babu Ishan Chundra Basu, M.A., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, before noon, on the 3rd January 1883.

**No. 304.**—Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Officiating Post Master General, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon, on the 3rd January 1883.

Mr. E. R. Douglas, C.I.E., resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, before noon, on the 3rd January 1883.

**No. 306.**—Colonel J. H. White, R.E., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Mint Master, Bombay, after noon, on the 5th January 1883.

**No. 348.**—Mr. C. E. Crawley having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, before noon, on the 13th January 1883.

**No. 311.**—The following addenda and corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

C. P. C.

*Page 53.*

*Section 106.*

*Rule 1.*

*Prefix the following to the Rule :—*

"Except as provided in Rules 1 A and 1 B,"

*Page 54.*

*Insert the following as Rules 1 A and 1 B :—*

1 A.—Officers in the Survey of India of rank not lower than that of Assistant Surveyor shall cease to be in employment on attaining the age of fifty-five years, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the public service, to remain in the Department for a further definite period.

1 B.—After the age of fifty-five years a Civil Engineer, in the Public Works Department, or a Civilian in the Accounts Branch of that Department, shall not be appointed either substantively or in an officiating capacity to a grade other than that to which he may be attached at the time, nor permitted to continue in any grade, whether substantively or in an officiating capacity, to which he has been attached for five years and upwards, unless in any special case sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Nor can such an officer claim to retain any office for a longer period than may have been specially fixed by the Government of India (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) at the time of his appointment to the office.

C. P. C.

*Pages 54 and 55.*

*Section 106.*

*Rules 6 and 7.*

*Substitute the following for the Rules and the Note under Rule 6 :—*

6 (*a*).—After the age of fifty-five years no Military or Naval Officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, whether substantive or officiating, nor, except in special cases sanctioned by the Secretary of State, shall he be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards. Provided that a military officer employed in the Public Works Department cannot claim to retain any such office for a longer period than may have been specially fixed by the Government of India (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) at the time of his appointment to the office.

[NOTE.—This rule should be strictly enforced, unless the retirement of any officer should be considered by the Government under which he is serving to be injurious to the public interest. [*Secretary of State, No. 106, dated 30th August 1873*)]

6 (*b*).—The undermentioned officers cease to be in civil employment on attaining the age of fifty-five years :—

(i) Military Officers in the Survey of India, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the public service, to remain in the Department for a further definite period;

(ii) Brigade Surgeons or Surgeons-Major, who entered the service on or after the 13th January 1860; and

(iii) All Warrant Officers, except Warrant Medical Officers who on being reported to be qualified after examination as to fitness, shall be retained for a further period of three years.

**No. 358.**

*Definitions.*

*Page XII.*

*Insert the following after the part* LEAVE UNDER APPENDIX C. 1 OF THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE :—

LEAVE UNDER APPENDIX C. 2, CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Furlough without Medical Certificate. Rule I.—Proportion of service in India or under the Government of India taken into calculation in the grant of furlough.

D. M. BARBOUR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 19th January, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 33.**—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant K. M. Foss, Madras S.C., Wing Officer, 10th Madras Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd January, 1883.

**No. 34.**—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

*1st Infantry.*

Lieutenant C. M Maguire, Madras S C., Wing Officer, 20th Madras Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. A. Harris, proceeding on furlough.

**No. 35.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*1st Punjab Cavalry.*

Jemadar Narain Sing appointed on probation in G.G.O. No. 632 of 1880, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 23rd September, 1880.

**No. 36.**—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. James Handyside Cornwall to be Captain.

Mr. Henry Ricketts Heysham to be Lieutenant.

Mr. John Wrixon Kelly McCrea to be Lieutenant.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 37.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C H. Hall, Bengal S.C., (p.a.) for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Colonel) L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, Bengal S.C., Commandant, 1st Native Infantry, (p.a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Anderson, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. G. Yate, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant E. W. F. Martin, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, and Quartermaster, 1st Goorkha Regiment, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

### LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 38.**—The following extracts are published for general information :—

*Supplement to the "London Gazette" of Friday, the 17th of November, 1882, pages 5165 to 5174.*

*"War Office, November 17, 1882.*

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, *viz.* :—

* * *

Colonel Oriel Viveash Tanner, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps;

* * *

to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order.

Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, M.D., Madras Medical Service;

Colonel Henry Robert Brown Worsley, Bengal Staff Corps;

Lieutenant-Colonel James Galloway, Bombay Staff Corps;

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilhelm Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps;

Lieutenant-Colonel John Upperton, Bengal Staff Corps;

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hayter, Madras Staff Corps;

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hay Macnaghten, Bengal Cavalry;

Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Gilbert Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps;

to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

*India Office, November 17, 1882.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint :—

Ressaldar-Major Tahour Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, lately serving with Her Majesty's Indian Force in Egypt, and

Subadar-Major Mowladad, Sirdar Bahadur, 20th Regiment of Bengal (Punjab) Native Infantry, lately serving with Her Majesty's Indian Force in Egypt,

to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

*Whitehall, November, 17, 1882.*

THE Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned Officers in Her Majesty's service Her Majesty's Royal Licence and Permission that they may accept and wear the Insignia of the several classes of the Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidie attached to their respective names which His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late campaign in Egypt.

HEAD QUARTER STAFF.

ARMY-CORPS, DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES.

2ND CLASS MEDJIDIE.

Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Brigadier-General O. V. Tanner, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

3RD CLASS OSMANIEH.

Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers.

3RD CLASS MEDJIDIE.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps.

4TH CLASS OSMANIEH.

Major A. C. Toker, Bengal Staff Corps.
„ S. D. Barrow „ „
„ M. Clementi „ „
„ H. C. Marsh „ „
„ M. A. Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps.

4TH CLASS MEDJIDIE.

Captain H. Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps.

5TH CLASS MEDJIDIE.

Lieutenant S. D. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps.
„ E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant E. G. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps.

## CAVALRY, INFANTRY, ENGINEERS, AND ARTILLERY.

| Corps. | 3RD CLASS, MEDJIDIE | 4TH CLASS, OSMANIEH | 4TH CLASS, MEDJIDIE. | 5TH CLASS, MEDJIDIE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rank and Names. | Rank and Names. | Rank and Names. | Rank and Names. |
| NATIVE CAVALRY— | | | | |
| 2nd Bengal . . | Major F. Knowles, Bengal Staff Corps. | Major H. C. Kemble. | . . . | Rassaldar Mahmoud Yusaf Khan. |
| 6th „ . . | Lieut.-Colonel J. Upperton, Ben. S. C. | Major R. M. Jennings. | . . . | Rassaldar-Major Tahour Khan. |
| 13th „ Lancers | . . . | Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Pennington, Bengal S. C. | . . . | Rassaldar Hussin Ali. |
| NATIVE INFANTRY— | | | | |
| 7th Bengal . . | Colonel H. R. B. Worsley, Bengal S.C. | Major G. Logan, Bengal S. C. | . . . | Subadar Dyah Singh. |
| 20th Punjab . . | Colonel R. G. Rogers, C.B., Bengal S. C. | Major W. H. Merklejohn. | . . . | Subadar-Major Mauladad Khan. |
| 29th Beloochees . | Lieut.-Colonel J. Galloway, Bombay S. C. | Major G. F. Bryant, Bombay S. C. | . . . | Subadar Dosh Mahomed. |

## ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

| 2ND CLASS, MEDJIDIE. | 3RD CLASS, OSMANIEH. | 3RD CLASS, MEDJIDIE. | 4TH CLASS, OSMANIEH. | 4TH CLASS, MEDJIDIE. | 5TH CLASS, MEDJIDIE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank and Name | Rank and Name. | Rank and Name. | Rank and Name. | Rank and Name. | Rank and Name. |
| . . . | Deputy Surgeons-General. | . . . | Surgeon-Major— W. N. Keefer (Bengal). | | |
| . . . | * * * * | . . . | | | |
| . . . | Colvin Smith (Madras.) | | | | |

*War Office, Pall Mall, 17th November, 1882.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their services during the recent operations in Egypt. Dated 18th November, 1882:—

### BREVET.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Charles Kemble, Bengal Cavalry.

Major Frederick Knowles, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Robert Melvill Jennings, Bengal Cavalry.

Major Hervey Ekins Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Alliston Champion Toker, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Seymour Duncan Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Howard Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain William George Wolfe Macbay, Bombay Staff Corps.

*Staff.*

The following Officers to be appointed Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Robert Gordon Rogers, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

*"London Gazette," dated the 1st December, 1882, pages 6073 to 6075.*

*War Office, Pall Mall, 1st December, 1882.*

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Major Philip Rubie, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement from the service. Dated 16th September, 1882.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Henry Tyndall, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1882.
William Morgan Frazer, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1882.
Rowland Smith, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th August, 1882.
Montagu Mitchell Procter, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st August, 1882.
Frederic Allen, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1882.
Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1882.
John Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th September, 1882.

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Captains of the Madras Establishment to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement from the service:—

Lawrence Collins. Dated 1st September, 1882.
John Debnam. Dated 1st September, 1882.
Daniel Lissenburg. Dated 16th September, 1882.
James Tims. Dated 16th September, 1882.
Edmund Hennessy. Dated 16th September, 1882.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants of the Madras Establishment to have the honorary rank of Captain on retirement from the service. Dated 10th September, 1882:—

Benjamin Prichard.
Francis Clark.
John Wightman.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

John Burchell, Bombay Establishment. Dated 29th July, 1882.
Charles Wickham, Bengal Establishment. Dated 18th September, 1882.

*India Office, 1st December, 1882.*

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Christopher James Godby, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Thornhill Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Osborne Morgan, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Pritzler James Pakenham Wetherall, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Rose, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Jenkins, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter John Vizard, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Noel Money, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard James Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peter Poleman Nash, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phillipps, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gordon Jenkins, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Major Thomas Dayrell, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Major Arthur Johnston Bannerman, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 28th October, 1882.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

*To be Major-Generals.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Colonel Christopher James Godby, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter John Thornhill Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Osborne Morgan, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Pritzler James Pakenham Wetherall, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Rose, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Jenkins, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter John Vizard, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.

*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Noel Money, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard James Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peter Poleman Nash, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phillipps, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gordon Jenkins, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1882.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Thomas Dayrell, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882

Major Arthur Johnston Bannerman, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 28th October, 1882."

### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 39.**—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Stack, Bombay Cavalry,—31st October, 1882.

**No. 40.**—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor James Stephens to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor J. Simpson, pensioned

Sergeant Thomas James Ellis to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Stephens, promoted.

The above promotions to have effect from the 6th January, 1883.

**No. 41.**—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Richard Dickson, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from the 3rd June, 1882.

**No. 42.**—NATIVE ARMY—

*12th Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Bishn Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Hossein Khan, invalided,—13th August, 1882

Jemadar Dawan Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Toolsie Sing, invalided,—6th September, 1882.

Havildar Nehal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishn Singh, promoted,—12th August, 1882.

Havildar Sew Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Dawan Sing, promoted,—6th September, 1882.

*1st Goorkha Regiment*

**No. 43.**—Jemadar Kessur Mull to be Subadar, *vice* Agam Sing Rana, invalided,—22nd November, 1882.

Jemadar Ram Girie to be Subadar, *vice* Benee Khawas, invalided,—4th December, 1882.

Color Havildar Rooderbeer Bogtie to be Jemadar, *vice* Kessur Mull, promoted,—22nd November, 1882.

Havildar Purtab Bist to be Jemadar, *vice* Nundbeer Rana, invalided,—23rd November, 1882.

Color Havildar Hustee Goorung to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Girie, promoted,—4th December, 1882.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

**No. 44.**—The medal for good shooting sanctioned in India Army Circulars of 1880, Clause 151, has been awarded to Sergeant J. H. Johnson, 3rd or Sind Punjab and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps, for the season 1881-1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 19th January, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 3.**—Mr. P. A. Jones to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in H. M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 4.**—Mr. C. C. Hearsey, 1st grade Officer, is granted leave without allowances for 12 months, under the provisions of Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code.

### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 5.**—The following promotions are made in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th December, 1882:—

Mr. P. Downes, 2nd grade Officer, to be a 1st grade Officer.

Mr. V. McCarthy, 3rd grade Officer, to be a 2nd grade Officer.

Mr. C. F. Wight, 3rd grade Officer, to be a 2nd grade Officer.

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 13th January 1883.*

**No. 14.**—The services of Major-General J. Fulton, R. A., Superintending Engineer, Class II, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 11th October 1882, from which date he vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department, under Section 106, Rule 6, of the Civil Pension Code.

*The 16th January 1883.*

**No. 15.**—With reference to Notification No 17, dated 3rd February 1882, Mr. R. N. Burn is confirmed in his appointment as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, and is permanently promoted to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 13th January 1882. This does not affect his present rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is permanently promoted to that rank, with effect from the 13th January 1882.

*The 18th January 1883.*

**No. 16.**—The following Apprentice Engineers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

*From 7th December 1882.*

Mr. G. T. Anthony.

*From 14th December 1882.*

Mr. G. P. Hörst.

*The 19th January 1883.*

**No. 17.**—CORRIGENDUM.—The portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 266, dated the 2nd November 1882, which relates to the promotion of Mr. J. P. Vansittart and Captain A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineers, is cancelled, and Messrs. P. T. S. Large and H. W. Warden, Executive Engineers, are promoted from the 3rd to 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 2nd November 1882.

**No. 18.**—Owing to the return from furlough of Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the British Burma State Railways, Major E. L. Marryat, Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, reverts from the 1st to the 2nd grade of class I of the Revenue scale, with effect from the 25th November 1882.

**No. 19.**—The services of Major-General C. Pollard, R E., Chief Engineer, Class I, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 17th January 1883, after noon.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Datta, Maniklal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Rudra, Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 3 | Manmohanlal Agarwala | ... | Muir Central College. |
| 4 | Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 5 | Acharyya, Prankrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sinha, Basanticharan | ... | Patna College. |
| 7 | Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 8 | Brijbansi Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 9 | Basu, Purnachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 10 | Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 11 | Goswami, Bidhubhushan | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| 12 | Ghosh, Rajaninath | ... | Berhampur College. |
| 13 | Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| 14 | Bhubaneswari Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 15 | Ray, Baikunthanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 16 | Pandit Ekbalkissen | ... | Canning College. |
| | Manook Zorab | ... | St. Xavier's College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Mitra, Saratchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Smyth, D. H. | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| 20 | Nandi, Akshaykumar | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Das, Ganeschandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | Sen, Jogindranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 24 | Ray, Satischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Jnanendralal | ... | Hughli College. |
| 25 | Sinha, Atalbihari | ... | Midnapur College. |
| 26 | Simlai, Syamacharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| 27 | Datta, Samatulchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 28 | Mitra, Nareschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 29 | Mulchand | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal, No. 1 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 31 | Bhattacharyya, Amar Nath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| 32 | Ghosh, Umeschandra | ... | Serampur College. |
| 33 | Acharyya, Taraprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| 34 | Lahiri, Binodbihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Sarkar, Sasibhushan | ... | City College. |

## SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Adhya, Rasbihari | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Bagchi, Nandalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Baksi, Nagendrachandra | ... | Midnapur College. |
| | ,, Satischandra | ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | Balaji Vithoba Avalay | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Baldebprasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Balgobinda | ... | Canning College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Adharchandra | ... | Canning College. |
| 10 | ,, Bankabiharilal, I | ... | Agra College. |
| | ,, Bireswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Dinanath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Jnanchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jogindranath | ... | City College. |
| | ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Berhampur College. |
| | ,, Madhusudan | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Nagendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Saratchandra | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Satischandra | ... | Metropolitan College. |
| 20 | ,, Tinkari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Barman, Lakshminarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Basak, Radhaballabh | ... | Ditto. |
| | Basu, Bhupatinath | ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | ,, Gurudas | ... | Canning College. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | ,, Saratchandra, II | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | ... | City College. |
| | ,, Sureschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bhagabat Sahay, I | ... | Patna College. |
| 30 | Bhattacharyya, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Midnapur College. |
| | ,, Jadabchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Shamacharan | ... | Berhampur College. |
| | Camell, O. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Kumadbihari | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Hiralal | ... | Canning College. |
| | ,, Kalimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Nagendranath | ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| | ,, Nilkanta | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| 40 | ,, Tarapada | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Chaudhuri, Gaganbihari | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| | ,, Harendranarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Das, Bamacharan | ... | Albert College. |
| | ,, Piyarilal | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Datta, Biharilal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Bimalaprasad | ... | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Lalitkumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Pratapchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | ... | Maharaja's College, Burdwan. |
| 50 | ,, Suresnath | ... | Dacca College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | De, Girischandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Ramanath | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Deb, Girischandra | ... | Canning College. |
| | Dhar, Bharatchandra | ... | City College. |
| | Dobson, C. A. | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Dwarkaprasad | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Bishnupada | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Ghatak, Baidyanath | ... | Patna College. |
| 60 | Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Gaganchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | „ Jnanchandra | ... | Albert College. |
| | „ Satischandra | .. | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Sitalprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| | Godfrey, J. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| | Goswami, Harimohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Gupta, Amritalal, II | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Baradacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Dwijendra-sankar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 70 | „ Syamlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Hart, G. W. | ... | Teacher. |
| | Imtiaz Ali | ... | Canning College. |
| | Johcri, J. W. | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Joshi, Durgadatta | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | Kabiraj, Baikunthanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Kayastha, Bhagabatprasad | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Kshatriya, Giridharilal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | Lahiri, Gopalchandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| | „ Mahendramohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 80 | Lakshmiprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Lalnahadur | ... | Ditto. |
| | Maiti, Mahendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Maitra, Ramaprasad | ... | Berhampur College. |
| | Misra, Sarjuprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| | Mitra, Debendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Juanendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Girischandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Harendranarayan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | „ Lalitkisor | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 90 | „ Rasiklal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Mitter, J. T. C. | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Moung Too | ... | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| | Muhammad, Azimuddin | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| | „ Wazir Ahmed | ... | Benares College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad | ... | Hughli College. |
| | „ Biharilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Hariprasanna | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| | „ Hemchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Jogeschandra | ... | Berhampur College. |
| 100 | „ Kedarnath | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | „ Manmathanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Narendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Mukunda Lal | ... | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Mushuq Ali | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Nag, Girischandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | „ Nabinchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Nandi, Purnachandra | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Niyogi, Dwijendrachandra | ... | City College. |
| 110 | Pramanik, Harinath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ray, Girijaprasanna | ... | City College. |
| | „ Gobindacharan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Pramadakisor | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Saha, Narayanchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Salaik Chandra | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | Sansar Chand | ... | St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi. |
| | Sanyal, Girischandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Sarkar, Bipinbihari | ... | Doveton College. |
| 120 | „ Prasannakumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sen, Basantakumar | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| | „ Chandicharan | ... | City College. |
| | „ Pramathanath | ... | Presidency College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Sen, Rebatimohan | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Tarinikrishna | ... Ditto. |
| | „ Umeschandra | ... Presidency College. |
| | Set, Nabinlal | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Sinha, Jogindrakumar | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Uditnarayan | ... Muir Central College. |
| 130 | Stark, H. A. | ... Doveton College. |
| | Swaries, W. J. | ... Ditto. |
| | Tubrez Ali | ... Hughli College. |
| | White, J T. | ... Government High School, Rangoon. |
| 134 | Williams, M. | ... St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Abdur Rahim | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Ahmed Hossain Khan | ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Ali Karim | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Babulal | ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Bagchi, Lalitmohan | ... Presidency College. |
| | Baidya, Dayalchand | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Bajpayi, Sitalprasad | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Annandacharan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Balaram | ... Free Church Institution. |
| 10 | „ Chunilal | ... Presidency College. |
| | „ Debendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Dwarkanath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Harakanta | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Hemchandra | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Jnanendrachandra | ... Presidency College. |
| | „ Jogindranath | ... Hughli College. |
| | „ Kisorimohan | ... Berhampur College. |
| | „ Narayandas | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Parbaticharan | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 20 | „ Pramathanath (No. 1) | ... Ditto. |
| | „ Rajendrachandra | ... Hughli College. |
| | „ Ramlal | ... Berhampur College. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... Teacher. |
| | „ Satkari | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Satyacharan | ... Hughli College. |
| | Barat, Narendranath | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | Bardalai, Gopinath | ... City College. |
| | Banwarilal | ... Patna College. |
| | Baruya, Upendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| 30 | Basu, Abinaschandra, I | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Abinaschandra, II | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Baradakanta | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Jagneswar | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Nilkanta | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Priyagopal | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Saratchandra, I | ... Presidency College. |
| | „ Satischandra | ... Ditto. |
| | „ Surendrachandra | ... Ditto. |
| 40 | „ Sureschandra | ... Doveton College. |
| | Bhagawat Sahay, II | ... Patna College. |
| | Bhar, Adharchandra | ... Hughli College. |
| | Bhatta, Mahimchandra | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Nandaram | ... Benares College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari | ... City College. |
| | „ Bishnuchandra | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Dwijendranath | ... Ditto. |
| | „ Jadabchandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Priyanath | ... City College. |
| 50 | „ Srikanta | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Srischandra | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | Bhawanidin | ... Canning College. |
| | Bhaya, Gopalchandra | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | Birprasad | ... Patna College. |
| | Bishun Singh | ... Ditto |
| | Biswas, Aghornath | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Dhankrishna | ... Hughli College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Biswas, Kunjabihari | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | Borah, Satyanath | ... City College. |
| 60 | Buzlur Rahim | ... Dacca College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Atulchandra | ... Benares College. |
| | „ Kshetranath | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Ramgobinda | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Bholanath | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Bipinchandra | ... Midnapur College. |
| | „ Chintamani | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Hariprasad | ... Presidency College. |
| | „ Jadunath | ... Muir Central College. |
| 70 | „ Narendranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Purnachandra | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Rajaninath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Sukumar | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Tinkari | ... Hughli College. |
| | Chaturbhuj Sahay | ... Patna College. |
| | Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Debendranath | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Girijasankar | ... Presidency College. |
| | „ Gorachand | ... City College. |
| 80 | „ Mathuraprasad | ... Canning College. |
| | „ Tripurakanta | ... Free Church Institution. |
| | Das, Annadacharan | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Bamacharan, II | ... Albert College. |
| | „ Bhagawan | ... Benares College. |
| | „ Brajanath | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Harischandra | ... City College. |
| | „ Kanailal | ... Benares College. |
| | „ Kshetramohan | ... Patna College. |
| | „ Manmathalal | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| 90 | „ Mayadhar | ... Ravenshaw College. |
| | „ Nabinchandra | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Prasannakumar | ... Ditto. |
| | „ Syamacharan | ... Ditto. |
| | „ Syamlal | ... Presidency College. |
| | Dasgupta, Basantakumar | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | „ Syamnirod | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Datta, Dharanidhar | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Harischandra | ... Chittagong College. |
| | „ Mahabharat | ... Hughli College. |
| 100 | „ Mohinimohan | ... Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Nabakisor | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Radhakrishna | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Radhikacharan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Rajanikanta | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Saradaprasad | ... Hughli College. |
| | „ Sasikumar | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Srinath | ... Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Syamlal | ... Presidency College. |
| | De, Hemchandra | ... Presidency College |
| 110 | „ Isanchandra | ... Dacca College. |
| | „ Siddheswar | ... Hughli College. |
| | „ Trailokyanath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Debiprasad | ... Agra College. |
| | Despande, Sankar Ganes | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | „ Krishnaji Gobind | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | Devos, C. | ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Drieberg, C. | ... Trinity College, Kandy. |
| | Dube, Guruprasad | ... Muir Central College. |
| | „ Kunjabiharilal | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| 120 | Dutt, R. N. | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Fry, J. | ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Birendranath | ... Hughli College. |
| | „ Matilal | ... Presidency College. |
| | „ Rajaninath | ... Chittagong College. |
| | „ Satkari | ... Hughli College. |
| | „ Trailokyanath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ghosh, Abinaschandra | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Akshaykrishna | ... Presidency College. |
| | „ Banamali | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| 130 | „ Harendranath | ... Ditto ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Ghosh, Jadunath | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Kalikumar | ... Doveton College. |
| | ,, Kalinath | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Kunjabihari | ... City College. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Rakhalkrishna | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Rasiklal | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Siddheswar | ... Hughli College. |
| 140 | ,, Srischandra (No. I) | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Srischandra (No. II) | ... Ditto. ditto. |
| | ,, Surendrakrishna | ... Ditto. ditto. |
| | ,, Syamacharan | ... Muir Central College. |
| | ,, Upendranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ghoshal, Benimadhab | ... City College. |
| | ,, Haripada | ... L. C. E. |
| | ,, Kshetranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gobinda Dadova Bhojraj | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Gregory, T. M. | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| 150 | Goswami, Syamsundar | ... Dacca College. |
| | Guha, Janakinath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Jogeschandra (No. I) | ... Dacca College. |
| | Gupta, Haridas | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Pransankar | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gurudayal | ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Haldar, Sukumar | ... Presidency College. |
| | Hanumanprasad | ... Canning College. |
| | Hardayal | ... Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Hargopal | ... St Stephen's Mission School, Delhi. |
| 160 | Hariharprasad | ... Patna College. |
| | Jharkhandi, Prasad | ... Ditto. |
| | Kshatriya, Debidayal | ... Benares College. |
| | Kundu, Madhusudan | ... Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Mukundalal | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | Lahiri, Jnanendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| | Lala, Piyarilal | ... Canning College. |
| | Lutfur, Rahaman | ... Hughli College. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Kedarnath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| 170 | ,, Makundamohan | ... Presidency College. |
| | Majumdar, Aghornath | ... City College. |
| | ,, Bijaychandra | ... Ditto. |
| | ,, Indrabhushan | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Kalachand | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Ramdyal | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Ramlal | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Manmathanath | ... L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur. |
| | Molligode, J. R. | ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Mallik, Kunjalal | ... Hughli College. |
| 180 | Manik, Amritalal | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Misra, Baladeb | ... Patna College. |
| | Mitra, Abhaycharan | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Ambikacharan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Dakshinaranjan | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Hemchandra | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Jagneswar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Kalipada | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Manmathanath | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Nityanath | ... City College. |
| 190 | ,, Ramendralal | ... Presidency College. |
| | Muhammad Israil | ... Ditto. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... Burdwan Maharaja's College. |
| | ,, Asminikumar | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Asutosh | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Bhupatinath | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Bhushanchandra | ... Albert College. |
| | ,, Bhutnath | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Chintamani | ... Muir Central College. |
| | ,, Hariprasanna | ... Berhampur College. |
| 200 | ,, Haralal | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Jagadis | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Kedareswar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Kedarnath | ... Teacher. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Mukopadhyay, | Kumadbandhu | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, | Narayanchandra | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, | Nilkanta | ... Burdwan Maharaja's College. |
| | ,, | Pratapnarayan | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, | Ramaprasad | ... Ditto. |
| | ,, | Saratchandra | ... Ditto. |
| 210 | ,, | Saratchandra | ... Canning College. |
| | ,, | Saratchandra | ... City College. |
| | ,, | Sasibhushan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, | Srihari | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, | Sripati | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, | Sureschandra | ... Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| | Nag, Bangachandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | Nandamal | | ... Ajmere Government College. |
| | Padmakar, Sridhar, S. | | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | Pal, Akshaykumar | | ... Serampur College. |
| 220 | ,, Bhishmadeb | | ... City College. |
| | ,, Nirodbaran | | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Palodhi, H. P. | | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Palit, Bamacharan | | ... Ravenshaw College. |
| | Pathak, Kisorimohan | | ... Hughli College. |
| | Patnaik, Gopbandhu | | ... Ravenshaw College. |
| | Ray, Dwijendranath | | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Gaurinath | | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Hiralal | | ... Canning College. |
| | ,, Jadunath | | ... Hughli College. |
| 230 | ,, Mangobinda | | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Nalinimohan | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Prabhatchandra | | ... Chittagong College. |
| | ,, Radhaballabh | | ... Berhampur College. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Srischandra | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | ,, Tariniprasad | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Umagati | | ... City College. |
| | ,, Umeschandra | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | Raychaudhuri, Jotendranath | | ... Presidency College. |
| 240 | Sajjad Mirza | | ... St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi. |
| | Sanyal, Tarinicharan | | ... St John's College, Agra. |
| | Sarkar, Amritalal | | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | ,, Basantakumar | | ... City College. |
| | ,, Kalikumar | | ... Doveton College. |
| | ,, Kalipada | | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Kumadnikanta | | ... Teacher. |
| | ,, Kumadnath | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | ,, Maheschandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Manindranath | | ... Presidency College. |
| 250 | ,, Pramathanath | | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Rajaninath | | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| | Sarkhel, Haricharn | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sarma, Chotaylal | | ... Agra College. |
| | Sen, Hemendranath | | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| | ,, Kailaschandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Mahitlal | | ... Albert College. |
| | ,, Lalitchandra | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Nirodbihari | | ... Presidency College. |
| | ,, Rajendranath | | ... Patna College. |
| 260 | ,, Rameschandra | | ... Dacca College. |
| | ,, Ramlal | | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| | ,, Taraprasad | | ... Dacca College. |
| | Shimbhunath | | ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Sibcharan Lal | | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Sinha, Rapugulab | | ... Jabbalpur High School. |
| | ,, Jadunandan | | ... Hughli College. |
| | ,, Krishnalal | | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | ,, Puranchandra | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | | ... Serampur College. |
| 270 | ,, Sibabadan | | ... Muir Central College. |
| | Surajprakas | | ... Ditto. |
| | Syed Muhammad Athar | | ... Canning College. |
| | Syed Muhammad Majtaba | | ... Agra College. |
| | Talukdar, Harendrachandra | | ... Rajshahye College. |
| | Tarafdar, Rakhaldas | | ... Berhampur College. |
| | Upadhyay, Mahendranath | | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| 277 | Zillur Rahim | | ... Free Church Institution. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 6th January 1883.*

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

COMPTROLLER GE

*Account of the Security Deposits held by the*

| Stock Certificates, etc. | Amount of Stock Certificates and Notes. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3½ per cent 1853-54 | 4 per cent 1832 33, Siccа Loan | 4 per cent. 1865. | 4½ per cent. 1870. | 4½ per cent. 1879. | |
| | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Stock Certificates in hand . . . . . | 12,500 | ... | 1,38,85,900 | 1,66,600 | 17,73,800 | 1,58,38,800 |
| Government Promissory Notes in hand . . . | ... | 8,500 | 1,06,400 | ... | 2,000 | 1,16,900 |
| Total . | 12,500 | 8,500 | 1,39,92,300 | 1,66,600 | 17,75,800 | 1,59,55,700 |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,

## [illegible]'S OFFICE,

*Comptroller General on the 31st December 1882.*

| In Trust for | Amount of Investment. | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5½ per cent. 1859-60 | 3½ per cent. 1853-54. | (a) 4 per cent. 1832-33, Sicca Loan. | 4 per cent. 1865. | 4½ per cent. 1870. | 4½ per cent 1879. | |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| *Notes received and converted into Stock.* | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller General, Civil Officers | ... | ... | 4,000 | 14,49,600 | 4,500 | 2,000 | 14,60,100 |
| ,, Savings Bank Dept. | ... | ... | ... | 51,600 | ... | 11,500 | 63,100 |
| Accountant General, Bengal | ... | 6,500 | ... | 70,37,700 | 39,300 | 6,60,700 | 77,44,200 |
| ,, N.-W. Provinces & Oudh | ... | 3,000 | ... | 22,12,100 | 85,900 | 3,64,500 | 26,95,500 |
| ,, Punjab | ... | ... | ... | 15,69,900 | 21,200 | 5,76,700 | 21,67,800 |
| Comptroller, Assam | ... | ... | ... | 1,53,900 | ... | 16,700 | 1,70,600 |
| ,, British Burma | .. | ... | ... | 2,200 | ... | ... | 2,200 |
| ,, Central Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 2,40,400 | ... | 24,000 | 2,64,400 |
| ,, Post Office, India | ... | ... | ... | 30,600 | ... | 1,500 | 32,100 |
| Controller of Military Accounts | ... | 3,000 | 4,500 | 7,45,400 | 9,000 | 47,700 | 8,09,600 |
| Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bengal | ... | ... | ... | 46,300 | 2,000 | ... | 48,300 |
| ,, ,, N.-W. Prov. and Oudh | ... | ... | ... | 21,400 | 3,700 | 2,600 | 27,700 |
| Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, Simla | ... | ... | ... | 20,600 | 1,000 | ... | 21,600 |
| ,, of P. W. Accounts, Punjab | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | ... | 2,500 |
| ,, of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 13,000 | 15,000 |
| ,, of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway | ... | ... | ... | 16,000 | ... | ... | 16,000 |
| ,, ,, Punjab Northern State Railway | ... | ... | ... | 3,500 | ... | 500 | 4,000 |
| ,, ,, Rajputana State Railway | ... | .. | ... | 9,700 | ... | ... | 9,700 |
| ,, ,, Sindia State Railway | ... | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 |
| ,, ,, Tirhoot, &c., State Ry. | ... | ... | ... | 23,200 | ... | 45,400 | 68,600 |
| ,, ,, Indus Valley, &c., State Railway | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 5,500 | 7,500 |
| ,, ,, Bhopal State Railway | ... | ... | ... | 1,47,300 | ... | ... | 1,47,300 |
| ,, ,, Rajputana-Malwa Ry. | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | ... | 5,000 |
| ,, ,, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry. | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Examiner of Telegraph Accounts | ... | ... | ... | 10,500 | ... | 1,500 | 12,000 |
| Exchange Investment Account | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | ... | 12,500 | 8,500 | 1,38,85,900 | 1,66,600 | 17,73,800 | 1,58,47,300 |
| *Government Promissory Notes received but not yet converted into Stock.* | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller General, Civil Officers, Case No. 38 | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| Accountant General, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Case Nos. 356, 364, 367, 370 & 371 | ... | ... | ... | 51,100 | ... | ... | 51,100 |
| Accountant General, Bengal, Case Nos. 357, 368, and 369 | ... | ... | ... | 2,800 | ... | ... | 2,800 |
| Examiner of Accounts, Bhopal State Railway, Case No 358 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Controller of Military Accounts, Case No. 359 | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| Comptroller, Post Office, ,, 362 | ... | ... | ... | 15,000 | ... | ... | 15,000 |
| Comptroller, Assam, ,, 366 | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | .. | 3,000 |
| Accountant General, Punjab, ,, 372 | ... | ... | ... | 21,000 | ... | 2,000 | 23,000 |
| | ... | .. | ... | 1,06,400 | ... | 2,000 | 1,08,400 |
| Total | ... | 12,500 | 8,500 | 1,39,92,300 | 1,66,600 | 17,75,800 | 1,59,55,700 |
| *Account of Government Promissory Notes received by the Comptroller General for safe custody under Financial Department No. 3214 of 27th October 1880.* | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller General, Civil Officers | ... | ... | ... | 4,06,200 | ... | ... | 4,06,200 |
| Government Agency Balance | ... | ... | 6,560 | 70,100 | ... | ... | 76,660 |
| Accountant General, Bengal | 500 | ... | 2,700 | 1,01,400 | ... | 24,500 | 1,29,100 |
| ,, Punjab | ... | ... | ... | 9,000 | ... | 5,000 | 14,000 |
| Controller of Military Accounts | (b) 1,000 | 500 | ... | 96,900 | ... | 1,500 | 99,900 |
| Comptroller Post Office, India | ... | ... | ... | 3,500 | ... | ... | 3,500 |
| Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bengal | ... | ... | ... | 7,300 | ... | ... | 7,300 |
| ,, ,, N.-W. Provinces & Oudh | ... | ... | ... | 31,400 | ... | 17,000 | 48,400 |
| ,, of Accounts, Patna & Baraitch S.R. | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | ... | 3,000 |
| ,, of Military Works, Simla | ... | ... | ... | 2,100 | ... | ... | 2,100 |
| ,, of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Ry. | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Comptroller, British Burma | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | .. | 5,000 |
| Total | 1,500 | 500 | 9,200 | 7,36,400 | ... | 49,000 | 7,96,600 |

(a) Held as Notes, not being convertible into Stock.
(b) Held under this head pending reply to this office letter No. 944 of 28th February 1882.

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller General in trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1882, published in conformity with paragraph 12 of Financial Notification, No. 276, dated 30th April 1880.*

| No. | Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held. | Amount of Investment. | | | | | Name of Officer to whom interest is sent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 4 per cent. 1932-33. | 4 per cent. 1905. | 4½ per cent. 1870. | 4½ per cent. 1879. | Total. | |
| I & XXXII | Bhopal Water Works Endowment Fund. | . | 3,29,000 | ... | . | 3,29,000 | Political Agent in Bhopal. |
| XXXVII | Security of Treasurer | .. | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| II & VII | Ditto ditto | .. | 2,500 | .. | ... | 2,500 | Resident in Nepal. |
| III | Ditto Store-keeper | ... | 5,000 | ... | ... | 5,000 | Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair. |
| XV | Ditto Treasurer | .. | 2,000 | . | ... | 2,000 | Treasury Officer, Port Blair. |
| IV | Jeypore College | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | Treasury Officer, Ajmere. |
| . | Chaplain, Naseerabad | ... | 100 | ... | ... | 100 | Ditto ditto. |
| IV & IX | Mayo College, Accumulated and Endowment Fund | . | 6,23,400 | .. | ... | 6,22,400 | Ditto. ditto. |
| IV & XXI | Mayo Memorial Fund | ... | 8,500 | .. | 500 | 9,000 | Ditto. ditto. |
| IV | Ajmere Dispensary Fund | | 4,000 | | ... | 4,000 | Ditto. ditto. |
| . | Mosuda Ditto | | 1,500 | . | .. | 1,500 | Ditto. ditto. |
| .. | Todgosh ditto | | 1,500 | .. | | 1,500 | Ditto. ditto. |
| ... | Police Clothing Fund | | 5,000 | ... | | 5,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| XII | For the repairs of late Captain Balden's Tomb in the Cemetery at Naseerabad | | 100 | | ... | 100 | Ditto ditto. |
| XVII | Ajmere Government College | | 2,400 | | ... | 2,400 | Commissioner Ajmere, Merwara. |
| XVI | Security of Mutseddy of Resident Office | | 1,000 | .. | . | 1,000 | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad. |
| VIII, XVIII & XXVII | Investments of value of lost currency notes held on account of various Individuals | | 38,000 | ... | 200 | 38,200 | Head Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency. |
| X | Rani Hurra Soondry Dabee | | 1,000 | . | | 1,000 | Comptroller General. |
| ... | On account of Wards of the Military Orphan Society | 2,500 | 7,800 | 4,500 | .. | 15,800 | Ditto. |
| ... | Security of Cashier, Military Orphan Fund Office | | 1,000 | . | . | 1,000 | Ditto. |
| .. | Ditto Government Printing Office | 500 | 4,600 | ... | | 5,100 | Ditto. |
| .. | Persian Famine Relief Fund | . | 12,000 | .. | | 12,000 | Ditto. |
| XI, XX & XXXVI | Minor Appachattolana Subboppah | .. | 8,700 | ... | 600 | 9,300 | Superintendent, Coorg. |
| XI | Do. Bellingowdah | | 1,300 | ... | ... | 1,300 | Ditto |
| ... | Do. Soobramanya Vidia | | 1,100 | ... | | 1,100 | Ditto. |
| . | Do. Chamarasa | ... | 1,200 | | . | 1,200 | Ditto |
| ... | Do. Mallappah | .. | 500 | .. | . | 500 | Ditto. |
| .. | Do. Vengataramiah | . | 1,100 | ... | . | 1,100 | Ditto. |
| .. | Do Kanthappah | . | 500 | ... | .. | 500 | Ditto. |
| ... | Do. Rungiah | . | 600 | . | | 600 | Ditto. |
| ... | Do. Shivacharada Thapatanally Sidlingapah | ... | | | 700 | 700 | Ditto. |
| XXVI | Civil Dispensary, Mercara | . | 2,600 | . | .. | 3,000 | Ditto. |
| XI | Despensary Funds, Verajundrapet | | 1,900 | . | | 1,900 | Ditto. |
| XIII | Municipal Funds, ditto | .. | 1,100 | ... | ... | 1,100 | Ditto. |
| ... | Northbrook Medal Fund | | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 | Master of Mint Calcutta and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. |
| XIX | Estate of Haji Hani Haneefa Bhai, widow of Hajee Curreem | .. | 48,500 | .. | ... | 48,500 | Cantonment Magistrate Court of Words Secunderabad. |
| XXII | Messrs. Nowroji Pestonji & Co., Govt. Salt Agent | . | 1,60,000 | .. | ... | 1,60,000 | Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, Sambhar. |
| XXVIII | Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing | .. | 1,50,000 | . | . | 1,50,000 | Political Agent, Bundlekhand, Nowgong. |
| XXX | Bundlekhand Rajkunar College. | | 55,000 | ... | .. | 55,000 | Ditto. ditto. |
| XXXI, XXXIII & XXXV | Prince of Wales Recovery Fund | | 2,400 | ... | . | 2,400 | Ditto ditto. |
| XXXIV | Security of Treasurer | | 10,000 | ... | . | 10,000 | Resident, Gwalior. |
| XXXVIII | Taj Mohal's Pension Fund | | 4,03,800 | ... | ... | 4,03,800 | |
| XXVII | Moti Lall Roy | ... | 500 | ... | ... | 500 | |
| XXX | Saroda Churn Bose | | 500 | ... | ... | 500 | |
| XXXIII | Shaik Bhadoo Biswas | . | 600 | ... | . | 600 | |
| XXXIV | Mowlive Ahmed Ali | .. | 800 | ... | .. | 800 | |
| ... | | | | | | | |
| | *Amount held in deposit as shown in General Account, Gazette of India, dated 20th January 1883, pages 80 & 81.* | 4,000 | 18,65,800 | 4,500 | 2,000 | 18,76,300 | |
| | In Stock Certificates | 4,000 | 14,49,600 | 4,500 | 2,000 | 14,60,100 | |
| | In Government Promissory Notes not yet converted into Stock | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | |
| | In Government Promissory Notes received for safe custody only under Financial Department No 6214 of 27th October 1880. | . | 4,06,200 | ... | . | 4,06,200 | |
| | | 4,000 | 18,65,800 | 4,500 | 2,000 | 18,76,300 | |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE:
*The 2nd January 1883.*

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1883.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54 | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion. | 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1867-68. | 5 per cent Loan of 1858-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33 | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865 | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1881. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | Total. | | | | |
| Balance of 31st December 1882 . . . . . | 54,100 | 12,81,706 | 30,73,100 | 2,30,30,900 | 1,03,43,400 | 2,68,53,737 | 2,84,74,100 | 1,000 | 9,30,87,943 | 48,16,600 | 1,11,85,400 | 10,21,69,500 | 11,81,71,500 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,15,03,243 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | 3,31,000 | ... | 1,53,200 | 9,500 | ... | 4,93,700 | ... | 1,12,500 | 1,46,000 | 2,58,500 | ... | ... | ... | 7,52,200 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1883 . . . . . | .. | ... | ... | 1,02,500 | 1,000 | 4,24,100 | 1,500 | ... | 5,29,100 | 500 | 500 | 1,63,500 | 1,64,500 | ... | ... | ... | 6,93,600 |
| | 54,100 | 12,81,706 | 30,73,100 | 2,34,64,400 | 1,03,44,400 | 2,74,61,037 | 2,84,85,100 | 1,000 | 9,41,10,743 | 48,17,100 | 1,12,98,400 | 10,24,79,000 | 11,85,94,500 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,29,48,043 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | 1,513 | . | 45,000 | 2,000 | 76,000 | 85,600 | ... | 2,10,413 | 29,000 | 1,000 | 1,92,900 | 2,22,900 | ... | ... | ... | 4,33,313 |
| Balance on 15th January 1883 . . . . . | 54,100 | 12,79,893 | 30,73,100 | 2,34,19,400 | 1,03,42,400 | 2,73,85,037 | 2,84,99,500 | 1,000 | 9,39,00,330 | 47,88,100 | 1,12,97,400 | 10,22,86,100 | 11,83,71,600 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,25,14,730 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1882, enfaced from India 4,679 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,917 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 16th Nov 1882 to 30th | „ | „ | „ | 9 | „ | „ | „ | 8 „ |
| „ | 1st Dec. | „ | to 15th Dec. | „ | „ | 6 | „ | „ | „ 5 „ |
| „ | 16th | „ | „ to 31st | „ | „ | „ | 4 | „ | „ 7 „ |
| „ | 1st Jan. 1883 | to 15th Jan. 1883 | | „ | „ | 14 | „ | „ | „ 4 „ |
| | | | | | | 4,712 lakhs. | | | 3,941 lakhs. |
| | | | | | | 3,941 „ | | | |
| | | | | Balance against India | | 771 lakhs. | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, the 17th January 1883.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ending 31st December 1882.

| LIABILITIES. | ₹ | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 35,11,746 | 4 | 4 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 83,52,672 10 4) | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 1,62,17,399 4 1) | 2,45,70,071 | 14 | 5 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 2,37,93,991 | 3 | 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 3,68,835 | 10 | 1 |
| Sundries | 15,25,984 | 7 | 1 |
| RUPEES | 7,37,70,629 | 7 | 2 |

| ASSETS. | ₹ | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 85,25,449 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | 44,60,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 49,23,923 | 5 | 11 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | 86,40,163 | 6 | 6 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,21,39,235 | 12 | 3 |
| Balances with other Banks | 5,55,817 | 7 | 6 |
| Bullion | 8,38,657 | 12 | 0 |
| Dead Stock | 11,83,713 | 14 | 9 |
| Stamps | 6,667 | 1 | 0 |
| Sundries | 6,66,808 | 13 | 10 |
| | 5,22,40,736 | 9 | 9 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 83,62,108 10 8) | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,31,67,784 2 9) | 2,15,29,892 | 13 | 5 |
| RUPEES | 7,37,70,629 | 7 | 2 |

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 18th January 1883*

J GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secy. & Treasurer*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th January 1883.

| LIABILITIES | ₹ | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 35,11,746 | 4 | 4 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 79,60,546 14 7) | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 1,48,84,356 13 10) | 2,28,44,903 | 12 | 5 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 2,56,76,771 | 11 | 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 8,25,084 | 11 | 5 |
| Sundries | 8,01,089 | 12 | 6 |
| RUPEES | 7,36,59,596 | 3 | 10 |

| ASSETS. | ₹ | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 93,66,720 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | 44,11,230 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 54,73,536 | 1 | 2 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | 80,06,769 | 2 | 10 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,19,95,188 | 13 | 4 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,58,812 | 3 | 4 |
| Bullion | 8,38,491 | 6 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | 11,84,013 | 9 | 9 |
| Stamps | 6,522 | 14 | 0 |
| Sundries | 6,60,426 | 1 | 5 |
| | 5,24,04,710 | 12 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 81,95,387 14 8) | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,30,59,497 8 8) | 2,12,54,885 | 7 | 4 |
| RUPEES | 7,36,59,596 | 3 | 10 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 19th January 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

### PROCLAMATION.

*Bangalore, the 11th January 1883.*

The lands specified in the undermentioned Schedule having been sold by public auction under Regulation III of 1880, being an Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared, under Section 39 of the said Regulation, that all the rights and property of the former land-holders in the said lands are lawfully transferred to the purchasers named in the said Schedule :—

SCHEDULE

| Name of former holder. | Name of Estate. | Situation of the land and description of buildings, if any. | | | | Extent | | Name of purchaser. | Date of purchase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Taluk. | Nad. | Village. | Buildings, if any. | Survey No. | Acres. | | |
| Mus. Mahomed Husen Saib. | Madama Kolli. | Mercara | Mercara Halerinad | Karunungeri. | None | 35 | 32 33 | Kunsetti Nanjappa. | 17th July 1882. |
| Mus. Shek Farid. | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 1720 | 3·82 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Mus. Chabunnah. | Mona Kalmuri. | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 3679 | 0·29 | Halagayana Annaya. | Ditto. |
| Iyanudiyana Medappa. | Balangadu | Ditto | Ditto | Megutalu | Ditto | 2457 | 4·54 | Bat Kali Meer Saib. | Ditto. |

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*The 13th December 1882.*

W. HILL,
*Commissioner.*

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major*,
*Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.*

## HIGH COURT—Original Side.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 12th January 1883.*

Mr. F. J. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained twelve months' leave of absence, with effect from the 15th instant, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, under Section 7 of Act XVII of 1864, appointed Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson on leave, or until further orders; the duties of Official Trustee to be performed by Mr. Miller in addition to his own duties as Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 15th January 1883.*

**No. 323.**—Mr. J. F. Macarthy, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted, with reference to Notification No. 276, dated 4th May 1882, an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for six months, under the provisions of Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*,
*Surveyor General of India.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 10th January 1883.*

**No. 85** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 18 G., dated 4th January 1883, Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., assumed charge of his duties as Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, on the forenoon of the 29th December 1882.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 10th January 1883.*

**No. 24.**—It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January 1884, approved and branded mares only will be served by Government stallions in the Ajmir-Merwara District.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

**Presidency & Oudh Command.**

*Lucknow, the 11th January 1883.*

**No. 2.**—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 66, dated the 16th December 1882, Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been posted to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1883.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**Buildings and Roads Branch.**

*Allahabad, the 8th January 1883.*

### KUMAUN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

The Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Rámgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the Works and Apparatus for the manufacture of Steel or Iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 16th day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 401, Private John Ballard.
Age,—21 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, florid; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—12th January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—20th July 1882.
At what Place Enlisted,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Pauls, Bedford.
Marks,—Small tattoo-mark on middle finger of left hand.
Trade,—Gardener (Seaman).
Coat or Jacket,—Regimental.
Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental.
REMARKS,—Rather round-shouldered and walks slovenly.
Under 6 months' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Durham Light Infantry, dated at Meerut, this 12th day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1159, Lance-Corporal Samuel Harrison.
Age,—24 years.
Size,—5 feet 10½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—8th January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Meerut.
Date of Enlistment,—17th April 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—Hartlepool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Penzance, Cornwall.
Marks,—Red tattooed lion on right shoulder and crucifixion on breast.
Trade,—Sailor.
Coat or Jacket,— Serge. } Uniform, 1st Battalion, Durham L. I.
Waistcoat,—*Nil.* } Uniform, 1st Battalion, Durham L. I.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... Serge. } Uniform, 1st Battalion, Durham L. I.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

A. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Comdg. 1st Battn., Durham L. I.*

## PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOPS, MADRAS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Madras, the 25th October 1882.*

The Government propose to sell or let the whole of the workshop land, buildings, machinery, and plant; and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, *Lieut., R.E.,*
*Genl. Supdt., P. W. Workshops.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1883. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Jan. 8 | ... | ... | 3,639 | 4,635 | 49,58,021 | 20,05,686 |
| „ 9 | ... | ... | ... | 4,635 | 49,58,021 | 20,05,686 |
| „ 10 | ... | 26,460 | 2,403 | 2,080 | 49,60,477 | 19,81,091 |
| „ 11 | ... | 28,473 | ... | 2,080 | 49,60,477 | 19,54,077 |
| „ 12 | 2,093 | 28,432 | 1,932 | 2,200 | 49,62,451 | 19,29,079 |
| „ 13 | | 26,524 | ... | 2,200 | 49,30,451 | 19,02,013 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 15th January 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

## Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | | R | |
| W4 | M 57—67068 | 50 | Magan Mahasookh, Godhra. |
| | „ —28541 | 50 | |
| | „ —56253 | 50 | |
| | „ —56751 | 50 | |
| | „ —58707 | 50 | |
| | „ —13064 | 50 | |
| | „ —47238 | 50 | |

BOMBAY,
*The 16th January 1883.*

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Accott. Genl., Paper Currency Department, for Commissioner of Issue.*

## Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | |
| 228 | P 10—84970 | 100 | Babu Protool Kristo Ghose. |
| 229 | P 9 37372 | 50 | Hookum Chund Soorj Mull. |
| 231 | P 42—85074 | 100 | The Offg. Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta. |
| 232 | P 42—76494 | 100 | Babu Brojendra Nath Sarkar. |
| | „ —76391 | 100 | |
| | „ —79558 | 100 | |
| | „ —87872 | 100 | |
| 233 | P 9—38579 | 50 | Kazi Abdur Rahid. |
| | „ —38580 | 50 | |
| | „ —38583 | 50 | |
| 234 | P 12- 96740 | 1,000 | Nawab Syed Bhadoor Shah. |
| 235 | P 47—05953 | 1,000 | Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. |

CALCUTTA,
*The 19th January 1883*

J. TAYLOR,
*Asst Comptr. Genl, in charge Paper Currency.*

## Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|
| | R | |
| J 10—74116 | 100 | Abbas Husain Sahib, Inspector of Police, F. Division, Madras, for Appava Naicken, Indigo Merchant, South Arcot. |
| J 10—75210 | 100 | Apobala Reddi, Rajupett, North Arcot. |

CALICUT,
*The 5th January 1883.*

*Depy Collr, in charge of Paper Currency*

## Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | |
| 35 | B 65—53980 | 50 | S. Sabapathi Chetty, Peria Voothandi Street, Door No. 11, near Kothval Bazar, Madras. |
| 36 | B 71—42124 | 100 | G. Krishniah, Cashier, Executive Engineer's Office, South Arcot Division. |
| 37 | B 71—69120 | 100 | Chinnasawmi Chetti of Chinna Salem, Kullakurchi Taluk, South Arcot District. |
| | „ —71879 | 100 | |
| | „ —87367 | 100 | |

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
*The 8th January 1883.*

H. S. GROVES,
*Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.*

# POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th January 1883.*

Band, Mrs.
Carpenter, Mary.
Fraser, Alex. G.
Hamilton, Robt. Drummond
Kerosie & Co., J.
Le Fancheur, Ch.
Miller, H.
Porter, John.
Pyne, F. H.
Robinson, T.
Rodrigues, C. A.
Stocker, Major R. A.
Thorpe, Miss.
Tiemsath, Carl.
Wheal, J.
Wilson, Ch.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

A. W.
Albertini, Leandro D.
Archdeacon, J.
Bailey, J. R.
Bankes, Ralph.
Brehan, Mrs
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Bose, P. N.
Burdon, J. R
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Campbell, Messrs.
Canty, P. F.
Chalk, W. H.
Clark, Geo. R
Cole, Rev J. C.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Dunn, Captain R. G.
Fraser, W. A.
Foote, R. B.
Fordyce, A. D.
Fraser, William.
Frizani, A. G.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Goldsmith, A.
Girard, Louis.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Graf, F. A.
Gray, Alex.
Gridley, Captn. W.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hough, A.
Hughes, R. J.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Jordan, Rudolf.
Laug, Jas.
Lodge, T. S.
Lennard, H. A. H.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Mackay, Joseph.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
Macpulyre, A.
McEwan, R.
Morrice, F. L. H.
Murchison, K.
Murray, Captain H. B.
Murphy, J.
Niblock, William.
Norman, Major.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robt.
Purcell, Miss N.
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Ryder, H.
Sandison, W. G.
Sheldrake, Miss.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
T W. B.
Thompson, Alured H.
Thompson, W. W.
Turner, Oswald.
Tyner, A.
Vetch, Major.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Miss.
Wilson, Dr. G A.
Young, J., Captain.

*Registered Letters.*

Caldwell, Mrs.
Donaldson, A.
Moore, R.
Scott, G. W.
Sutherland, A.
Wilson, T, C

*The 19th January 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date. | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883 | |
| Persian Gulf | 27th Jan. | From Bombay |
| Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports | 26th „ | Str. *Chindwara.* |
| Madras and Ceylon | 28th „ | P & O. str. *Teheran.* |
| Colombo, Penag, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama | 23rd „ | From Bombay. |
| Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay | 23rd „ | From Bombay.* |
| Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets | 22nd „ | From Bombay. |
| Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits | 25th „ | Str. *Baghdad.*† |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon | 25th „ | Str. *Madras.* |
| Colombo and Australian Colonies | 24th „ | From Bombay. |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England can be forwarded.
† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.
*N.B*—The letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*


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يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليني سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سولة روپيه آٹهه آنه'

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارة آنه

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|---|---|---|---|
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

#### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

RESULT OF VOTES

*On the proposal submitted in Circular No. 5, dated 7th October 1882.*

| Subject. | Yes. | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Whether the present rule 40 may be amended as proposed. | 1,105<br>Modified 17 | 26 |
| | 1,122 | |

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

FUND OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
*The 8th January 1883.*

#### BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Samuel Gilbert Jones, George Peter Glendinning, and Louis Andrews, hold Powers of Attorney for the general management of the business in Burmah, and that Mr. John Connell has been appointed Agent in Maulmain.

J. A. BRYCE,
*Managing Director.*

RANGOON,
*The 1st January 1883.*

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost**

The Government Promissory Note, No. 153252 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for ₹1,500, standing in the name of Baboo Poornochunder Ghose, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

WATKINS & WATKINS,
*Solicitors for Baboo Poornochunder Ghose.*

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## PART IV.

### Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. I OF 1883.

### THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT, 1883.

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PREAMBLE.

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   Local extent.
   Commencement.
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*Formation of Local Administrative Areas.*

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*Constitution of Local Administrative Bodies.*

4. Establishment of local boards for groups and of district councils for districts.
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6. Constitution of district council.
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43. New section to follow section 7 of Act XVII of 1878.
44. Amendment of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

---

*An Act to make better provision for local self-government in the Central Provinces.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS provision has been made by the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, for the appointment of mukaddams for the several villages in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

XVIII of 1881.

Whereas provision has been made in the settlement-records of the districts in those territories for the levy of rates for the maintenance of roads, schools and the district post, and it is proposed that the Government shall, from time to time, assign certain sums, or the income accruing from certain sources, for expenditure on objects tending to promote the welfare and improvement of the inhabitants of each of those districts;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

Local extent.

It shall extend only to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

"Assistant Commissioner" includes an Extra Assistant Commissioner in any district where there is no Assistant Commissioner:

"Financial year" means the year commencing on the first day of April:

"Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement of that land, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881; and

XVIII 1881.

"Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village appointed under that Act.

*Formation of Local Administrative Areas.*

Aggregation of villages in circles and groups for purposes of local self-government.

3. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner shall, by order in writing, for the purposes of the local self-government of each district, aggregate the several villages thereof in circles and the circles in groups.

(*2*) There shall be excluded from the circles and groups formed under this section such portions of the district as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a town having a municipal committee.

(*3*) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

*Constitution of Local Administrative Bodies.*

Establishment of local boards for groups and of district councils for districts.

4. There shall be established for each group of circles a local board having authority over that group, and for each district a district council having authority over the entire district, except such portions thereof as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a town having a municipal committee.

Constitution of local board.

5. The local board for a group of circles shall consist of—

(*a*) representative members, one or more for each circle, being the mukaddam or mukaddams of a village or villages within that circle;

(*b*) representatives, one or more, of mercantile classes or professions, resident within the area comprised in the group, and elected by, or appointed on behalf of, those classes or professions; and

(*c*) such person or persons, if any, not exceeding in number one-third of the board, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint.

Constitution of district council.

6. The district council of a district shall consist of—

(*a*) representatives of groups of circles within the district, one or more for each group, being a member or members of, and elected by, the local board for that group;

(*b*) representatives, one or more, of mercantile classes or professions, resident within the district, and elected by, or appointed on behalf of, those classes or professions; and

(*c*) such person or persons, if any, not exceeding in number one-third of the council, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint.

Power to set aside election or remove member in case of conviction of offence.

7. (*1*) If a person convicted by a criminal Court of an offence the commission of which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner shows him to be unfit to be a member of a local board or district council is elected as such member, the Chief Commissioner may declare his election void.

(*2*) If a member of such a board or council is so convicted of any such offence, the Chief Commissioner may declare his office to be vacant.

Incorporation of district council.

8. Every district council shall be a body corporate by the name of the district council of its district,

shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any moveable property, and, with the previous approval in writing of the Deputy Commissioner, any immoveable property, held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

*Duties of District Councils and Local Boards.*

Matters to be administered by board and council.

**9.** The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing make, be under the control and administration of the district council and of the local boards within the areas subject respectively to their authority :—

(*a*) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication :

(*b*) The management, maintenance and visiting of schools hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, saráís and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions :

(*c*) The construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, the supply of water from them and from other sources, and the preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes :

(*d*) The planting and preservation of trees on public ground :

(*e*) The establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity :

(*f*) The establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in operation, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the District under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (*a*) of section eighteen, of that Act :

1 of 1871.

(*g*) The management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to their charge under section 7 A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act :

XVII of 1878.

(*h*) Any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public, and

(*i*) The maintenance of any building, or other property, vested under this Act in the district council.

*Relations of Local Boards to District Councils.*

Duties of local board.

**10.** (*1*) A local board as the agent of, and subject to the control of, the district council, shall, within the area subject to its authority, have the control and administration of, and be responsible for, all the matters specified in section nine except such of those matters as the district council may think fit to take under its direct control and administration, and such as the Chief Commissioner may have excepted by order under section nine.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of the district council to enforce the responsibility imposed on a local board by sub-section (1).

Reports, estimates and accounts to be submitted by board to council.

**11.** Every local board shall submit annually to the district council of its district, on or before such date as the council may appoint in this behalf, a statement of the requirements, and an estimate of the probable expenditure, of the board for the coming financial year, and a report of its proceedings, and an account of its receipts and expenditure for the past financial year, and shall also submit to the council such other reports, if any, as the council may, from time to time, require.

Limits on expenditure of local board.

**12.** A local board shall not incur expenses or undertake liabilities, to any amount exceeding the limit imposed by the district council of its district.

Power for council to reverse or vary resolution of board.

**13.** A district council may, by a majority of two-thirds of its whole number, reverse or vary any resolution of a local board for an area within its district.

Power for council to provide for performance of duty in default of board.

**14.** (*1*) If the local board makes default in the performance of any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the district council may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of the duty.

(*2*) If the duty is not performed within that period, the council may appoint some person to perform it, and may provide for the expenses of, and incidental to, its performance out of the funds appropriated to or for the purposes of the local board.

Power to declare local boards independent.

**15.** (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any local board established under this Act to be an independent board, and may in like manner cancel such notification.

(*2*) A local board so declared shall, while the notification is in force, so far as may be, have within the area subject to its authority, the powers, and perform the duties, of a district council under this Act, and shall cease to be the agent of, and under the control of, the district council.

*School Committees.*

Appointment of school committees.

**16.** (*1*) Every district council, and every local board as the agent of, and subject to the control of, its District Council, may from time to time appoint school committees for the several schools under its control and administration, and shall as far as may be practicable conduct the management of any school for which such a committee has been appointed through that committee.

(2) All school committees existing within the area subject to the authority of any district council or local board at the time that council or board comes into existence shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

*Joint Committees.*

Joint committee of two or more local boards.

**17.** (1) A local board may, from time to time, concur with any other local board or boards for an area or areas in the same district, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the local boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

(2) If any dispute arises between two or more local boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the district council of their district shall be final.

Joint committee of two or more district councils.

**18.** (1) A district council may, from time to time, concur with any other district council or district councils in appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in respect of which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by any or either of the district councils, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

(2) If any dispute arises between two or more district councils acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner, if the councils are in the same division, or, if they are not in the same division, of the Chief Commissioner, shall be final.

*Conduct of Business.*

Chairman.

**19.** (1) Every district council and local board shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be chairman for one financial year at all meetings at which he is present.

(2) If the chairman so elected dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the council or board shall elect another of its members to be chairman for the period during which the person so dying, resigning or becoming incapable would have been entitled to continue in office, and no longer.

(3) An election under the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be valid until it is approved, in the case of the chairman of a local board, by the Commissioner of the division, and, in the case of the chairman of a district council, by the Chief Commissioner.

(4) If when any meeting is held the office of chairman is vacant or the chairman is absent from the meeting, the members present shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereat.

Regulations as to meetings and proceedings.

**20.** (1) Every district council and local board may, from time to time, make regulations as to the time and place of its meetings, the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the appointment, powers and proceedings of committees:

(2) Provided that every regulation made under this section must be consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act.

*Officers and Servants.*

Employment of officers and servants.

**21.** (1) Every district council may employ such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and may assign to them such pay, leave allowances, gratuities and pensions as it thinks fit.

(2) A local board may employ such officers and servants, and may assign to them such pay, leave allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the district council of its district thinks requisite and sufficient.

(3) In the case of an officer lent by the Government, the council or board may contribute to any leave allowance, gratuity, or pension, which he may become entitled to in accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

(4) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner,

(a) the number of persons employed by a council or board under this section, or the pay, allowances, gratuities or pensions assigned by the council or board to those persons, or to any particular person, is or are excessive, or

(b) any such person is unfit for his employment,

the council or board shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number or remuneration, or, as the case may be, dismiss the unfit person.

*Vesting of Property.*

Power to vest property in district council.

**22.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the Central Provinces, shall vest in any district council; and thereupon that property shall vest in that council for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

*Finance.*

Constitution, custody and application of district fund.

**23.** (1) There shall be formed for each district a fund to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) the net proceeds (after deducting the expenses of collection) of all rates levied in accordance with settlement-records in that district for the maintenance of roads or schools;

(*d*) such portion (if any) of the surplus of the rates so levied for the maintenance of the district post as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time assign in this behalf;

(*e*) the surplus accruing in that district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; I of 1871.

(*d*) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund of that district under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act; XVII of 1878.

(*e*) all sums assigned, from time to time, by the Chief Commissioner for expenditure on local works in that district, under section five of the Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878, section seventeen of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, or any enactment amending either of those Acts; I of 1878. XVII of 1878.

(*f*) all such rents and profits accruing from nazul property in that district as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct to be paid to the district council;

(*g*) all sums contributed to the fund by the Government, local bodies, or private persons; and

(*h*) all sums received by the district council in the execution of this Act.

(2) The district fund shall be vested in the district council, and the balance standing to the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

(3) The district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections nine and twenty-one, within the area subject to the authority of the district council, and, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, outside of that area, and also to the following purposes:—

(*a*) the payment of school inspectors and normal school teachers appointed and controlled by the Government and employed in the district, and the provision of scholarships and prizes for schools in the district;

(*b*) the payment of subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district; and

(*c*) the expenses attending the audit of the accounts of the district council and of the local boards within the district.

**Provided that the amount expended from the district fund in any financial year on primary education shall not be less than the estimated net proceeds for that year of the rates levied in the district in accordance with the settlement-records for the maintenance of schools.**

(4) When a local board has been declared independent under section fifteen, such portion of the district fund as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time fix in this behalf shall, during its independence, be annually set apart and placed at its disposal, and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as a separate district fund.

Annual estimates of income and expenditure.

**24.** (1) Every district council shall appoint a finance committee consisting of not less than three of its number.

(2) Every district council shall, on or before the prescribed day in each year, hold a meeting at which the finance committee shall submit to the council, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, an estimate of the income and expenditure of the council for the next financial year.

(3) The district council shall consider the estimate, and may provisionally approve of it with or without modification.

(4) The district council shall, on or before the prescribed day, cause a copy of the estimate as provisionally approved by it to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

(5) The Deputy Commissioner may object to the estimate on the ground that any expenditure on salaries, works or otherwise, proposed therein, appears to him to be unnecessary or excessive, or that any particular contained therein appears to him to be erroneous, defective or improper.

(6) If the Deputy Commissioner so objects, he shall signify his objections in writing to the district council; if he does not so object, he shall signify his approval in like manner.

(7) When the Deputy Commissioner signifies, under sub-section (6), objections to an estimate, the district council shall consider his objections, and either modify the estimate so as to remove them, or refer the estimate with the statement of objections, through the Deputy Commissioner, to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall signify to the district council his approval of the estimate, with or without such modifications as may be needed to remove the objections wholly or in part as he thinks fit.

(8) When the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner has signified his approval of an estimate, or the district council has modified an estimate so as to remove the Deputy Commissioner's objections, no expenditure which is not provided for in the estimate as approved or modified shall be incurred during the year to which the estimate relates without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(9) "Prescribed day," for the purposes of sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of this section, means such day as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe for the purposes of that sub-section.

(10) When the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the district council, the Commissioner shall

take the place of the Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of this section, and the reference under sub-section (7) shall be to the Chief Commissioner.

Annual accounts and audit.

**25.** Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every district council shall be made up to the last day of every financial year, in such form as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, prescribes, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be after the end of each financial year by such persons as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Inspection of estimates and accounts.

**26.** The district council shall cause a copy of every estimate provisionally or finally approved under section twenty-four, and of every account made up under section twenty-five, to be kept at its office; and any person may at all reasonable times inspect any such estimate or account.

Publication of abstract of accounts.

**27.** An abstract of every annual account of a district council, showing the income of the district fund under each head of receipts, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work, and the balance, if any, of the fund remaining unspent, shall be prepared by the district council in such form as the Chief Commissioner from time to time prescribes, and published annually in the English and Vernacular official Gazettes.

*Control.*

Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.

**28.** (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner of a district shall have power to supervise the proceedings of the district council, and of every local board, joint committee, or school committee in the district, and in exercise of that power may (among other things)—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by the council, board or committee, or any work in progress under its direction;

(*b*) call for and inspect any document which may be for the purposes of this Act in the possession or under the control of the council, board or committee; and

(*c*) require the council, board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts and reports as he thinks fit.

(*2*) Where a joint committee is appointed by the district councils of several districts, the Deputy Commissioner of any of those districts may exercise a like power in respect of the proceedings of that committee; but if any difference arises between two or more Deputy Commissioners acting under this sub-section, it shall be referred, when the districts are in the same division, to the Commissioner, and, when the districts are not in the same division, to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(*3*) The power given under this section to a Deputy Commissioner in respect of a local board or school committee may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be delegated by him to a subordinate not below the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(*4*) When the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the district council, the powers given to him under this section shall, in respect of that council, vest in the Commissioner.

Power to suspend execution of orders, &c.

**29.** (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the execution of any order or resolution of a district council, local board, joint committee, or school committee, or the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof within his district.

(*2*) When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section he shall forthwith forward to the Commissioner a copy of the order, with a statement of the reasons for making it; and it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to rescind the order, or to direct that it continue in force, with or without modification, permanently, or for such period as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The Commissioner shall forthwith submit to the Chief Commissioner a report of every case occurring under this section, and the Chief Commissioner may rescind or modify any order made therein, and make in respect thereof any other order which the Commissioner could have made in respect of the same.

Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.

**30.** (*1*) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district council or local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the district council.

(*2*) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

Power to provide for performance of duties in default of district council.

**31.** (*1*) When the Chief Commissioner is informed, on complaint made or otherwise, that a district council has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the Chief Commissioner, if satisfied after due inquiry that the district council has been guilty of the alleged default, may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(*2*) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the district council.

(*3*) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Chief Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

Power to supersede council or board in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

**32.** (*1*) If a district council or local board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare the council or board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(*2*) When a district council or local board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:

(*a*) All members of the council or board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(*b*) All powers and duties of the council or board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner from time to time appoints in that behalf;

(*c*) Where a council is superseded, all property vested in it shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(*3*) On the expiration of the period of suspension specified in the order, the council or board shall be re-established by appointment or election, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Powers of Commissioner.

**33.** In all matters connected with this Act, the Commissioner shall have and exercise the same authority and control over the Deputy Commissioners subordinate to him, as he has and exercises over them in the general and revenue administration.

*Rules.*

Power of Chief Commissioner to make rules as to district councils, local boards and school committees.

**34.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with reference (if necessary) to the varying circumstances of different local areas—

(*a*) as to the qualifications, mode and time of election or appointment, term of office, and remuneration and allowances (if any) of members of district councils and local boards and as to the filling of casual vacancies in such councils and boards, and as to the number of the representative members for each circle or group of circles, and as to the number of the representatives of the mercantile classes or professions, to be elected or appointed to each local board or district council;

(*b*) as to the appointment, powers and duties of school committees, the term of office of members of such committees and the mode of removing them;

(*c*) as to the conduct of proceedings of district councils, local boards and school committees, including the fixing of a quorum, the giving of the casting vote in cases of equal division, the minimum number of meetings to be held and the maximum interval between successive meetings, the formation of committees other than school committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;

(*d*) as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district councils, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;

(*e*) as to the appointment and payment of auditors of the accounts of district councils and local boards;

(*f*) as to the apportionment of the district fund between the general purposes of the district and the purposes of particular parts of the district, and the appropriation of funds raised in a particular area to the purposes of that area; and

(*g*) generally, for the guidance of district councils, local boards, school committees and Government officers, in all matters connected with the administration of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

Procedure for making rules under section 34.

**35.** The Chief Commissioner shall, before making any rules under section thirty-four, publish in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

*Exceptional Provision.*

**36.** If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, such that any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, he may, by order in writing, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a subsequent order of the Chief Commissioner.

Power under special circumstances to except districts from operation of Act.

*Supplemental Provisions.*

**37.** Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, on the request of the district council, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district council of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district council.

Acquisition of land.

X of 1870.

**38.** If any member, officer or servant of a district council, local board, or joint committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that council, board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168.

Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with council, board or committee.

XLV of 1860.

**39.** (*1*) All rules and orders made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette both in English and in such native languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Publication of rules and orders.

(*2*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made by the Chief Commissioner under section thirty-four shall be conclusive evidence that it has been made as required by section thirty-five.

**40.** The several district councils and local boards under this Act shall come into existence at such time as the Chief Commissioner, by order, appoints in that behalf.

Time for councils and boards coming into existence.

*Rates payable under Settlement-record.*

**41.** (*1*) All rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post, for the payment of which provision has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been legally imposed, and shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land in respect of which they are payable.

Confirmation and recovery of existing rates and accounts of same.

(*2*) An account of the gross receipts and of the charges (if any) of collection of all such rates in each district shall be kept by the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and shall be annually rendered by him to the district council of that district.

**42.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Powers of Chief Commissioner with respect to rates.

(*a*) prescribe in what instalments, and at what times, the rates referred to in section forty-one shall be payable, and make rules for their collection by village-officers or others; and

(*b*) exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any such rate, and vary or cancel any such exemption.

*Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.*

**43.** After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

New section to follow section 7 of Act XVII of 1878.

XVII of 1878.

"7A. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district council or local board in any district in those provinces, be managed by that council or board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district;

In Central Provinces management may be vested in district council or local board;

and proceeds paid into district fund.

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

**44.** In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven," where they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

Amendment of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

### No. 1 OF 1883.

*A Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I of 1876.

1. Act XII of 1877 (*an Act to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876*) is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XII of 1877

2. To section 4 of the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to Act VI of 1876, section 4.

"and also in or towards the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from the Government by the manager under this Act".

3. (*1*) In section 12 of that Act, for the first clause the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 12 of same Act.

"When all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule referred to in section eleven, and the amount of any loan received from the Government under section eighteen, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged", and

(*2*) in the second clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

4. (*1*) In section 18 of that Act, after the words "as may appear expedient" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 18 of same Act.

"or by borrowing money from the Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the Local Government", and

(*2*) in the last clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, omits to provide for the recovery by the manager, under the scheme for the management of the estate, of a loan made by the Government for the payment of the debts. It consequently would be open to the proprietor, when the scheduled debts had been paid off, to demand, under section 12 of the Act, the release of the estate, although any such loan made by the Government had not been repaid.

2. No such loan has as yet been made by the Government, but as it is possible that such loans may be made, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to secure the detention of the estate under management until the amount of any such loan that may have been made has been paid off with interest. This is provided for by certain amendments made, in sections 4, 12 and 18 of the Act, by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the present Bill.

3. The second sub-section of section 4 of the Bill merely supplies an omission, apparently the result of an oversight, in the amending Act XII of 1877.

Under section 12 of the principal Act, as it originally stood, six months from the publication of the order of management was the period within which the Commissioner was permitted to abandon the management, and as difficulties might arise if the management was abandoned after the manager had exercised his power of mortgaging, the last clause of section 18 provided that the power to mortgage should not be exercisable until after the expiration of the same period. The amending Act of 1877 altered the period fixed by section 12 to twelve months, but left that fixed by section 18 unchanged. The amendment now proposed makes the period in section 18 the same as that in section 12, namely, twelve months.

4. It is proposed, as a matter of convenience, to repeal the amending Act of 1877 and incorporate its single provision in the new one.

*The 22nd December, 1882.*

S. C. BAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 12th January, 1883 :—

## No. 2 OF 1883.

# THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES BILL, 1883.

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*A Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of Explosives.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

**1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Explosives Act, 1883.

Local extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 97.]

Saving for manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation by Government

**2.** Save as provided in section sixty-one, nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation of any explosive by order of the Government, or by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act or as keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

XX of 1869.

Saving of Indian Arms Act, 1878.

**3.** Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

XI of 1878.

Commencement.

**4.** (*1*) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints.

(*2*) But any notification, order or rule, and any appointment to an office or grant of authority, may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

Repeal of enactments.

**5.** On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the Acts mentioned in the first column of the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Limitation of application of Madras and Bombay Municipal Acts.

**6.** Nothing in section 322 of Madras Act V of 1878, or in section 225 of Bombay Act III of 1872, shall be deemed to apply to an explosive.

Definitions.

**7.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "explosive"—

38 Vic., c. 17, s.]

(*a*) means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those above-mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(*b*) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 105.]

(*2*) "manufacture" includes the process of dividing into its component parts, or otherwise breaking up or unmaking, any explosive, or making fit for use any damaged explosive, and the process of re-making, altering or repairing any explosive:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(*3*) "occupier" includes any number of persons and a body corporate, and, in the case of any manufacture or trade, includes any person carrying on that manufacture or trade:

[*ib.*]

(*4*) "master" includes every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being command or charge of a ship; and, in reference to any boat belonging to a ship, means the master of the ship; and, in reference to any other boat, includes every person having for the time being command or charge of that boat:

[New.]

(*5*) "factory" means a place licensed under this Act for the manufacture of an explosive:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(*6*) "magazine" means a place licensed under this Act for the keeping of an explosive, and includes any ship or other vessel licensed for that purpose:

[New.]

(*7*) "registered place" means a place registered under this Act for keeping an explosive:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(*8*) "warehouseman" includes all persons owning or managing any warehouse, store, wharf or other place in which goods are deposited:

[*ib.*]

(*9*) "carrier" includes all persons carrying goods or passengers for hire by land or water:

[New]

(*10*) "port" means any port, or any part of a navigable river or channel, in which the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is for the time being in force:

XII of 1875.

[Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3.]

(*11*) "railway" means any railway, whether it is used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods or not, and includes—

(*a*) a railway under construction;

(*b*) all lands within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under section 52 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879;

IV of 1879.

(*c*) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;

(*d*) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway; and

(*e*) all vessels and rafts used for the purpose of carrying on the traffic of a railway:

[Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3.]

(*12*) "railway-administration" means, in the case of a railway worked by Government or a

Native State, the manager of the railway, and, in the case of a railway worked by a company or private individual, the company or individual:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (13) "wharf" includes any quay, landing-place, siding or other place at which goods are landed, loaded or unloaded:

[ib.] (14) "carriage" includes any carriage, waggon, cart, truck, vehicle or other means of conveying goods or passengers by land, in whatever manner the same may be propelled:

[ib.] (15) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in sea-navigation, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[ib.] (16) "boat" means every vessel, not a ship as above defined, which is used in navigation in any inland water or any port, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[New.] (17) "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

Cf. Act VIII of 1881, s. 3.]

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (18) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by notification of the Governor General in Council:

[ib.] (19) the expression "safety-cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges:

[New.] (20) "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, a Magistrate of the first class, and includes also any Magistrate whom the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification, appoint to discharge in any local area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act.

## CHAPTER II.

### GENERAL LAW AS TO MANUFACTURE AND KEEPING OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.] **8.** The manufacture of an explosive shall not, nor shall any process of that manufacture, be carried on except at a factory for that explosive:

Prohibition of manufacture of explosives except at factory.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply—

(a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(b) to the making of any part of an explosive where that part is not itself an explosive and no explosive is used in making it.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.] **9.** An explosive shall not be kept except—

Prohibition of keeping of explosives except in factory, magazine or registered place.

(a) in the factory in which it is manufactured, or

(b) in a magazine for that explosive, or

(c) in a place registered under this Act for keeping that explosive:

Provided that this section shall not apply—

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (4).] (a) to a person keeping for his private use, and not for sale, an explosive to an amount not exceeding in the same place the prescribed amount, or

(b) to the keeping of an explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the explosive is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance of explosives.

## CHAPTER III.

### FACTORIES, MAGAZINES AND REGISTERED PLACES.

*(A).—Licensing and Regulation of Factories.*

**10.** (1) The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as factories for the manufacture of explosives.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 6 to 10, & ss. 12, 13 & 26.]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of factories

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the authority by which licenses may be granted;

(b) the fees to be charged for licenses, and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(c) the manner in which applications for licenses are to be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications;

(d) the form in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, licenses are to be granted;

(e) the period for which licenses are to remain in force;

(f) the renewal of licenses and the fee to be paid for their renewal;

(g) the alteration of the terms of licenses by the grant of amending licenses, and the fee to be paid for an amending license;

(h) the devolution and determination of licenses;

(i) the situation, construction, materials and fittings of factories;

(j) the conditions on and subject to which the manufacture, or any process in, or work connected with, the manufacture, of an explosive is to be carried on in any factory;

(k) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept in a factory, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept;

(l) the manner of carrying out repairs in factories; and

(m) the restricting of the employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in factories or in certain parts thereof.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 46.]

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines and registered places making cartridges.

**11.** The occupier of a magazine or registered place shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine or place, he fills, for sale or otherwise, any cartridge for small arms with the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine or place is licensed or registered: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 47.]

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines adapting or preparing explosives for use in their own mines or quarries.

**12.** The occupier of a magazine shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine is licensed, for use exclusively in his mine or quarry, or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

*(B).—Licensing and Regulation of Magazines.*

[38 Vic., c 17, ss. 15 to 19 (relating to stores).]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of magazines.

**13.** (*1*). The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as magazines for the keeping of explosives.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters, provide for all or any of the matters for which rules under clauses (*a*) to (*i*), both inclusive, and clauses (*k*) to (*m*), both inclusive, of section ten may provide in the case of factories.

*(C).—Registration and Regulation of Registered Places.*

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 21 and 22.]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to registration and regulation of registered places.

**14.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules as to the registration and regulation of places for the keeping of explosives.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the manner in which places may be registered, the period for which registration is to be valid, and the manner in which registration may be renewed;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for registration and renewal of registration;

(*c*) the situation and nature of places which may be registered, the manner in which an explosive is to be kept in those places, and the maximum amount of an explosive which may be so kept; and

(*d*) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept together in the same registered place, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept.

*(D).—Supplemental Provisions.*

[38 Vic., c. 17 ss. 11 and 19.]

Duty of occupier to make special rules for regulation of workmen in his factory or magazine.

**15.** (*1*) Every occupier of a factory or magazine shall make special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about his factory or magazine, with a view to secure the observance therein of this Act and the rules under this Act, and the safety and proper discipline of those persons and the safety of the public.

(*2*) The occupier may, and, if required by the Local Government, shall, make rules, repealing, altering or adding to any special rules made under this section.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*4*) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and notified to the persons managing or employed in or about the factory or magazine in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

## CHAPTER IV.

### SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 30.]

Sale of explosives on highways or public places prohibited.

**16.** An explosive shall not be hawked, sold or exposed for sale on any highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public place.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 31.]

Sale of explosives to children prohibited.

**17.** An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of thirteen years.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 32 and s. 40 (8).]

Explosives to be sold in cases, closed and labelled.

**18.** Every explosive, exceeding in amount the prescribed amount, shall, when publicly sold or exposed for sale, be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and (except when the explosive is sold to any person employed by or on the property occupied by the vendor for immediate use in the service of the vendor or on that property) the outermost receptacle containing the explosive shall have affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the name of the explosive, with the addition of the word "explosive."

## CHAPTER V.

### CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., 17 s. 33.] c.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to packing of explosives.

**19.** The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the packing of explosives for conveyance, and may by those

rules provide for the nature of the packages, cases, bags, canisters or other receptacles in which an explosive is to be contained.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34.]

Power of Local Government to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in ports.

**20.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within any port.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say :—

[Sub-section 1. Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7 (*a*).]

(*a*) the notice to be given in the case of ships and boats having any explosive on board within the port ;

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 2.]

(*b*) the navigation and place of mooring of those ships and boats ;

[Sub-section 3.]

(*c*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive on board any such ship or boat, and of giving notice, by brands, labels or otherwise, of the nature of the package containing the explosive ;

[Sub-section 4.]

(*d*) the description, construction, fitting-up and licensing of the ships, boats or carriages to be used for the conveyance of an explosive, and the licensing and dress of the persons having charge thereof ;

[Sub-section 5.]

(*e*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or any articles or substances, or in passenger-ships, boats, trains or carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions ;

[Sub-section 6.]

(*f*) the prohibition, in cases where the loading or unloading of an explosive within the limits of the port appears to be specially dangerous to the public, of loading or unloading within those limits, and the fixing of the times and places at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time or in one ship, boat or carriage ;

[Sub-section 7.]

(*g*) the mode of, and the precautions to be observed in, conveying an explosive, and in the loading or unloading any ship, boat or carriage conveying an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during the conveyance, loading or unloading ;

[Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7, (*c*), ss. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32.]

(*h*) the fixing the cases in which an explosive is to be taken out of a ship for the purpose of being deposited, the places in which the explosive so taken out is to be deposited, the appointing of an officer to receive the explosive, and the manner in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, the explosive is to be deposited in and removed from those places

(*i*) the times at which lights or fires are to be allowed or not allowed on board the ships or boats having an explosive on board, or at which a Police-officer or other person authorized in this behalf by the conservator of the port is to be on board them ; [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 8.]

(*j*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules ; [Sub-section 9.]

(*k*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act both by the officers of the port and also by other persons when within the limits of the port ; and [Sub-section 10.]

(*l*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger. [Sub-section 11.]

Power on breach of rule to require ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be dealt with in conformity with rule

**21.** (*1*) In the event of any breach of a rule under section twenty, in the case of any ship, boat, carriage or explosive, whether there has or has not been any conviction for the breach, the conservator of the port or other officer named in the rules, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, may cause the ship, boat, carriage or explosive, at the expense of the owner thereof, to be removed to such place or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be in conformity with the rule.

(*2*) All expenses incurred in the removal may be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

Duty of railway-administration to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

**22.** (*1*) Every railway-administration shall make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway. [Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35.]

(*2*) The railway-administration may, and, if required by the Governor General in Council, shall, make rules repealing, altering or adding to any rules made under this section.

(*3*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say :—

(*a*) the notice to be given of the intention to send an explosive for conveyance on the railway ; [Sub section 1.]

(*b*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive for conveyance, and of giving notice by brand, labels or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the explosive ; [Sub-section 2.]

(*c*) the description and construction of carriages, ships or boats to be used in the conveyance of an explosive ; [Sub-section 3.]

(*d*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances or in passenger- [Sub-section 4.]

trains, carriages, ships or boats, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section 3.] (*e*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one carriage, ship or boat;

[Sub-section 3.] (*f*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages, ships or boats used in the conveyance of an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

[Sub-section 3.] (*g*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act by its servants and agents, and also by other persons when on the railway; and

[Sub-section 3.] (*h*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 7, s. 37] **23.** (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in any case in which rules made under section twenty or section twenty-two do not apply.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules for the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in certain cases.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub section 1.] (*a*) the description and construction of the carriages to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

[Sub-section 2.] (*b*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances, or in passenger-carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section 3.] (*c*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time and in one carriage;

[Sub-section 4.] (*d*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages used in that conveyance, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

[Sub-section 5.] (*e*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules; and

[Sub-section 6.] (*f*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

(*3*) For the purpose of any mode of conveyance which is not a conveyance by land, this section shall be construed as if ship and boat were included in the term "carriage".

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 34, 35 & 37.] **24.** The authority making any rule under section twenty, section twenty-two or section twenty-three may annex to any breach or attempt to commit a breach of the rule the following penalties, which may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first, second or other subsequent offence, that is to say:—a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which, or being in the carriage, ship or boat, or train of carriages, ships or boats, as the case may be, in respect of which, the breach of the rule has taken place.

Penalties which may be annexed to breach of rules under sections 20, 22 and 23

## CHAPTER VI.

### IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9).] **25.** Dynamite or gun-cotton or any explosive (other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks and any prescribed explosive) shall not be imported except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by that license.

Importation of certain explosives prohibited except under license.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*b*).] **26.** (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the grant of licenses required under section twenty-five.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to such importation.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the officers by whom, the form in which and the terms and conditions as to the composition and quality of the explosive, the unloading, landing, transhipment, delivery and conveyance thereof, and the protection of the public from danger, on and subject to which licenses may be granted;

(*b*) the period for which licenses are to continue in force and the persons for whom licenses are to be available; and

(*c*) the fees to be paid for licenses.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*c*).] **27.** The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive to which section twenty-five applies and the ship containing that explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are imposed by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

Powers of Customs officers.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SPECIALLY DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43: Cf. Act XI of 1878, s. 10.]

Power of Governor General in Council to prohibit the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale of specially dangerous explosives.

**28.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the rules under this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit, either altogether or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by that license, the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is expedient for the public safety to issue such a notification; and

(*b*) cancel any notification under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.]

(*2*) The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive with regard to which a notification has been issued under this section and the ship containing the explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article the importation of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

#### (*A*).—*Inspection.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 53: Cf. Act XV of 1881, s. 3.]

Appointment and duties of Government Inspectors.

**29.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and suspend or remove any person so appointed.

(*2*) The persons so appointed shall, within such local area as the Local Government may from time to time direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act and the rules under this Act on an Inspector.

(*3*) Every such Inspector (in this Act referred to as a Government Inspector) shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

XLV of 1860.

(*4*) The Local Government may make rules assigning and regulating the duties of Government Inspectors under this Act.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 55.]

Powers of Government Inspectors.

**30.** (*1*) A Government Inspector shall, within the local area for which he is appointed, make such examinations and enquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Act and the rules under this Act are complied with, and may for that purpose—

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any factory or magazine and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in the factory or magazine, and make enquiries as to the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act, and as to all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about the factory or magazine;

(*b*) enter, inspect and examine any registered place, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and

(*c*) require the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place which he is entitled under this section to enter, or any person employed by the occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by or under this Act or the rules under this Act, or of any substance therein which he believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

(*2*) The occupier of every factory, magazine or registered place referred to in this section, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the Inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 56.]

Notice by Government Inspector to remedy dangerous practice.

**31.** (*1*) If in any matter (not provided for by any express provision of this Act or of the rules under this Act) a Government Inspector finds that any factory or magazine, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith, is unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, the Inspector may require the occupier of the factory or magazine to remedy the same.

(*2*) Where the occupier objects to comply with a requisition under this section, he may, within one month from the date of the requisition, apply to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the factory or magazine is, for a decision in the matter; and the decision of the Magistrate shall be final.

(*3*) If the occupier does not apply to a Magistrate as provided by sub-section (2), he shall be bound to comply with the requisition of the Inspector.

(*4*) No person shall be precluded by any contract from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with a requisition or decision under this section, and no person shall be liable under any

contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing any such act if he gave notice of the contract to the Inspector at or before the time at which the Inspector made the requisition, or to the Magistrate before his decision was given.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 68 (b).]

Inspection in ports and of ships.

**32.** (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification, order any person acting as an Inspector or otherwise for the purpose of the Acts relating to merchant shipping for the time being in force to inquire into the observance of this Act or the rules under this Act in any port or in the case of any ship, and generally to act in that port and with respect to ships as a Government Inspector under this Act.

(*2*) Each person so ordered shall, while the order is in force, have for that purpose the same powers and authorities as he has under the Acts in pursuance of which he was originally appointed Inspector, and also the powers and authorities of a Government Inspector under this Act and the rules for the time being in force under it.

(*3*) The Local Government may revoke any order under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75.]

Inspection of wharf, carriage, ship or boat with explosives in transit.

**33.** Any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if he has reasonable cause to suppose an explosive to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance on or in the wharf, carriage, ship or boat of any carrier, or of the occupier of any factory or magazine or of the importer of any explosive, enter, inspect and examine at any time the wharf, carriage, ship or boat for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading and importation of an explosive are complied with, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the work or business of the carrier, occupier or importer.

(*B*).—*Accidents.*

38 Vic., c. 17, s. 63. M. Act IV of 1879, s. 6.]

Notice to be given of accidents.

**34.** Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat, either conveying an explosive, or on or from which an explosive is being loaded or unloaded,—

(*a*) any accident by explosion or by fire attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or

(*b*) any such accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, or

(*c*) any accident of any other description which may be prescribed in this behalf,

the occupier of the factory, magazine or registered place, or the master of the ship or boat, or the person in charge of the carriage, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 66.]

Inquiry into accidents.

**35.** (*1*) If in any such case an inquiry into the cause of the accident appears to the Magistrate to whom notice has been given under section thirty-four to be necessary, the Magistrate may either himself make the inquiry or direct a Government Inspector or a Magistrate subordinate to himself to make the inquiry.

(*2*) Any Magistrate or Government Inspector making an inquiry under this section shall, for the purposes of conducting the inquiry, have all the powers which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence under the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

(*C*).—*Power of Search.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73.] [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 14.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain other officers to search for explosives.

**36.** (*1*) Where any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reasonable cause to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive in any place (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship), or that any explosive is in that place in contravention of this Act or of the rules under this Act, or that the provisions of this Act or of those rules are not duly observed in that place, the Inspector or officer may, on producing, if demanded, in the case of an Inspector, a copy of the notification appointing him, and, in the case of any other officer, of the order authorizing him, enter at any time, and, if need be, by force, that place and every part thereof, and examine the place, and search for explosives therein, and take samples of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive therein, or of any substance reasonably supposed to be an explosive or an ingredient of an explosive which may be found therein.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 16.]

(*2*) All searches under this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 21: 38 Vic., c. 38, s. 73, last para.]

(*3*) When any officer other than a Government Inspector enters and searches as by this section provided, he shall within forty-eight hours make a full report of all the particulars of the entry and search to his immediate official superior.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35, paragraph 3.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain officers to stop, enter, inspect and examine carriages or boats in case of emergency.

**37.** (*1*) If any Government Inspector or any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, has reasonable cause to suppose that any offence against this Act or the rules under this Act is being committed in respect of any carriage (not being on a railway) or any boat conveying, loading or unloading any explosive, and that the case is one of emergency, and that delay will be likely to endanger life, he may stop and enter, inspect and examine the carriage or boat, and by detention or removal thereof or otherwise take such precautions as may be reasonably necessary for removing the danger, in like

manner as if the explosive were liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75, para. 4] (2) Every such officer shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same powers and be in the same position as if he were an officer authorized by the Local Government under section thirty-six to search for explosives.

*(D).—Power of Seizure and Detention.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74] Seizure and detention of explosives liable to forfeiture.

**38.** Where any Government Inspector, or any officer authorized as provided by section thirty-six, has reasonable cause to believe that any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance found by him is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, he may seize and detain the same until a Magistrate has determined whether the same is or is not liable to be forfeited.

38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74] Power of Local Government to make rules to regulate seizure and detention of explosives.

**39.** The Local Government may make rules to regulate the seizure and detention of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive or substance under section thirty-eight, and may by those rules empower the Government Inspector or officer seizing the explosive or ingredient or substance—

(*a*) to require the occupier of the place in which it was seized (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship) to detain it in that place or in any place under the control of the occupier; or

(*b*) to remove it in such manner and to such place as will in the opinion of the Government Inspector or officer least endanger the public safety, and there to detain it, or

(*c*) in any case which appears to the Government Inspector or officer to be urgent and fraught with serious public danger, to take a sample of it and cause the rest of it to be destroyed or otherwise rendered harmless.

Cl. (2). Proceedings before Magistrate to be commenced as soon as practicable.

**40** The proceedings before a Magistrate for determining whether an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance is or is not liable to forfeiture shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the seizure.

Cl. (3)] Power to seize receptacles.

**41.** The receptacles containing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may be seized, detained and removed in like manner as the contents thereof.

Cl. (4)] Power to use ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which explosives are seized.

**42.** The Government Inspector or officer seizing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may use for the purposes of the removal and detention thereof any ship, boat or carriage in which it was seized, and any tug, tender, engine, tackle, beasts and accoutrements belonging to, or drawing or provided for drawing, that ship, boat or carriage, and shall pay to the owner a reasonable compensation for the use, to be determined in case of dispute by a Magistrate, and to be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

*(E).—Samples.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 76.] Payment for samples of explosives.

**43.** When a Government Inspector or other officer in pursuance of this Act or the rules under this Act takes samples of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance, he shall pay for or tender payment for those samples to such amount as he considers to be the market-value thereof, and the occupier of the place in which, or the owner of the bulk from which, the sample was taken may recover any excess of the real value over the money so paid or tendered, and any amount so tendered, from the Inspector or other officer taking the sample, as a debt, in the Small Cause Court, or, if there is no Small Cause Court, in the Civil Court having jurisdiction.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4] Penalty for illegal manufacture of explosives.

**44.** If an explosive is manufactured in contravention of section eight, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(*a*) the explosive and all the ingredients of the explosive, which may be found either in or about the place at which the explosive is manufactured, or in the possession, or under the control, of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person manufacturing the explosive shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day on which he so manufactures.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5] Penalty for illegal keeping of explosives.

**45** If any explosive is kept in contravention of section nine, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(*a*) all the explosives found in the place at which the explosive is kept shall be liable to be forfeited, and

(*b*) the occupier of that place, and also any person guilty of keeping the explosive, shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive so kept.

[38 Vic. c. 17 s. 10; but cf. s. 9 as to amount of penalty.] Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of factories.

**46.** In the event of a breach in any factory of any of the rules under section ten for the regulation of factories—

(*a*) the explosive or ingredients thereof with respect to which, or being in any building or machine with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to five hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one thousand rupees, and to five hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 17, which relates to stores.]

**47.** In the event of a breach in any magazine of the rules for the regulation of magazines under section thirteen, or of any rules under section eleven or section twelve—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of magazines.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in the magazine when, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to one hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 22.]

**48.** In the event of a breach in any registered place of the rules for the regulation of registered places under section fourteen, or of any rules under section eleven—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of registered places.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any house, building, place, safe or receptacle with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive with respect to which, or being at the place in which, the breach was committed.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30, 32.]

**49.** If any explosive is hawked, sold or exposed for sale in contravention of section sixteen or section eighteen—

Penalty for illegal sale of explosives in public places.

(*a*) the explosive which is so exposed for sale, and any explosive found in the possession of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person hawking or selling the explosive, or exposing it for sale, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

**50.** Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of section seventeen shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for selling explosives to children.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (8).]

**51.** If the name of the explosive affixed to the outermost receptacle containing an explosive is materially false, the person selling the explosive or exposing it for sale shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for affixing false name to receptacle containing explosives.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 33.]

**52.** In the event of a breach of any rules as to the packing of explosives under section nineteen—

Penalty for breach of rules as to packing of explosives

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which the breach is committed shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person guilty of the breach shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[17 & 18 Vic. c. 7, s. 40 (6) (*c*); Cf. Indian Penal Code, 186.]

**53.** Whoever resists the conservator, or other officer named in the rules under section twenty, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, when causing any ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be removed under section twenty-one, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for obstructing conservator or other person.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (*d*).]

**54.** In the event of a breach of the provisions of section twenty-five with respect to the importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of a license to import an explosive granted under section twenty-six—

Penalty for breach of provisions as to importation of an explosive or of the provisions of an importation-license.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any ship or boat with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship or boat, and the licensee or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be liable to a fine which may extend in the case of a first offence to one thousand rupees, and in the case of any subsequent offence to two thousand rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 48.]

**55.** If any explosive is imported or sold in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for importing or selling specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited;

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship in which the explosive is imported shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every pound of the explosive brought in the ship; and

(*c*) the person selling and the person buying the explosive shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive sold.

**56.** If any explosive is conveyed in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for conveying specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the master of the ship or boat or the person in charge of the carriage in which the explosive is conveyed, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive so conveyed.

[Cf. Act 1 of 1878, s. 18.]

**57.** Any Government Inspector or officer authorized under section thirty-three or section thirty six, or referred to in section

Penalty for vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

thirty-seven, who—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, carriage, boat or ship, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any explosive or other thing liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77.]

**58.** Whoever enters without permission or otherwise trespasses on any factory or magazine, or the land immediately adjoining thereto which is occupied by the occupier of that factory or magazine, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be forthwith removed from the factory, magazine or land by any Police-officer, or by the occupier of the factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the occupier.

Penalty on, and removal of, trespassers.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 2.]

**59.** Whoever, other than the occupier of, or a person employed in or about, a factory or magazine is found committing any act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about a factory or magazine shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty on persons committing act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about factories or magazines.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 3.]

**60.** The occupier of every factory or magazine shall put up in some conspicuous place or places a notice or notices warning all persons of their liability to penalties under the last two foregoing sections; but the absence of a notice or notices shall not exempt a person from punishment under those sections.

Occupier to put up notices warning persons of liability under last two sections.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 97, proviso.]

**61.** Whoever enters without permission, or otherwise trespasses on, any place in the occupation of the Government where any explosive is manufactured or stored, or the land immediately adjoining thereto in the occupation of the Government, or of the officer or person in charge of that place, and any person found committing any act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about any such place, shall be liable to the like penalty, and may be removed and arrested in like manner, as if the place were a factory or magazine to which this Act applies.

Penalty for trespass, &c., on Government manufactory or store.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 78.]

**62.** Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Act or the rules under this Act, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine, railway or port, or any carriage, ship or boat, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of, that factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the railway-administration or conservator of the port, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 82.]

**63.** Whoever without due authority pulls down, injures or defaces any notice, copy of rules or document when affixed in pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for pulling down, injuring or defacing notices.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87.]

**64.** (*1*) Where any offence under this Act or the rules under this Act, for which the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, that other person shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Exemption of occupier, &c., from penalty on proof of offence having been committed by another person.

(*2*) Where any occupier is liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to a penalty or forfeiture for an offence committed by some other person, the occupier shall be exempt from the penalty or forfeiture on proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance, and used due diligence to enforce the observance, of this Act and the rules under this Act, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and, if the actual offender is alive, that he has taken all practicable means in his power to prosecute the offender to conviction.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 4.]

(*3*) The occupier or other accused, when charged in respect of any offence committed by another person, may, if he think fit, be examined as a witness in the case.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 5.]

(*4*) Where any offence under this Act for which any warehouseman, or carrier, or the owner or master of any ship, boat or carriage is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, this section shall apply in like manner as if the warehouseman, carrier, owner or master were such an occupier as in this section mentioned.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 88.]

**65.** Where a carrier, or an owner or master of a ship or boat, is prevented from complying with this Act or the rules under this Act by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, the consignor, consignee or other person, who is guilty of that wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is

Exemption of carrier or owner or master of ship where consignor, &c., is in fault.

liable for a breach of this Act or those rules; and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty or forfeiture under this Act or those rules.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 26]

**Provisions as to forfeiture.**

**66.** (*1*) In any case in which any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct the whole or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance, together with the receptacles containing the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 29, para. 2]

(*2*) Where any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is alleged to be liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to be forfeited, proceedings may be instituted in the Court of any Magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the explosive, ingredient or substance is, against the owner of the explosive, ingredient or substance, for the purpose only of enforcing the forfeiture, and, where the owner is unknown or cannot be found, the Magistrate may cause a notice to be published in such manner as he thinks fit stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, the explosive, ingredient or substance will be forfeited, and if cause is not so shown, the Magistrate, after hearing the owner or any person on his behalf (if present), may order all or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30, para 1]

(*3*) Where a Court before whom a person is convicted of an offence against this Act or the rules under this Act has power to order a forfeiture of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance owned by, or found in the possession or under the control of, that person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering a forfeiture of that explosive, ingredient or substance sentence that person, in addition to any other punishment, to a fine which may extend to such sum as appears to the Court to be the value of the explosive, ingredient or substance.

[38 Vic., c 17, s. 25.] [Cf. Act XXI of 1875, s 23.

**Distress of ship or boat**

**67.** Where the owner or master of a ship or boat is adjudged to pay a fine for an offence committed with or in relation to that ship or boat, the Court may, in addition to any other power it may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct it to be levied by distress and sale of the ship or boat, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

## CHAPTER X.

### SUPPLEMENTAL.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 72]

**Provision of magazine by municipal committee.**

**68.** (*1*) When any municipal committee satisfies the Local Government that the erection of a magazine by the committee either within or without the limits of the municipality would conduce to the safety of the public within the limits of the municipality, and would not be injurious to the public without those limits, the Local Government may grant to that municipal committee a license under this Act for a magazine.

(*2*) The municipal committee may, for the purpose of any license under this section, acquire any land or right over land, or appropriate any land or right belonging to it, and acquire or build a magazine, and may maintain and manage the magazine, and may charge for the use by persons of the magazine such reasonable sums as it may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, fix.

(*3*) The amount of all sums charged, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, for the purposes of this section by any municipal committee shall respectively be credited to, and paid from, the municipal fund. [Cf. Act XIII of 1880, s. 28]

(*4*) When any land is required by a municipal committee for the purposes of this section, if the municipal committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government may, on the request of the municipal committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and, on payment by the municipal committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in it for the purposes of this section. [Cf. Act XV of 1879, s. 13 Act XV of 1874, s. 39] X of 1870.

(*5*) In this section "municipal committee" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force. [Cf Act XI of 1881, s. 2.]

**Provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion caps safety fuzes for blasting, fog signals and prescribed explosives**

**69** (*1*) A person shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a license or to register any premises for the keeping of percussion-caps, or safety-fuzes for blasting, or fog-signals kept by any railway-administration for use on the railway of that railway-administration, or any prescribed explosive. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30.]

(*2*) It shall not be obligatory on a railway-administration making rules under section twenty-two to make any rules with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading or keeping of any explosive to which this section applies.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, exempt any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, from any other of the provisions of this Act or from any of the rules under this Act, or may declare that a license shall be required for the keeping of any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, or that rules shall be made with respect to the loading, unloading, conveyance or keeping thereof.

**Exemption of safety-cartridges for private use.**

**70.** Nothing in this Act or in the rules under this Act shall apply to the filling or conveying for private use, and not for sale, of any safety-cartridges to the amount allowed by this Act or those rules to be kept for private use. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 41.]

[38 Vic, c. 17, s. 100.]

**71.** Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall render liable to any penalty or forfeiture the owner or master of any ship or boat, or any carrier or warehouseman, or the person having charge of any carriage, for any act done in breach of this Act or those rules, if he proves that, by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident or other emergency, the doing of that act was under the circumstances necessary and proper.

Saving for owner or master of ship, carrier and others in case of emergency.

[38 Vic, c. 17, s. 102.]

**72.** Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall—

Saving as to liability under other law.

(*a*) exempt, save as is in this Act or those rules expressly provided, any person from any suit which might, but for the provisions of this Act or those rules, have been brought against him; or

(*b*) prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or those rules, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or those rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[New: Ct. Act VIII of 1878, s. 136: Act XI of 1878, s. 33.]

**73.** No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance or in alleged pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act until at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof has been given to him, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of that cause.

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 104.]

**74.** The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare that any substance which appears to the Governor General in Council to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Act and of the rules under this Act; and the provisions of this Act and of those rules (subject to such exceptions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the notification) shall accordingly extend to that substance in like manner as if it were included in the term "explosive" in this Act.

Extension of definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances.

**75.** (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine, shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified

(*5*) A rule made under this Act by a Local Government or railway-administration shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(*6*) Every rule made under this Act by a Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*7*) Every rule made under this Act by a railway-administration and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and every rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*

(*8*) The publication in the local official Gazette, or, as the case may be, in the *Gazette of India*, of a rule purporting to be made under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made, and, if it requires confirmation, that it has been duly confirmed.

(*9*) All powers to make rules conferred on any authority by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

**76.** (*1*) Save as provided in section four, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Issue and publication of notifications

(*2*) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*) *Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1856 ... | For regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. | Sections seventy to seventy-four (both inclusive). |
| XXI of 1857 ... | To make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah. | Sections eighteen and nineteen. |
| XII of 1875 ... | The Indian Ports Act, 1875 ... | Section seven, clause (*o*), and sections twenty-eight to thirty-four (both inclusive). |

(*b*) *Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1867 ... | To incorporate the police of the town of Madras with the general police of the Madras Presidency, to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates, and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and of Act XLVIII of 1860. | Sections forty-five to forty-nine (both inclusive). |
| V of 1878 ... | The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878. | In section three hundred and twenty-two, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fire-works," and the words "explosive or." |
| I of 1880 ... | For regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder. | The whole Act. |

(*c*) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| III of 1872 ... | To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city and for the levying of rates, taxes and other income therein. | In section two hundred and twenty-five, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks," and the words "explosive or." |
| VI of 1873 ... | Bombay District Municipal Act ... | In section sixty-nine, the words "manufactory of gunpowder or fireworks" and the words "explosive substances or." |

(*d*) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| II of 1866 ... | To provide for the better regulation of the police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta. | Sections thirty-four to thirty-eight (both inclusive). |
| IV of 1866 ... | To amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and Act XLVIII of 1860. | Sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive). |
| V of 1876 ... | Bengal Municipal Act, 1876 ... | In section two hundred and eighty-five, the words "or explosive substance." |
| V of 1879 ... | The Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1879. | In section twenty-one, the words "or manufacture." |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by the Company. The Government of Bombay, to whom the application was made, referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, together with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature imperil the public safety.

2 It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee under that Act. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which such rules are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term under section 4 includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating all dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under the existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting in necessary. Already these explosives have been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprize throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

4. Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, recommends itself to the Government of India, as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are in the opinion of the Government necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide by means of rules, adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act.

5. The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Chapter I (Preliminary) contains the usual preliminary matter. Section 2 saves from the Act the manufacture, packing, sale, conveyance or importation of explosives by the Government, and section 3 saves the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Under section 4, the Act will not come into force until after the publication of a notification by the Governor General in Council; but, in order to prevent the inconvenience which would arise if the Act were brought into force before the notifications, rules, orders and appointments necessary for its efficient working had been made, sub-section (2) gives power to make these at any time after the passing of the Act, though they are not to take effect until the Act comes into force. By section 5 and the schedule are repealed the enactments which at present deal with the subject-matter of

the Bill, with the exception of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the provisions to be found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876. The provisions of the former Act relating to explosives have been left unrepealed for the reasons which have led the Government of India to decide that the rules framed by the Bengal Committee cannot be passed under it, namely, because the objects of the Act and of the Bill are different. The provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, have not been repealed because, considering the peculiar nature of that settlement, it seems inconvenient to interfere with any of the rules which are at present contained in that Regulation. Though the proposed Act will extend to the Andamans, its provisions will be practically a dead-letter in those islands.

6. Chapter II lays down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives prescribing the places at which an explosive may be manufactured or kept. It is to be read subject to certain exceptions in the Supplemental Chapter (X).

7. Chapter III deals with the licensing and regulation of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and confers power on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. A factory under the Act is a place licensed for the manufacture of an explosive; a magazine is a place licensed for the keeping of an explosive; and a registered place is a place registered for the keeping of an explosive. Magazines differ from registered places in that the former are places devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives and the receptacles for or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of explosives, whilst the latter are places, *e.g*, general stores or shops, not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives but in which explosives may be kept. Sections 11 and 12 enact certain provisions in favour of the occupiers of magazines and registered places; the former section enabling the occupiers of magazines and registered places to make cartridges without taking out a factory-license, and the latter enabling the occupiers of magazines to adapt or prepare explosives for use in their own mines or quarries without any such license. Section 15 imposes on the occupier of a factory or magazine the duty of making special rules for the regulation of the workmen in his factory or magazine.

8. Chapter IV relates to the sale of explosives. Section 16 prohibits explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; section 17 prohibits the sale of an explosive to a child under 13; and section 18 prescribes the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold is to be packed and labelled.

9. Chapter V treats of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives. Under section 19, the Governor General in Council may make rules as to the packing of explosives for conveyance. Under section 20, the Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within a port; and section 21 confers certain powers on the Conservator or other officer named in such rules in the event of their breach. Under section 22, Railway-administrations are directed to make rules for their own railways respectively. Under section 23, the Governor General in Council is empowered to make rules in any case in which rules under section 20 or section 22 do not apply. By section 24 the authority making rules under sections 20, 22 and 23 respectively is empowered to annex to a breach of any rule, or attempt to commit a breach of any rule, a penalty which may consist of a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and of forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which the breach is committed.

10. Chapter VI regulates the importation of explosives other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks, and any prescribed explosive, and prohibits their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council is given power (section 26) to regulate all matters connected with the grant of such licenses, and the officers of sea-customs are given similar power (section 27) with regard to these explosives as they have with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to sea customs.

11. Chapter VII confers special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealings with any explosive which in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is specially dangerous to the public safety; and the officers of sea customs are given like powers with regard to any such explosive as they are given under section 27 with regard to the importation of the explosives referred to in section 25.

12. Chapter VIII (Government supervision) first provides for matters relating to inspection. The Local Government is empowered (section 29) to appoint Government Inspectors, and to make rules to assign and regulate their duties. Section 30 defines the general power of these officers as to entry, inspection, and examination of factories, magazines and registered places, and the taking of samples from the occupiers. Section 31 empowers the Government Inspector to require the occupier of any factory or magazine to remedy anything connected with his factory or magazine which is in the opinion of the Inspector unnecessarily dangerous or defective, and provides for a reference to the nearest Magistrate when the occupier objects to comply with the inspector's requisition. Section 32 deals with inspection in ports and of ships, and section 33 provides for the inspection of a wharf, carriage, ship or boat on or in which an explosive is reasonably supposed by a Government Inspector or other officer to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance.

The chapter secondly provides (section 34) for the giving of notice of accidents arising from explosion or fire occurring in or about or in connection with any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat either conveying an explosive or on or from which

an explosive is being loaded or unloaded, and (section 35) for inquiry into the cause of such accidents when necessary.

Thirdly, the chapter deals with power of search. It empowers (section 36) Government Inspectors and officers authorised by the Local Government to enter and search all places where they have reason to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive, or that any explosive is in contravention of the Act, or that the provisions of the Act are not duly observed. Such searches are to be made in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, and when made by any officer other than a Government Inspector are to be reported by him to his official superior within 48 hours. Section 37 gives special power to Government Inspectors and other officers to stop carriages or boats in case of emergency.

Fourthly, the chapter treats of seizure and detention of explosives. Section 38 authorizes the seizure and detention of any explosive liable to forfeiture, and section 39 gives the Local Government power to make rules to regulate such seizure and detention. Section 40 declares that the proceedings before a Magistrate with regard to any such seizure shall be commenced as soon as possible. Section 41 gives power to seize the receptacle in which the explosive was found, and section 42 to use the ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which the explosive was seized.

Lastly, the chapter (section 43) provides for the payment for samples of explosives taken by Government Inspectors or other officers under the Act.

13. Chapter IX deals with the penalties and legal proceedings.

The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it are restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribes imprisonment as a punishment is (section 53) that of resistance to a public officer.

14. With regard to legal proceedings, section 64 provides for the exemption of an occupier of a factory, magazine or registered place, and of a warehouseman, carrier or owner or master of a ship, boat, or carriage from penalty on proof of another being the real offender. Under section 65, a carrier or owner or master of a ship or boat is exempted from penalty when he is prevented from complying with the law by the act or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive or some other person and the consignor or consignee or other person is convicted (as it is provided he may be) under the Act.

Section 66 confers a general power on Magistrates to order forfeiture in all cases in which explosives are liable to be forfeited, and provides that proceedings may be taken for the purpose only of inflicting a forfeiture. The same section empowers the Court to inflict an additional fine in lieu of forfeiture of the explosive; and section 67 provides for levy of a fine imposed on the owner or master of a ship by distress of the ship.

15. Chapter X (Supplemental) provides for several miscellaneous matters. Section 68 empowers Municipal Committees to provide magazines for the use of the public; section 69 enacts certain provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuses for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives. Section 69 exempts railway-administrations from the obligation to make rules with regard to such explosives, and empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt such explosives altogether from the Act. By section 70 the filling and conveying for private use, and not for sale, of safety-cartridges are excepted from the application of the Act. Section 71 exempts the owner or master of a ship and a carrier or warehouseman or any person in charge of a carriage from punishment when an act is done by him in breach of the provisions of the Act in a case of emergency. Section 72 contains the usual provision saving liability to civil suit or prosecution under other laws. Section 73 deals with notice and limitation of proceedings. Section 74 empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances; and sections 75 and 76 treat of general matters connected with the issue and publication of notifications and rules. Under section 75, proposed rules must be published as drafts before they are finally made, and the authority that makes the rules is directed to receive and consider any criticisms or suggestions which may be made by persons interested.

CALCUTTA;
*The 1st January, 1883.*

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

#### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, and in the Central India States. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the rainfall, although moderate, shows an improvement over that of the week preceding, and has been more or less distributed throughout the country. In the Bombay Presidency, British Burma, the Nizam's Territories, and in Rajputana, there has been no rain to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects are generally good or fair throughout the country. But rain is still much wanted in most districts of the Punjab, and more is also needed for the *rabi* crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The partial destruction of crops by locusts in Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency still continues, and some damage to the winter crops by insects is also reported from two districts of the Bengal Presidency.

In the Madras Presidency and in Mysore and Coorg, harvesting, chiefly of rice, is still in progress; in British Burma and Bengal the rice harvest has nearly closed. In the Central Provinces and Northern India the ordinary autumn crops are off the ground and are being threshed, and the cutting of sugarcane is in progress.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Jan. 17th)** | | |
| Bellary . . . . | . . . . | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average. |
| Kurnool . . . | . . . . | Standing crops in good condition; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam . . . | . . . . | Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy one taluk; fever and small-pox continue; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk. |
| Kistna . . . . | . . . . | Standing crops in parts affected by grubs, elsewhere fair; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small-pox in parts; water three feet over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) . | ·30 (average of one station.) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore . . . | . . . . | Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras** - *contd* | | |
| Tanjore | ·23 (average of four stations.) | Standing crops good ; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average ; cholera prevails in parts. |
| Madura | ·30 (average of one station.) | Standing crops generally fair ; harvest paddy and dry grains ; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar | | Harvest second crop paddy continues ; fever and cholera in parts. |
| Travancore | | Harvest commenced ; fever and small-pox continue. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain except in Tanjore, Chingleput, Madura ; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Jan. 17th).** | | |
| Kurrachee | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 14th 3 feet 1 inch lower than on same date last year ; fever in 10 talukas ; 11 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi City since last report, disease also in Sehwan and Kotri talukas ; cattle disease in five talukas ; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Manjhand 26, 40, and 46 lbs., in Ghorabari 20 and 44 lbs., and in Jati 20 and 36 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops fair ; small-pox continues in three talukas ; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | | Standing crops healthy ; small-pox in Dhandhuka ; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda | | Sowing of *rabi* crops completed, except in Kadi division, where it is still in progress ; harvesting of late *kharif* crop in progress ; public health good ; *bajri* 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per British rupee. |
| Surat | | *Rabi* crops thriving ; *jowari* and cotton being removed ; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | | Weather continues muggy, but has not harmed *rabi* crops ; wheat 24, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | | Average abnormal temperature 3° warm ; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal ; wind normal on 10th, afterwards abnormal ; wind southerly and weak. |
| Poona | | *Rabi* crops good ; *bajra* 44 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | | *Rabi* crops generally good ; *bajri* maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Sangamner, minimum 45 lbs in Kopargaon ; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 54 lbs. in Nevasa. |
| Sholapore | | Crops generally good ; *jowari* 73 lbs. 3 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs 19 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar | | Early crops being harvested ; cotton suffering from blight in seven, and wheat in four talukas ; other late crops good ; 3 deaths from cholera in Gadag, fever in four, and cattle disease in one taluka ; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara | | Sowing for second crop continues ; sugarcane harvest on coast ; fever in two talukas ; general health good ; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot | | Weather cold ; general health good ; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar, and has also appeared in Morvi from 6th instant ; *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 34 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.—Rabi* crops doing well ; partial destruction of crops by locusts in Ratnagiri continues ; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few places. |
| **Bengal—(Jan 16th)** | | |
| Chittagong | *Nil* | Weather bright and cold ; state and prospects of crops fair ; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly over ; cholera and cattle disease continue ; prices somewhat risen. |
| Dacca | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed ; prospects of winter crops good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on and yield from the former estimated at about 12 to 14 annas ; *rabi* crops doing well ; price of common rice stationary ; fever and cholera much abated ; general health of people good. |
| Moorshedabad | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* paddy going on ; *rabi* crops doing well ; average price of rice 22 seers per rupee ; public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in thana Mirzapur. |
| Rajshahye | *Nil* | Weather cloudy ; prospects of crops favourable ; cholera still reported from parts of district. |
| Burdwan | *Nil* | *Amun* harvest nearly over ; prospects of sugarcane good ; *rabi* crops indifferent ; fever prevalent ; cholera lingers, small-pox in thana Selimabad. |
| Rungpore | *Nil* | Weather seasonable, occasionally cloudy and foggy ; prospects of crops favourable ; cholera still prevalent in certain parts of district. |
| Bhagalpur | *Nil* | New rice 25 seers and 4 chuttacks per rupee ; prospects of crops good, though some damage to mustard crop by caterpillars is heard of ; general health good. |
| Purneah | *Nil* | Weather excellent ; prospects of crops continue good ; late rice being harvested ; *rabi* crops thriving ; common rice 24 seers per rupee ; health improving. |
| Patna | ·59 | Prospects of *rabi* crops good ; harvesting of winter rice continues ; mustard, *khasari* pulse, and barley said to have been damaged to some extent by insects in Barh subdivision ; cutting of sugarcane continues ; public health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| Durbhunga . . . | ·15 | Threshing of paddy going on; *rabi* crops promising; public health fair; prices stationary. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | ·1 | Weather clear and cold; the slight rain during the week was beneficial to the standing crops; public health good. |
| Cuttack . . . . | *Nil* | Reaping of *sarud* still continues; *rabi* crops being harvested; common rice sells at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—More or less rain fell in some of the districts during the week, benefiting the standing crops; harvesting of late rice nearly completed, except in some lowlying districts where it still continues; winter crops generally in a satisfactory condition, though some damage by insects reported from Bhagalpur and Barh subdivision; fever and cholera, though abating, still reported to be prevalent in some places, small-pox has appeared in thana Selimabad in Burdwan. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Jan. 16th) | Benares . . ·70<br>Chandauli . ·80<br>Gangapur . ·80 | Mustard slightly damaged by rain; health good; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 17th) | Slight rain in 5 tahsils. | All crops flourishing and irrigation entirely ceased; prices falling slightly; general health good. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 15th) | . . . . | Cloudy weather during beginning of week but fine afterwards; *kharif* which has been reaped, up to average; *rabi* promising; prices stationary. |
| Jhansi ( „ 15th) | Slight showers on the 9th and 10th. | *Rabi* promises well; rain would be exceedingly beneficial to the standing crops; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease of a mild type continues in three villages of pargana Jhansi. |
| Agra ( „ 16th) | No rain | Weather cloudy from time to time; crops promising well; irrigation going on; small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ·30 | More rain is still required; prospects still very fair. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Slight rain | Rain has been beneficial; health good; prices stationary; supplies sufficient; more rain needed. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Rain urgently wanted, *rabi* suffering from want of it; health good, except that there is still typhus in some villages; cattle disease continues; prices slightly rising. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | . . . | Rain urgently needed for *rabi* crops; prices stationary; prospects favourable; small-pox continues in the city. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | Rain on 9th | The rain has done great good to the *rabi* crops, which promise exceedingly well; weather again clear; irrigation has ceased in Kunda tahsil; *sarson* injured by *mahee*; prices slightly fluctuating; no sickness. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Cloudy weather, but no rain, which is much wanted for unirrigated lands; supplies ample; prices nearly stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Crops promising; irrigation in progress; public health good; prices steady. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ „ ) | Sadr . . ·20<br>Digbijaiganj . ·10<br>Dalmau . . ·70<br>Salon . . 1·10 | *Rabi* prospects good; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ „ ) | Average rainfall ·40 | The rain has been beneficial to crops, but more is wanted; health good; prices nearly stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Prospects fair; prices steady; sky alternately clear and cloudy; rain much wanted. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Moderate rain fell in 11 districts, but more is wanted; mustard slightly damaged in Benares and *sarson* in Partabgurh; small-pox continues in Lucknow City, in four parganas, in Agra and in Jhansi; slight cattle disease in Kumaon and Jhansi; general health good; prices steady except in Kumaon and Saharanpur, where there has been a rise. |
| **Punjab—(Jan. 16th)** | | |
| Delhi . . . | Slight rain | Health good; harvest prospects improving; prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . . | Rain much wanted; small-pox in Rohtak decreasing, health elsewhere good; prices stationary. |
| Umballa . . . | . . . . | Health good; *rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; prices of wheat, *bajra*, and gram rising, of other food-grains stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | Slight rain | Health good; prices falling. |
| Amritsar . . . | Slight rain | Health good; *rabi* prospects fair; prices stationary. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Ferozepore . . . | . . . . | Rain much wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary. |
| Sialkot . . . . | Slight rain | Health good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | Slight rain | Cattle disease continues in the Murree tahsil and seasonal fever in the district generally; slight rise in prices. |
| Peshawar . . . | . . . . | Harvest prospects good; prices falling; rain much wanted. |
| Mooltan . . . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | . . . . | Rain much wanted; health improving; harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The general health of the province continue good; rain much wanted in most districts; harvest prospects fair. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (Jan. 17th) | . . . . | Weather seasonable; crops continue good; no epidemic; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 16th) | ·17 | Weather cloudy at times; prospects of *rabi* crops good; health good; wheat 20 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ( „ 15th) | ·5 | Weather occasionally cloudy; crops excellent; health good; prices steady. |
| Seoni ( „ 16th) | . . . . | Weather warm and cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops good; few cases of small-pox, but public health good; wheat 16 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ( „ 13th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; threshing of *kharif* crops continues; slight cattle disease; health good; rice 32 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 11th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good; rice 55 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ( „ 16th) | . . . . | Weather clear and pleasant; *rabi* crops thriving; small-pox reported; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather cool and cloudy with slight rain in a few districts; threshing of *kharif* crops progressing; reports continue to be favourable as to condition of *rabi* crops; public health good; prices unchanged. |
| **British Burma—** (Jan. 13th) | | |
| Akyab . . . . | *Nil* | Three deaths from small-pox and seven from cholera in district; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly finished. |
| Rangoon . . . | *Nil* | Two deaths from cholera; otherwise public health good; reaping finished. |
| Bassein . . . | *Nil* | Three deaths from cholera in town and two in district, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly over. |
| Prome . . . | *Nil* | Three deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; reaping going on. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | *Nil* | Thirty-four cases of cholera reported from district, otherwise public health both in Moulmein and district good; reaping almost finished, yield good. |
| Toungoo . . . | *Nil* | Three deaths from cholera in town and three in district, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks*—Public health good except in parts of Hanthwaddy, Thonegwa, and Amherst districts, where a good many deaths from cholera have occurred; crops good; reaping nearly over. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 16th) | ·05 | Weather seasonable; harvesting of *sali* paddy nearly over; public health good |
| Sylhet . ( „ 17th) | . . . . | *Sali* and *aman* crops harvested; prospects of winter crops, sugarcane and linseed good; cholera reported from Sunamganj and Karimganj. |
| Cachar . ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | No change in weather; reaping of *sali* crops finished; 7 deaths from cholera reported from Halia Kandi; common rice $21\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | 0·14 | Weather cold and seasonable; mustard promises well; public health good. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** (Jan. 17th) | | |
| Bangalore . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; harvest operations continue; prospects fair. |
| Mysore . . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; harvest operations continue; prospects fair. |
| Mercara . . . | *Nil* | Coffee-picking continues, outturn generally short; no market for native coffee; harvesting of rice still in progress; slight fall in price of food grains; health good except in parts of Nanjarajapatna taluk. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Crops in the province in good condition; cutting of sugarcane commenced; harvest operations continue active; prospects favourable; public health satisfactory; no material change in prices. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad-** (Jan. 17th) | | |
| Amraoti . . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* crops progressing favourably. |
| Hyderabad . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* crops flourishing; sowing of *tabi* crops continues; cholera still prevailing; cattle disease ceased; prices—wheat $16\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* $25\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *jowari* $32\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* $25\frac{1}{2}$ seers per halli sicca rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central India States—** (Jan. 17th) | | |
| Indore | | Weather seasonable; health and prospects good |
| Morar (Gwalior) | | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna | ·54 | Health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch | | Weather somewhat cloudy; crops thriving; public health good. |
| Goona | | Crops and health good; wheat 23 seers per rupee. |
| Bhopal | | Weather cool; crops and public health good. |
| Agar | | Health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong | ·26 | *Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Jan. 17th) | | Weather mild; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 14th) | | Wells full; health good; prospects fair. |
| Marwar ( „ 12th) | | About one week's water in tanks; wells almost full; fever to some extent prevails; prospects good. |
| Harowti ( „ 15th) | | *Rabi* outlook still good; weather cloudy; days hot; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 10th) | | Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 16th) | | Fever prevalent; cold increasing. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | | Prospects favourable; rain needed; prices stationary; health good |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1882.

| Canal Division. | Water distributed during November 1882. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply. | Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge. | Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout. | Total area of irrigation during current fasl. | Total area for the corresponding period of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Ganges. Northern | 10·00 | 9·53 | 740 | 360 | 6,104 | 21,217 |
| Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr | 6·80 | 6·49 | 700 | 1,016 | 21,851 | 22,142 |
| Upper Ganges. Meerut | 8·30 | 7·73 | 969 | 1,534 | 31,678 | 59,852 |
| Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr | 7·35 | 6·71 | 972 | 1,054 | 43,866 | 60,507 |
| Upper Ganges. Aligarh | 5·50 | 4·96 | 994 | 890 | 89,937 | 48,457 |
| Lower Ganges. Narora | 9·00 | 6·12 | 975 | 176 | 5,501 | 4,934 |
| Lower Ganges. Mainpuri | 7·00 | 4·9 | 600 | 458 | 18,328 | 16,383 |
| Lower Ganges. Cawnpore | 8·20 | 5·1 | 825 | 518 | 47,080 | 54,789 |
| Lower Ganges. Etáwah | 5·80 | 3·1 | 975 | 899 | 26,853 | 34,489 |
| Lower Ganges. Bhognipur | 7·00 | 5·6 | 950 | 724 | 9,528 | 16,206 |
| Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals | ... | ... | 8,700 | 7,629 | 300,726 | 337,976 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 4·18 | 1,250 | 1,063 | 24,735 | 72,549 |
| Agra Canal | ... | ... | 2,000 | 996 | 31,015 | 46,850 |
| Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 5,562 | 17,274 |
| Bijnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 229 | 564 |
| Dún | ... | ... | ... | 154 | 4,758 | 4,317 |
| Jhánsi | ... | ... | ... | .. | 216 | 135 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 683 | 32 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 367,924 | 479,727 |

| Zila. | Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat. | Barley. | Gram. | Other food-grains. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 30th November 1882 | Average of ten previous years for the same period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saháranpur | 5,037 | 212 | 298 | 271 | 4,952 | 10,770 | ... | ·5 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 9,321 | 593 | 713 | 2,971 | 3,740 | 17,338 | | ·7 |
| Meerut | 36,084 | 4,531 | 1,339 | 4,089 | 2,130 | 48,173 | | ·8 |
| Bulandshahr | 32,895 | 12,153 | 1,213 | 7,563 | 1,034 | 54,858 | .. | 8 |
| Aligarh | 30,240 | 29,190 | 156 | 2,859 | 4,100 | 66,545 | | 6 |
| Muttra | 2,153 | 1,347 | 1,984 | 1,085 | 4,119 | 10,688 | | 9 |
| Agra | 3,503 | 759 | 121 | 2,104 | 1,086 | 7,573 | ... | 4 |
| Etah | 9,760 | 4,969 | 38 | 779 | 7,576 | 23,122 | | 7 |
| Mainpuri | 1,221 | 5,022 | 43 | 1,880 | 7,684 | 25,850 | | 6 |
| Fatehgarh | 7,485 | 3,711 | .. | 1,232 | 622 | 13,050 | .. | 8 |
| Etáwah | 11,811 | 6,235 | 92 | 140 | 2,414 | 20,692 | . | ·8 |
| Cawnpore | 15,299 | 23,712 | 125 | 2,476 | 1,943 | 43,555 | ·7 | 6 |
| Delhi | 12 | 11 | 7 | 15 | . | 45 | ... | 9 |
| Gurgaon | 4,860 | 3,188 | 1,569 | 4,057 | 543 | 14,217 | .. | 10 |
| Debra Dún | 4,179 | 147 | 11 | 84 | 337 | 4,758 | ·4 | 9 |
| Bijnor | 227 | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 229 | ·3 | ·4 |
| Tarái | 375 | ... | ... | ... | | 375 | 3 | ·8 |
| Pilibhit | 187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 187 | ·1 | ·8 |
| Bareilly | 5,000 | ... | . | ... | ... | 5,000 | . | 11 |
| Jhánsi | 55 | ... | 118 | 42 | 1 | 216 | ... | ·5 |
| Hamírpur | ... | ... | . | ... | 683 | 683 | ... | 6 |
| Total | 189,704 | 95,780 | 7,827 | 31,649 | 42,961 | 367,924 | . | . |
| Total for the same period last year | 299,668 | 96,716 | 9,154 | 49,406 | 24,783 | 479,727 | ... | .. |
| Increase | .. | ... | | | 18,181 | ... | | . |
| Decrease | 109,964 | 936 | 1,327 | 17,757 | ... | 111,803 | ... | ... |

Remarks.

*Supply*— Cubic feet per second.

Entering head of Ganges Canal . . . . . 6,324
" Lower Ganges Canal . . . . . 2,351
6,679

Expended—
Ganges Canal . . . . . 4,854
Lower Ganges Canal . . . . . 2,775
7,629

Escapes—
Meerut Division . . . . . 8
Bulandshahr ditto . . . . . 3
Narora ditto . . . . . 114
Mainpuri ditto . . . . . 110
Cawnpore ditto . . . . . 375
Etawah ditto . . . . . 63
Bhognipur ditto . . . . . 58
Percolation from Narora Division . . . . . 300
Ditto Mainpuri " . . . . . 30
1,050
8,679

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division reports that there was a very full demand for the standing sugar crop, and that this prevented progress in new irrigation, as the area under sugarcane is nearly 43,000 acres.

Executive Engineer Rohilkhand Canal reports that there was no rain, and that there was a fair demand for rabi crops.

No remarks from other Divisions.

Allahabad,
*The 20th December 1882.*

W. P. V. HÖRST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 20, 1883.

# STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

| Nature of Traffic. | AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds. | Up. No. | Down. Mds. | Down. No. | Total up and down. Mds. | Total up and down. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grains—** | | | | | | |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 740 | ... | 740 | ... |
| Gram | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 400 | ... |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Dal—** | | | | | | |
| Urd | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Múng | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... |
| Arhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masuri | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Jufr | ... | ... | ... | | . | .. |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| Maize or Indian-corn | 128 | .. | ... | ... | 128 | ... |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Total | 128 | | 1,190 | ... | 1,318 | ... |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 368 | ... | 368 | ... |
| Oilseeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Metals | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building materials | 15,835 | .. | ... | ... | 15,835 | .. |
| Miscellaneous goods | 300 | ... | 1,970 | ... | 2,270 | ... |
| Firewood | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamboos | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| **Timber—** | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | 3,350 | ... | 3 350 | ... |
| Karis and squared timber | ... | .. | 1,400 | ... | 1,400 | ... |
| Logs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Live-stock | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Grand Total | 16,263 | ... | 8,278 | .. | 24,541 | .. |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 20,920 | ... | 26,059 | ... | 46,979 | ... |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Decrease | 4,657 | ... | 17,781 | ... | 23,438 | ... |

Remarks.

| Particulars. | Agra Canal. 1882. | Agra Canal. 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 901 | 1,728 |
| Ton mileage | 98,007 | 1,91,904 |
| Value of goods . . . . . Rs. | 37,049 | 57,713 |
| Number of passengers | .. | ... |

Allahabad,
*The 20th December 1882.*

W. P. V. HORST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

# STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

| | UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Through Traffic. | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | Up. | | Down. | | Total up and down. | | |
| Grains. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | Mds. | Nos. | |
| Wheat | 450 | . | 6,824 | ... | 6,774 | ... | . | . | 2,475 | ... | 2,475 | ... | .. | | 10,925 | .. | 10,925 | . | 450 | ... | 19,724 | ... | 20,174 | .. | |
| Gram | 28 | | | .. | 28 | | 604 | ... | ... | ... | 604 | . | 653 | ... | ... | | 653 | ... | 1,517 | ... | | ... | 1,517 | .. | |
| Rice | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | | 15 | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | |
| Paddy or dhán | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | .. | . | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | .. | .. | | ... | ... | . | | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | | | .. | . | . | . | ... | .. | ... | . | .. | |
| Dál ... Urd | 40 | | .. | .. | 40 | ... | | .. | .. | . | | ... | . | .. | 130 | | 120 | ... | 40 | .. | 130 | ... | 170 | ... | |
| Dál ... Múng | 8 | . | ... | ... | 8 | .. | | .. | ... | ... | | ... | 964 | . | 220 | | 22 | ... | 8 | ... | 220 | ... | 228 | ... | |
| Dál ... Arhar | 98 | | ... | ... | 98 | ... | | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | | 961 | . | 1,062 | ... | ... | ... | 1,062 | ... | |
| Dál ... Masuri | ... | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | | | .. | ... | .. | .. | | ... | | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| Juár | ... | | | | | ... | 29 | .. | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | . | 30 | .. | 59 | ... | . | ... | 59 | ... | |
| Bájra | ... | . | ... | .. | . | .. | 2,130 | ... | .. | .. | 2,130 | .. | 602 | . | ... | | 602 | .. | 2,732 | .. | ... | ... | 2,732 | ... | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | | . | . | ... | ... | 4,960 | . | | ... | 4,960 | ... | 4,672 | | | | 4,672 | . | 9,632 | ... | . | ... | 9,632 | ... | |
| Barley | .. | | .. | . | | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | | ... | | . | . | | | ... | . | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| Total | 856 | | 6,824 | | 7,180 | ... | 7,751 | . | 2,475 | . | 10,226 | | 6,936 | .. | 11,275 | . | 18,211 | .. | 15,543 | ... | 20,074 | ... | 35,617 | ... | |
| Cotton | ... | ... | . | .. | | ... | | ... | 13,850 | .. | 13,850 | ... | .. | ... | 9,904 | | 9,904 | ... | | .. | 23,654 | ... | 23,654 | ... | |
| Oilseeds | ... | ... | 116 | ... | 116 | ... | ... | ... | 1,691 | .. | 1,691 | .. | 1,627 | . | 8,125 | ... | 9,752 | . | 1,627 | ... | 9,932 | ... | 11,559 | ... | |
| Salt | 711 | | ... | ... | 711 | . | ... | ... | 170 | ... | 170 | ... | . | | 8,761 | . | 8,761 | . | 711 | ... | 8,931 | ... | 9,642 | ... | |
| Metals | | | 42 | .. | 42 | ... | | ... | 855 | ... | 855 | ... | 1,327 | ... | 193 | ... | 1,520 | .. | 1,327 | ... | 1,468 | ... | 2,795 | ... | |
| Building materials | 18,513 | | 1,650 | ... | 20,163 | ... | 816 | ... | 23,200 | | 24,016 | ... | . | ... | 500 | .. | 500 | .. | 19,329 | ... | 25,350 | ... | 44,679 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 33 | .. | 4,973 | ... | 4,906 | ... | 340 | ... | 1,216 | . | 1,556 | .. | 13,936 | .. | 6,796 | .. | 20,732 | ... | 14,309 | ... | 12,385 | ... | 26,694 | ... | |
| Firewood | . | .. | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 | | 1,395 | | 2,750 | | 4,145 | | 1,202 | ... | . | .. | 1,202 | | 2,597 | .. | 4,250 | .. | 6,847 | ... | |
| Bamboos | .. | . | 5,185 | 103,700 | 5,185 | 103,700 | 250 | 5,000 | ... | . | 250 | 5,000 | .. | | .. | .. | .. | | 250 | 5,000 | 5,185 | 103,700 | 5,435 | 108,700 | |
| Timber. Poles and unsquared timber | ... | ... | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 50 | 50 | ... | | 50 | 50 | ... | | .. | .. | .. | ... | 50 | 50 | 115 | 115 | 165 | 165 | |
| Timber. Karis and squared timber. | ... | ... | 6,419 | 6,419 | 6,419 | 6,419 | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | 455 | 455 | ... | . | 455 | 455 | 455 | 455 | 6,419 | 6,419 | 6,874 | 6,874 | |
| Timber. Logs | ... | .. | 300 | 15 | 300 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | . | . | | ... | | .. | . | 300 | 15 | 300 | 15 | |
| Miscellaneous timber | | . | | .. | .. | . | .. | . | | ... | . | . | 306 | 612 | ... | | 306 | 612 | 306 | 612 | .. | ... | 306 | 612 | |
| Live-stock | ... | .. | . | ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | | ... | | ... | | ... | | .. | ... | . | . | ... | .. | . | ... | |
| Grand Total | 20,113 | ... | 26,402 | 110,249 | 46,515 | 110,249 | 10,602 | 5,050 | 46,207 | | 56,809 | 5,050 | 25,789 | 1,067 | 45,454 | | 71,243 | 1,067 | 56,504 | 6,117 | 1,18,063 | 110,249 | 174,567 | 116,366 | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year. | 36,545 | 50 | 33,239 | 103,950 | 66,784 | 104,000 | 13,024 | 4 | 18,237 | 216 | 31,261 | 220 | 19,817 | 2,335 | 32,188 | .. | 52,005 | 2,335 | 66,386 | 2,389 | 83,664 | 104,172 | 150,050 | 106,561 | |
| Increase | . | . | ... | 6,293 | | 6,243 | | 5,046 | 27,930 | .. | 25,648 | 4,830 | 5,972 | . | 13,266 | . | 19,238 | ... | ... | 3,728 | 34,399 | 6,077 | 24,517 | 9,805 | |
| Decrease | 13,432 | 50 | 6,837 | ... | 20,269 | .. | 2,422 | | .. | 216 | .. | .. | . | 1,268 | ... | . | ... | 1,268 | 9,882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| Particulars. | Upper Ganges Canal (local). | | Lower Ganges Canal (local). | | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). | | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881 | 1882 | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. |
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 2,453 | 1,709 | 1,148 | 2,087 | 1,911 | 2,617 | 5,512 | 6,413 |
| Ton mileage | 87,488 | 127,087 | 122,963 | 150,189 | 38,408 | 563,001 | 590,859 | 840,277 |
| Value of goods Rs. | 33,065 | 33,738 | 276,9 9 | 59,756 | 418,500 | 359,067 | 7,28,564 | 4,52,562 |
| Number of passengers | .. | 139 | 1 | 64 | 19 | 47 | 20 | 149 |

Allahabad,
*The 10th December 1882.*

W. P. V. HORST,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1882.

| CANAL DIVISION. | WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1882 — DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING SLUICE (Full supply) | (Actual through out) | GROSS CONSUMPTION CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (Estimated full supply) | (Actual average throughout) | NAVIGATION PEROWN CANAL — PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC (Up) | (Down) | LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE) — ZILA. | ACRES | RAINFALL. Average. | During month. | CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). NAME. | Area in acres | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bari Doab Canal — 1st Division | 4·9 | 4·84 | 3,073·60 | 1,455 | .. | ... | Gurdáspur | 2 428 | 0·45 | ... | Wheat | 12 679 | The amount entering the Bari Doáb Canal head was 3,379 cubic feet per second, of this 135 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes, and the balance, 3 244 cubic feet, was utilized. Compared with the same period of last year, there is an increase of 16 211 acres, but the area is not up to that of 1880-81. |
| Bari Doab Canal — 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower | 4·6 | 2·55 | | 1,047 | .. | ... | Amritsar | 15 556 | 0·48 | . | Barley | 132 | |
| Bari Doab Canal — 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 3·0 | 3·40 | | 742 | .. | ... | Lahore | 15,838 | 0·53 | ... | Mixed grains | 1,656 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | 19 355 | |
| TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL | .. | ... | 3,073·60 | 3 244 | . | .. | .. .. | 33 822 | . | ... | . . | 33,822 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3,073·60 | 2,117 | .. | . | | 17 611 | . | | .. ... | 17,611 | |
| Western Jumna Canal — Karnál Division | 4·33 | 4·79 | 2,546 | 121 | 36 217 kurbies, bullocks, camels, mounds, fuel, and 2 344 carts during the month | | Umbala | 23 | 0·43 | | Wheat | 2,450 | The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,914 cubic feet per second, of which 204 cubic feet per second was passed through escapes. The rabi sowings have commenced in all the divisions, but much of the supply was utilized in irrigating the mature kharif crops. |
| Western Jumna Canal — Delhi do. | 5·70 | 5·97 | | 877 | | | Karnál | 940 | 0·39 | ... | Barley | ... | |
| Western Jumna Canal — Hánsi do | 9·00 | 9·15 | | 1,384 | | | Delhi | | 0·90 | ... | Mixed grains | 58 | |
| Western Jumna Canal — Do. Bulla Head | 8·80 | 8·56 | | 328 | | | Rohtak | 1,933 | 0·40 | . | Miscellaneous | 404 | |
| | | | | | | | Hissár | | 0·20 | .. | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Jhind | ... | 0·30 | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Bikaner | ... | | ... | ... . | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Kulsia State | 16 | . | .. | ... ... | ... | |
| TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL | ... | .. | 2,546 | 2,710 | ... | 36,217 | | ... | 2,912 | .. | .. | ... ... | 2,912 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | . | . | 2 546 | 2,206 | . | 14,416 | . .. | 2,676 | ... | | .. ... | 2,676 | |
| Inundation Canals — Upper Sutlej Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 30 000 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of establishment | ... | On the Inundation Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, there is an increase of 42,079 acres. |
| Inundation Canals — Lower Sutlej and Chenab | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | Montgomery | 70 000 | 0·09 | ... | | ... | |
| Inundation Canals — Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mooltan | 177 428 | 0·02 | | | ... | |
| Inundation Canals — Muzaffargarh Canals | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dera Ghazi Khan | 48,295 | ... | ... | ... ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | Muzaffargarh | 157,380 | 0·055 | ... | ... .. | ... | |
| TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . ... | 483,053 | ... | ... | ... ... | 483,053 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 440,974 | ... | ... | ... ... | 440,974 | |
| PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 36,734 | ... | ... | ... ... | 36,734 | |
| Do. corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... | 20,287 | ... | ... | ... ... | 20,287 | |

T. HIGHAM,

*Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for local self-government in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE also moved that to clause (*a*), section 34 of the Bill, the following words be added, namely:—

"and as to the number of the representative members for each circle or group of circles, and as to the number of the representatives of the mercantile classes or professions, to be elected or appointed to each local board or district council;".

He said that the amendment was merely a verbal one. The Committee had thought that the section as worded sufficiently provided for the determination of the number of members for each circle or group, and for the number of representatives of the mercantile classes, by the Chief Commissioner. But, as there seemed to be a little doubt on the subject, they thought it better to make the matter clear by adding the words which he had read to clause (*a*) of section 34.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—

"In asking the Council to pass this Bill, I think it necessary to take the opportunity of explaining the plan and the principles on which it has been framed more fully than I have yet done, with the object of making the intention of those who have framed the law clear and intelligible to those who will have to work it. I wish to premise my remarks by reminding the Council and

the public that this Bill is intended for the Central Provinces only; that it is not intended to be a model for other Governments to follow; and that, in framing it, we have looked exclusively to the condition and needs of the Provinces to which it applies.

"The first thing we had to settle was the constitution of the boards and councils. We began by recognising the principle that the village is the unit of all administration in this part of India. Whether in the management of the revenue, the police or education, nothing much can be done unless there is an organisation, minute and spreading enough to reach and deal with each individual village. Under the ancient system of the country, each village managed its own affairs; and although there is little trace in the Central Provinces—which, compared with other parts of India, are distinctly a new country—of those complicated village-communities which still thrive in Northern India, yet the system of village-management was, until a comparatively recent date, complete. Every village had its headman or patél, who, without having any greater rights in the land than the other villagers, acted as their guide, agent and leader. By the Mahrátha revenue-system, under which the village-community was jointly responsible for the whole revenue, and all details of assessment were left to the villagers themselves, the people were forced to act together under their headmen, and to arrange their own affairs.

"During the later period of the Mahrátha power, and in the earlier years of British rule, the headman became a contractor and farmer of the revenue. Still he remained a distinct power in the village, and retained somewhat of his official character. Under the terms of our last settlements, he has, in most cases, become the owner of the land; and, if it were not for the provisions of the Central Provinces Revenue Act, which was passed in 1881, his position and duties as headman would be in danger of becoming merged and lost in his newer and larger character of landowner.

"The provisions of the Revenue Act enable the Government to select in every village one of the resident landowners, or, if the landowners are absentees, some suitable resident, to be the mukaddam, as he has been called in that Act, or headman of the village; and this mukaddam, both in the manner of his appointment and in the duties required of him, represents the patél of forty or fifty years ago as nearly as the change in his relations to the villagers, caused by the creation of a proprietary right in the soil, will permit.

"Believing that the scheme of self-government will have much greater vitality if it can be founded on some indigenous institution, which the people can understand and are accustomed to, we decided on taking the village and the mukaddam or headman as the basis of our scheme and building up from this foundation.

"The nomination of the mukaddams is a matter outside this Bill, and I presume that, under the provisions of the Revenue Act, each village already has its mukaddam. The first step, then, for the enforcement of the present measure, is to arrange the villages into circles, the size of which will depend on a variety of circumstances, and may be varied from time to time; the next to choose, or to allow the mukaddams themselves to choose, a representative mukaddam for each circle. These representative mukaddams will form the hearts of the local boards.

"By this plan, which, I may perhaps be allowed to say, has been adopted at my suggestion, several advantages are gained. First, we secure to the board the advantage of local knowledge of all parts of the area under its jurisdiction; secondly, without directly choosing the electors, we obtain a manageable constituency or electoral body, to which we may be able to leave the choice of members; thirdly, we get, as members of the board, the men who can best aid us in the execution of small local works; and fourthly, we connect the boards intimately with every village, and secure the presence in every village of a person who is represented on the board, who may look forward to becoming a member of the board, and who may fairly be expected to aid the board in the

performance of its duties, and in the course of time will, I hope, come to regard himself as part and parcel of the governing body of the country.

"To this scheme it has been objected that the mukaddam is not a representative of the villagers, who are mostly his tenants, and whose interests are not identical with his.

"To this, I reply that the cesses which make up the greater part of the fund at the disposal of the local boards and district councils are paid by the owners of land, and that it is right, therefore, that those owners should be largely represented. Secondly, I do not think that, in the matter of the duties which the local boards will have to administer, the interests of the two classes—landlords and tenants—are divergent. Anything which tends generally to the wealth of the country benefits both classes. In educational matters, the landlords are perhaps inclined to be retrogressive, but hardly more so than the peasantry themselves; and, as I will show hereafter, we have taken precautions against any tendency to neglect primary education. Lastly, it is practically impossible at present to have a system of election under which each village should elect its own representative. As it is, I believe we are going quite as far as anything that has been done in England in the way of making the local boards representative bodies: and at present, while I think that it is in every way a good thing to take this step, I think also it is inexpedient to go further. When the people are ready for more, they will make themselves heard.

"After the appointment or the election of the representative mukaddams, the next step is to select members to represent the professional, mercantile or trading classes. The number of such representatives must vary with the character of the population in each locality. We have, therefore, left it to the Chief Commissioner to decide how many of these representatives there shall be.

"The method of election or appointment is also left to the Local Administration. I conceive that it will probably be convenient at first to appoint some of the leading chaudhrís or trade-masters, and that hereafter the election of the representatives may be entrusted to them.

"It has been represented to the Select Committee by my friend the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád that clause (*b*) of section 4 is so worded as to exclude traders resident within a municipal area from sitting on local boards. It will be noticed that this criticism does not apply to clause (*b*) of section 5. On a district council, traders who reside within municipalities may sit. The intention in excluding municipal residents from local boards is to prevent the predominance of urban interests and to maintain the rural character of the boards. The head-quarters of a sub-division are generally at or within a municipality, and the largest bankers generally reside there. If these bankers were eligible, they would certainly be elected, and the tendency would be to give an undue influence to the residents at the head-quarters, which, I think, has been a very common fault in the existing committees.

"The larger traders can, whenever it is advisable, be nominated by the Government.

"The third element in the board is the Government nominees. In clause (*c*), section 4, power is given to the Chief Commissioner to appoint members equal in number to one-third of the board. This power has been taken for several reasons. In the first place, it appears the best method of dealing with the question of official members. It leaves considerable discretion to the Chief Commissioner, who may appoint no official members, or may appoint as many as one-third of the whole board. Secondly, it enables the Chief Commissioner to appoint persons of eminence who may not be eligible or may not have been elected under the other clauses—a large non-resident landowner for example. Thirdly, it will enable the Chief Commissioner to secure to some extent the representation of an influential minority, say (to take a case not probable in the Central Provinces) of a large body of European planters.

"With what I have already said, there will be no difficulty in understanding the constitution of the district councils, as laid down in section 6 of the Bill. They are intended to represent and to unite the local boards, and to be controlling and consultative, rather than executive bodies, which, while

leaving most of the executive work to the local boards, will have the power of executing under their own immediate supervision large and important works affecting the whole district. The relation of the local boards to the district councils is one of subordination, especially in financial matters. We are of opinion that no other relation is possible at present, but no doubt every care will be taken by the district councils to refrain from unnecessary interference, and to leave local boards to manage their own affairs. As the district council will not meet very frequently, and as a majority of two-thirds of the whole council is required in order to overrule a board, there need not be much apprehension of constant or vexatious meddling.

"I apprehend that the council and the boards will work very much through committees. To attain success, this appears to be the best plan. There will be a financial committee, an engineering committee and a committee for education.

"We have found in the Central Provinces a system of this kind already in force for the management of schools, and at the request of my friend Mr. Colin Browning, the very able Director of Education in the Central Provinces, who in a quiet, unostentatious manner has done very signal service to the cause of education in that part of India, we have recognised the existing school committees and given them a place in the Bill (section 16). As the history of these committees shows what has been done, and suggests what can be done, by working through the people themselves, I will read what Mr. Browning says about them :—

"'Every Government school, of whatever kind,—whether middle class or primary,—has a school committee. Each school committee consists of not less than four members. They are usually nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The school committee members are asked to visit their school once a month collectively, and one individual member, chosen by rotation, visits, or should visit, the school weekly. The school committee members sometimes examine the boys; but the members are often illiterate and unable to examine the scholars. Still, they see those that are present, inquire regarding absent boys, settle matters of discipline, and arrange within certain limits what rate of fee scholars shall pay, and what boys shall be free scholars. The school committees are especially useful in providing suitable accommodation for their schools and in repairing school-houses. Several schools have adopted a certain uniform. This uniform the school committees give to the poorer boys at their own expense. School committees are indispensable for the proper conduct of schools. They not only represent our wishes to the people, but the wishes of the people to us. It is often by their influence that many scholars attend school.'

"Mr. Browning adds that the great use of school committees is undeniable. I need only add that they are entirely unpaid, and that the number of gentlemen serving on these committees is between three and four thousand. This is certainly a fact that affords great encouragement to those interested in the success of the present measure.

"Turning now to the conduct of business, it will be seen that the election of a chairman has, as we explained in our former report, been left to the members of the local bodies. The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád (of whose valuable advice we have lately had the advantage) urged the Select Committee to leave the boards and councils free to elect an outsider to the chair. There may, doubtless, be advantages in this plan; but I think the result would be this, that, the election of the District Officer being possible, the boards would naturally cling to him, and we should have much trouble in getting them to exert their own powers and to walk alone. I do not think this would be a fair way of working the experiment at the outset.

"Under the Bill as it stands, there is nothing to prevent a weak board, mistrustful of its own powers, from asking the Government to nominate an official whom it may appoint as its chairman. But the strain is not put upon it of passing over or refusing to elect an influential official, who, if eligible, would certainly be proposed for election. The way in which the Bill will work is not very different from the plan which Sir A. Lyall proposes to follow in the North-West. He proposes to let the members of the board meet and decide for themselves whether they will elect their own chairman from among them-

selves, or leave the appointment to the Government. In the latter case, the District Officer will ordinarily be appointed.

"The control sections of the Bill are perhaps the only part of the measure which has evoked any hostile criticism. They are thought by some writers in the public Press to be too strong and to be inconsistent with the freedom or independence of local bodies.

"It is said by one writer that 'the local boards and district councils will thus be absolutely at the mercy of the Deputy Commissioner. It will be impossible for them to do anything against his wishes.'

"I do not think that the gentleman who brought this accusation could have understood this portion of the Bill. The Deputy Commissioner has a very limited power of interference.

"He can object to an estimate; but the Commissioner has to decide on his objection, and will doubtless take care to let the board or council be heard before coming to a decision. He can inspect works and call for reports, but no local body which is conscientiously doing its duty need fear enquiry. He can suspend the execution of an order or resolution, if he thinks anything is being done to cause injury or annoyance or lead to a breach of the peace, and in very extraordinary emergencies he can step in and execute a work which would properly belong to the board or council. But these powers can only be exercised subject to the check of immediate report to the Commissioner, and in some cases to the Chief Commissioner.

"The larger powers of providing for the performance of a duty in respect of which a board or council has made default can only be exercised by the Chief Commissioner; while the extreme measure of suspending a council or board in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers can only be exercised with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

"I think, then, that such criticisms as those I have quoted are unfair, and show the inability of the writer to understand that impatience of reasonable and constitutional control is more likely to wreck the policy of extending self-government than any official interference.

"Your Excellency has already explained to the public—I think in answering an address at Lahore—that the powers of control proposed to be taken by the Government are no greater than those retained in similar matters in England. And to this it has been replied that there is public opinion in England, and that the people there are strong enough to resist official or officious interference. It is, no doubt, true that there is more danger of undue official interference in India; but, at the same time, the very weakness of the people and their want of independence renders control more necessary. And it must not be forgotten that, if there is not much strength as yet in public opinion, there is, vested in the Local Administration and in your Lordship's Government, a powerful control over the district officials which will, no doubt, secure a discreet and moderate use of the law.

"It must be remembered that the funds which are to be entrusted to these local bodies will not consist merely of local rates, but will be supplemented very largely from the Provincial revenues—in other words, from the proceeds of general taxation. It must be recollected, also, that their duties are of such a nature that the due performance of them is necessary for the wealth and prosperity of the whole country. Control, therefore, is essential; and in the provisions of this Bill I think we have safely steered between the danger of encouraging a fretting constant meddling that would degrade and disgust the boards, and that of entire abstinence from interference which would leave inexperienced boards to destroy themselves.

"As to the duties of district councils and boards, section 9 is sufficiently explicit. It has been the desire of the Select Committee to follow the wishes of the Government by giving to the boards every work on which they can be fitly employed; and, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, I do not think the energies

of our boards will be allowed to rust for lack of work. I have only to notice, in respect of the power of exception reserved to the Chief Commissioner by section 9, that this power is not given with the object of allowing him to interfere from time to time by taking special works out of the hands of the local bodies, but in order that works like railways, large provincial roads, great irrigation works and the like, which cannot profitably be administered by local authorities, may be retained under the immediate management of Government.

"And as to this matter of the duties of the boards, I anticipate that, when the officers in charge of districts realize the nature of the organization which is sought to be established and kept alive by the provisions of the measure now before the Council, they will not fail to perceive the advantage of utilizing the local boards, and the individual members of them, in many ways not laid down in the law, and quite outside of the scope of this Bill. They will seek from them information regarding the state of the people, and the agricultural conditions of the country. They will use them as mediums for explaining and making known to the people the wishes and intentions of the Government, and they will go to them for aid in all matters of local administration, including the revenue and the police. The organization which we contemplate, reaching, as it will, to every village, will, I have every hope, be found adapted to all these ends. In fact, I anticipate that, even if from want of money the energy of the board may not be fully occupied in the execution of works of improvement, it may still find ample and useful employment in many ways, and that there need be no fear of the new institutions expiring from want of occupation.

"It remains for me to say a few words as to the financial part of the scheme and the sources of supply enumerated in section 23 of the Bill. As I have already suggested, the greatest difficulty in the way of working the scheme will be the scanty supply of money. The school-cess of the whole Province is less than a lakh and a half of rupees, the road-cess is no greater; and these two cesses will form the bulk of the funds which the district councils can absolutely call their own. The area of the Provinces, excluding feudatory States, is roughly 84,000 square miles, and the population is about 10 millions. The councils must, therefore, depend in a great measure on the contributions made to the fund by the Administration. These contributions can be made, and no doubt will be made, for fixed periods of years, so that the councils will be able to adopt something better than a hand-to-mouth policy. But they cannot be of a very large amount, and the danger that I apprehend is, not that the members of the boards will neglect their duties, not that they will be controlled into a state of apathy by official meddling, but that they will find themselves helpless for want of money. I hope that this may be remedied in part by the generosity of private individuals, who wish to benefit their fellow countrymen, and who will work through the agency of the boards. We have a good deal of money in the Central Provinces, and the spirit to use it well is not wanting. At the present moment, the municipality of Jabalpur is constructing a very fine work for the supply of water to the city and cantonment, and that they have been able to do this is entirely due to the extraordinary munificence of Rao Seth Gokul Dáss, a well-known banker, who, when I was Commissioner of Jabalpur, came forward to aid us in carrying out this noble work. I am quite sure that his example will be followed by others.

"The various sources of income, which are enumerated in section 23, we have formed into a fund, in the disposal of which we have left the councils unfettered, except in one matter. It has been provided that the amount expended from the district fund in any financial year on primary education shall not be less than the estimated net proceeds for that year of the rates levied for the maintenance of schools.

"The school-cess is levied on the land, and it was intended for, and in the Central Provinces has always been duly appropriated to, rural primary schools.

"So far as regards the practice hitherto followed, this restriction on the discretion of the councils will make no change. But, on the representation of Mr. Browning, and in view of the repeated declarations made by the Secretary

of State and the Government of India as to the appropriation of this cess, we have thought it best to provide, by law, against its application to other purposes.

"The only other matter which I need notice is in connection with section 34, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to make rules for a great many matters, and I have no doubt it will be thought by some that many of these matters are very important, and ought not to have been left to rules. It is, however, of the first importance in a measure of this kind,—especially as it is in some ways a new and experimental measure,—to leave great discretion to the authorities who have the working of it, in order that they may, by practice, arrive at the best methods of giving it effect.

"Of this I am quite sure, that every endeavour will be made in framing the rules to follow the spirit of Your Lordship's policy, and that the Government may confidently rely on the loyal co-operation of every officer connected with the Central Provinces Administration in giving effect to the law.

"In conclusion, I have only to ask the Council to pass the Bill, and to express my earnest hope that it may benefit the people of the Central Provinces, and, if possible, increase that loyalty to the British Government for which they are now conspicuous."

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said:—"My Lord, I intend to vote in favour of the passing of this Bill, but, in explanation of my vote, I am anxious, with your Lordship's permission, to make a few observations on some features of this Bill. My Lord, I am one of those who believe that the success of local self-government will, in a great measure, depend upon the amount of independent power to be conferred upon the local boards and the district councils. Indeed, I am convinced that it may be safely laid down as a general rule, that the greater the powers conferred upon these bodies the greater will be the cordiality, earnestness and industry with which the work will be performed by the members. Holding such views, it would be only natural for me to dissent from such provisions in the Bill as are intended to authorise interference on the part of the district authorities. But, my Lord, I wish to offer no opposition, as I am aware that this Bill relates only to the Central Provinces, that those Provinces are among the least advanced parts of British India, and I feel that in this circumstance is to be found justification for exceptional treatment. There is another important matter in this Bill to which I assent with a similar qualification. I refer to the provisions in this Bill regarding the constitution of local boards and district councils. Upon this question, which appears to me to be one of the most important in the entire scheme of local self-government, there appear to be two prevalent opinions Some people think that the local boards and the district councils should consist of entirely separate sets of members; the other opinion is the one which has been adopted in this Bill in section 6, clause (*a*), which provides that the district council shall consist of 'representatives of groups of circles within the district, one or more for each group, being a member or members of, and elected by, the local board for that group.' I understand the effect of this provision to be, that, as far as clause (*a*) is concerned, none but members of local boards are to be eligible to the district councils. Now, my Lord, my knowledge of the people leads me to believe that, in such parts of India as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, persons of social standing and respectability would not be willing to serve on local boards subject to the authority and control of the district council. And, if the local boards are to be the only bodies from which the representatives of the landed interest are to be elected for the district councils, there will be a great risk of losing the services of many men whose presence might prove of great use and valuable assistance in the work entrusted to the district councils. My own feeling is, that perhaps the best and safest rule for the constitution of the district councils would be to provide that all the members of the local boards should also be members of the district councils; in other words, to remove the distinction between the positions of members of the local boards and members of the district councils. Such a course would attract the best class of the people to serve both on the local boards and the

district councils; the local boards would discharge their duties as if they were sub-committees of the district councils; every member of the local board would have a voice in the deliberations of the district council itself; and there would be no room for those petty jealousies which will attend the election by the local board of a member for the district council. If such a provision as I have ventured to suggest were adopted, the district councils would of course be numerically larger than under the provisions of the Bill now before us; but I do not think the district councils would be too bulky for working purposes, and I am convinced that the chance of securing well-attended meetings will certainly be greater in proportion to the number of which the district council is composed. My Lord, I should have considered it my duty to have dwelt more fully on these considerations had I been prepared to oppose any provision in this Bill. But, as I have already said, I regard the Central Provinces as requiring an exceptional treatment, and in a matter of this kind it is no doubt safer to rely upon the advice of the local authorities. I am all the more unwilling to offer any definite opposition to the Bill, as under its provisions the landed interest is to be represented in the local boards by mukaddams, or executive headmen of villages, appointed under the Central Provinces Revenue Act of 1881. Such men will, no doubt, be persons of position and influence, and the remarks which I have ventured to make have, perhaps, not the same force in regard to the Central Provinces as they might have had if the Bill now before the Council related to my part of the country.

"But, my Lord, far more important than any of the points I have noticed are the provisions contained in clause (*c*) of section 5, and the corresponding clause in section 6 of the Bill. These clauses reserve to the Government the power to appoint members of the local boards and the district councils not exceeding one-third of the whole number. I regard this provision in the Bill with unqualified satisfaction, and, as this is the first occasion on which the subject of local self-government has come before the legislature, I cannot avoid expressing a hope that the provision to which I have alluded is an indication of the policy which Government intends to pursue in regard to legislation for other provinces also. How far the Government should control the constitution of local boards and district councils is a matter of principle by no means peculiar to the Central Provinces. It is, indeed, a matter which goes to the very root of the entire scheme of local self-government for which the country is indebted to your Lordship's Administration. To that noble scheme I am proud to give my hearty, though humble support, for I rejoice to feel that I have lived long enough to see the inauguration of the day when India is to learn at the hands of her rulers those principles of self-help and self-government which have given birth to representative institutions in England, and have made her great among the nations of the world. My Lord, I sincerely believe that all the intelligent classes throughout India sympathise with the feelings which I have expressed, that they feel grateful to the Government for the privileges which the scheme of local self-government will confer upon them, and that the effect of those privileges will be to enhance the popularity of the British rule, and to inspire feelings of loyalty and devotion among the vast population of British India. The more real those privileges are, the more beneficial will be the results. Having such views and feelings as these, I cannot possibly have sympathy with those who deprecate the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of local funds and local affairs; and it is natural for me to wish, as a matter of principle, that the local boards and the district councils should consist, as far as possible, of persons whom the voice of the people has elected as their representatives. But, my Lord, I feel that I am not acting inconsistently with my feelings and views in cordially supporting those provisions of this Bill which reserve to Government the power of appointing one-third of the members of the local boards and district councils. I am convinced that no part of India has yet arrived at the stage when the system of representation can be adopted, in its fullest scope, even in regard to local affairs. The principle of self-government by means of representative institutions is perhaps the greatest and noblest lesson which the beneficence of England will teach India. But, in borrowing from England the system of representative institutions, it is of

the greatest importance to remember those socio-political matters in which India is distinguishable from England. The present socio-political conditon of India is the outcome of the history of centuries of despotism and misrule, of the dominancy of race over race, of religion over religion. The traditions and feelings of the people and their present economic and political condition are in a vast measure influenced and regulated by the history of the past: the humanizing effects of the British rule have not yet demolished the remembrance of the days of strife and discord which preceded the peace brought to India by the British supremacy. India, a continent in itself, is inhabited by vast populations of different races and different creeds: the rigour of religious institutions has kept even neighbours apart: the system of caste is still dominant and powerful. In one and the same district the population may consist of various creeds and various nationalities; and, whilst one section of the population commands wealth and commerce, the other may possess learning and influence. One section may be numerically larger than the other, and the standard of enlightenment which one section of the community has reached may be far higher than that attained by the rest of the population. One community may be fully alive to the importance of securing representation on the local boards and district councils, whilst the other may be wholly indifferent to such matters. Under these circumstances, it is hardly possible to deny that the introduction of representative institutions in India will be attended with considerable difficulty and socio-political risks. In a country like England, where the distinctions of race no longer exist, where the differences of sectarianism in religious matters have been mitigated by the advance of toleration, the matter does not present such difficulties. The community of race and creed makes the English people one and the same nation, and the advance of education has rendered smaller differences wholly insignificant in matters connected with the welfare of the country at large. Christian constituencies do not object to return Jews to represent their interests in Parliament, and, indeed, for socio-political purposes, it may be said that the whole of the population of England forms but one community. It is obvious, of course, that the same cannot be said of India. The system of representation by election means the representation of the views and interest of the majority of the population, and, in countries where the population is composed of one race and one creed, it is no doubt the best system that can be adopted. But, my Lord, in a country like India, where caste distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportionate progress among all the sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed, and the distinctions of caste, form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be safely adopted The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever. My Lord, I have dwelt upon this matter at such length in order to explain why I, a sincere admirer of the representative system, have given my cordial support to such provisions of this Bill as appear to militate against the system of election, pure and simple. Government, in reserving to itself the power of appointing one-third of the members of the local boards and district councils, is adopting the only measure which can be adopted to guarantee the success of local self-government, by securing and maintaining that due and just balance in the representation of the various sections of the Indian population which the system of election, pure and simple, would fail to achieve."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I congratulate your Lordship's Government on the passing of this Act. It is the first legislative expression of that policy of local self-government with which your Excel-

lency's name will be for ever identified in India. It is, however, only in regard to the educational sections of the Bill that I shall venture to detain the Council with a few remarks. Those sections had to accomplish two objects. They had, in the first place, to conserve the popular element in the existing educational mechanism of the Central Provinces. They had, in the second place, to guard against placing restrictions on the further development of popular instruction, or hampering the action of the Education Commission now sitting. The Bill has been carefully considered by the members of the Commission, and I have the pleasure to say, on their behalf, that it seems to accomplish both these objects. The unit of educational administration in the Central Provinces—indeed, I believe, the smallest administrative unit of any kind—is the school committee. One thousand of these useful little bodies are at present at work in those Provinces. The quotations made by the member in charge of the Bill, from the able report by my friend Mr Browning, render it unnecessary for me to describe the action of such committees. Their origin dates from the formation of the Education Department itself; and whenever a new school is established, a new school committee is appointed. There is, therefore, a widespread system of school boards in the Central Provinces—a system which has the accumulated experience of twenty years of actual work, and which has within itself the elements of a natural and necessary growth, in proportion to the spread of intelligence and education. The present Bill organises these educational administrative units into a part of a complete system of local administration. The school committees consist of not less than four members, of whom the mukaddam, or village-head, is almost always one. The Bill provides that the district council shall, as far as practicable, conduct the management of the schools through these school committees. The mukaddams, and probably other members of the school committees, will have seats in the local boards; while the local boards will be represented in the district council. The school committee is, therefore, the pre-existing unit of local administration, whence some of the most important members of the local board will be drawn; and there is a perfect chain of responsibility through the local board to the district council.

"The only other aspect of the Bill with which I shall detain the Council is in regard to educational finance. Two of the financial difficulties which arise in Indian Provinces with regard to the education of the cultivators may be stated as follow. First, the difficulty of securing that funds specially raised for primary education shall be entirely spent on primary education, to the exclusion of higher classes of schools. Second, the difficulty of securing that funds specially raised from the cultivators shall be entirely spent on the education of the cultivators, to the exclusion of the town or municipal schools The present Bill provides for the first difficulty. All funds raised for primary education in a district, although paid at first into a common fund, shall be expended solely on primary education; or rather, a sum at least equal to the educational funds raised, shall be thus spent. With regard to the second difficulty, the Bill is silent. For that difficulty does not yet arise in the Central Provinces, outside municipalities and cantonments; that is to say, within the area over which the Bill has jurisdiction. The difficulty may arise hereafter in the Central Provinces, as it has done in other parts of India; but it is so complicated by local considerations and local claims, that the Bill wisely refrains from entering on a thorny question which has not yet arisen in the particular area with which it deals. That question, however, will require a definite legislative answer in some other parts of India; and it is now receiving the attention of the Education Commission. The present Bill preserves the existing popular element in the educational system of the Central Provinces. It provides for the strict application of funds raised for primary instruction, to the purposes for which they are levied, and it in no way fetters the Education Commission in its efforts to still further develope popular education."

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said:—"My Lord, after the able and lucid exposition of the principles on which the Bill is based by the

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Hon'ble Member in charge of it, I have very little left to add. However, I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble and learned Dr. Hunter has spoken so strongly in favour of the Bill, especially so far as the education of the people is concerned, and with those remarks I fully concur. As to the self-government scheme, the whole country, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, has already responded in terms of unqualified approval, but I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in the mode of the selection of chairman. The result of the limitation of power of the district councils and local boards in making selections from among themselves will be quite different from what he expects. Many good and fit Natives, who would have offered themselves as candidates for chairmanship, may not accept a membership. Still, I do not like to interfere in any way with the wishes and plans of the Local Governments. Self-government does not abolish the Local Governments, and they are, after all, the best judges in such matters."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said the Council had been reminded that day that the importance of this measure consisted in its being the first attempt to embody in a legislative form the principles laid down by the Government of India in its Resolutions on the subject of local self-government, and it had been explained on a previous occasion that this circumstance was due to a mere accident. But he could not help thinking that it was a happy accident which entrusted the task of preparing and introducing and explaining this measure to a gentleman who, from his thorough knowledge of local circumstances and local requirements, and his genuine and sympathetic appreciation of Native character, was so eminently qualified to perform the task as his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. His hon'ble friend had so fully explained the provisions of the Bill and its general objects that he had left little for MR. ILBERT to add, either for the purpose of meeting criticisms or for the purpose of removing misapprenhensions; and, of course, anything he could say would not carry with it the weight which necessarily attached to a porson who spoke with a local experience which Mr. ILBERT could not pretend to possess. He was necessarily compelled to approach this subject from an English point of view, and to look at it with the light of such knowledge as he happened to possess of the working of local representative bodies in England. But that the knowledge and experience derived from these sources was altogether inapplicable to similar institutions in India was a proposition which he was not prepared to admit. If it could not tell the Government what they were able to do or what they ought to do, it might be useful for the purpose of telling them what mistakes they ought to avoid. He had read a good many reports on the working of local representative bodies in India, and as he had read them he had often been reminded of the aphorism of Artemus Ward that "after all there is a good deal of human nature in man." What he meant was that, in spite of the enormous differences between the Englishman and the Hindu, and between England and India,—differences which no Indian statesman would be likely to minimize or overlook,—yet there were certain broad principles of policy which were as applicable here as they were applicable there, and which an Indian could not any more than an English statesman afford to disregard. One was often tempted to suspect that, where the attempts to introduce or develop self-government had failed in India, the failure might be traced to causes which would have produced the same effects in England. Suppose, for instance, that a statesman had to frame or give effect to a scheme for entrusting new or extended powers to local representative bodies in England. What would be the main considerations which he would endeavour to keep in view? In the first place, he would bear in mind that the main object of local self-government was to enlist on the side of the Central Government local knowledge and popular sympathies, and, even if he could be assured that that object could not be attained without the risk of sacrificing a certain amount of administrative efficiency, he would still be prepared to make the sacrifice. Then he would recognize the necessity of building on and developing existing institutions. Instead of creating new authorities or new machinery, he would do his best to utilise the authorities which were already in existence and the machinery with which the people were familiar. Again, he would take care

that the work which was entrusted to local bodies should be work of a kind to which they were accustomed, as to which their special knowledge and experience would be valuable and in which they would be likely to take an interest. The main function of a local representative body, especially of a local body in a rural district, was to provide in a simple way for petty local wants. These were the things about which the members of such bodies knew, about which they really cared and which they were likely to do well. If they were required to carry out works which were conceived on an Imperial or Provincial scale, they would be discredited; if they were fettered with elaborate formalities, they would be disgusted.

Then, in dealing with the question of finance, an English statesman would recognise the importance of appropriating local taxes to local purposes. The British rate-payer liked to see what became of his money, and strongly objected to its being spent outside his parish or union: if he was told that he would reap the benefit of the expenditure in an indirect manner, he was apt to be incredulous and dissatisfied. It was possible that the Indian rate-payer might be influenced by similar feelings. Then, care would be taken to leave a considerable amount of discretion to local boards, both as to the works on which the money placed at their disposal was to be spent, and as to the mode in which those works were to be carried out. Unless such discretion were given, all real responsibility for, all genuine interest in, local work was made impossible, and the body which had been called into existence for the purpose of assisting the Government with its knowledge and experience was reduced to the level of a mere collecting and spending machine.

Lastly, whilst allowing great latitude as to matters of detail, he would, as to matters of principle, reserve large and strong powers to the Central Government, taking care, of course, that these powers would not take the form of vexatious or arbitrary interference, but should be exercised with reference to general principles and for assignable reasons.

Such were among the most important of the considerations which would be applicable to any experiment in the direction of extending self-government in England; whether, and how far, like considerations were applicable to similar experiments in this country, and, if they were applicable, whether the failure of some of those experiments could in any measure be attributed to a disregard of them, he would leave to those who had more knowledge of India than himself to say.

The only one of these considerations on which he wished to touch further to-day was that which related to the matter of control, and he wished to refer to that for two reasons:—first, because, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had remarked, it was the feature of the Bill which had evoked most criticism; and secondly, because it was a point on which direct appeal had been made to English precedents. Some of the official critics of the Bill seemed to have feared that its effect would be to take away Government control, whilst there was another class of critics who apparently thought that the existence of such control was incompatible with the existence of local self-government at all.

The Government of India did not share the apprehensions of the first class of critics, and they did not agree with the views of the second. Nothing was further from their intention than to place local representative bodies in a position of absolute freedom from Governmental control. What was proposed was not to remove such control, but to alter its character, to substitute for dictation from within control from without, and to take care that this control should be exercised with reference to fixed and general principles and for definite and intelligible reasons. Control in this form, so far from being incompatible with, was an essential feature of any good system of local self-government. Take, for instance, the system which prevailed in England; not a model system by any means, but a system under which a great deal of useful work was done in a very creditable manner; and consider the relations in which local bodies in that country stood to the Central Government. The most important of the local representative bodies in England were the town councils and local boards

in towns, the boards of guardians and the newly established school boards These were the bodies which, in the language of modern Acts of Parliament, were usually referred to as the "local authorities." They represented the local, as distinguished from the central, element in the Government of the country; and their most important functions were to supervise the relief of the poor, to look after schools and roads and to provide for the maintenance of the public health. In the discharge of each of these functions, their proceedings were controlled by some department of the Central Government. Thus, school boards acted under the control of the Education Department; town councils, local boards and boards of guardians, in their capacity of sanitary authorities, acted under the control of the Local Government Board. He would not refer to the relations which existed between the school boards and the Education Department, except for the purpose of remarking that the section of the present Bill giving power to suspend a district council or local board in case of default was modelled on a section of the English Elementary Education Act of 1870 (section 63), which gave a similar power to the Education Department in the case of a defaulting school board. But MR. ILBERT would take his illustrations mainly from the important Public Health Act of 1875, which regulated the powers and duties of local authorities when exercising sanitary functions. The department of the Central Government which was charged with the control of local sanitary authorities was known as the Local Government Board; but it was not a board at all in the sense of being a deliberative or consultative body—it was simply a department of the State consisting of a President and a Secretary who sit in Parliament, and change with the Government of the day, and of a large permanent staff consisting of secretaries, assistant secretaries, inspectors and other officers. If reference were made to the Public Health Act, 1875, it would be found that the powers of control and supervision which were conferred by that Act on the Local Government Board were numerous and extensive. The sanction of the Board was required for loans and leases. It regulated the terms on which money was to be borrowed and lands let out on lease. Its approval was required for all bye-laws. Its sanction was required for appointments to all offices which were not wholly paid for out of local rates. It prescribed the form in which local authorities were to keep their accounts. It appointed auditors to audit their accounts; and these auditors not only had power to check the accuracy of the figures, but were required to disallow every item of account which was contrary to law, to surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of the illegal payment, and to charge against any person accounting the amount of any deficiency or loss incurred by the negligence or misconduct of that person. Its inspectors were entitled to attend any meeting of the local authority. The Board might direct its officers to hold local enquiries as to the mode in which the Act was carried out, and might in appropriate cases charge the expense of the enquiry on the local rate. And lastly, if the local authority made default in the performance of its duties, the Local Government Board might take effectual steps for enforcing and securing the performance of that duty. The section which conferred that power was so important, and bore so directly on the proposals contained in the present Bill, that he would take the liberty of reading it to the Council.

Section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was as follows:—

"Where complaint is made to the Local Government Board that a local authority has made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers, or in the maintenance of existing sewers, or in providing their district with a supply of water, in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water, and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost, or that a local authority has made default in enforcing any provisions of this Act which it is their duty to enforce, the Local Government Board, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that the authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint. If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be enforced by writ of mandamus, or the Local Government Board may appoint some person to perform such duty, and shall by order direct that the expenses of performing the same, together with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed for superintending such performance, and amounting to a sum specified in the order, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be paid by the authority in default; and any order made

for the payment of such expenses and costs may be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench and be enforced in the same manner as if the same were an order of such Court."

He made these references to English legislation for the purpose of showing that there was ample English precedent for the powers proposed to be conferred by the present Bill on the Local Government and its officers. The Government of India did not say that the precise powers which were in the present Bill were necessary or applicable under all circumstances or in all parts of India. It was enough to say that they appeared to be required in the Central Provinces, and he hoped and believed that, in the form in which they were given, they would be found to be sufficient.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said:—

"At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, at which I was unfortunately not able to attend, the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden made some observations on the policy of this Bill, founded on his experience of thirty years as a member of the Civil Service, and, in the course of his speech on that occasion, he alluded to the fact that he was in my absence the senior representative of the Civil Service in the Council. I am not only the senior member here, but with the exception of one member in the Madras Presidency, I believe I am the oldest representative of the Civil Service in India; and it is in that character that I wish to make a few observations on the present occasion. My opinion of the necessity for local self-government is not an opinion recently formed or merely formed on the question being brought forward by your Lordship. I have long seen that such a necessity must arise, and that it was merely the natural outcome of that system of education which has been going on under the auspices of the British Government for between forty and fifty years. I have for many years watched the progress made by the Natives of this country to render themselves capable of taking part in the Government, and done my best to hasten on that end, whenever I had the opportunity, specially by trying, and sometimes with success, to increase the power and independence in municipalities and other local bodies in Western India. Particularly I may allude to the Municipality and Port Trust in the city of Bombay. I am sure that no true friend of the Natives of this country can hold any other opinion than that it would be for the good of the empire when the people of the country become fitted to take a more direct part in its government. This has to a certain extent been going on for many years, by the employment of so many Natives, some in important, but the majority in subordinate, official positions under Government; but the present movement is of very much greater importance than anything that has yet been attempted, for it will enable the independent gentry of the country not merely to join the Government in carrying on the administration of the Empire, but in their own individual capacity to step in and relieve the ordinary Government of much of its work.

"I feel sure that the leading people can, and will, do much to carry out the policy now proposed, but at the same time I feel equally certain that the success of that policy will depend almost as much on the District Officers and their conduct towards the boards as it will on the boards themselves. It will require judicious care and assistance, and not dictation, on the part of the District Officers to assist the gentlemen who form the boards, especially at the commencement, to carry out their onerous duties with success.

"As regards the powers of control given under the Act, I feel quite sure, although no one could be better pleased than myself to avoid such clauses, that no real friend of the people could object to such control at the first, because its real object is to ensure the success of the Act, which, without it, might, and would probably, fail. I feel quite certain, however, that, when it is found that the boards can act alone, such control will be reduced, and eventually perhaps almost entirely removed.

"As an example of what I mean, I would point to large bodies, such as some of the larger municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, and especially to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. I have no doubt that, if

any measure for amending the Acts under which those bodies work were now under consideration, the control at present insisted on might be considerably reduced and modified.

"I am aware that this is a special Bill for a special province, and, therefore, I will say nothing as to its details beyond expressing my conviction that the great local experience of the Hon'ble Member in charge will have provided for all that is possible to ensure success, and I trust most sincerely that it will prove a blessing to the province to which it applies.

"Your Excellency has been congratulated on the passing of this measure to-day; I will rest content with congratulating myself that I have had the honour and satisfaction of forming one of the Council and the Government who have initiated so far successfully the important policy of local self-government in India."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I really have nothing to add to the remarks which have been made by previous speakers in the course of this discussion. The Bill before us is, as has been pointed out, a Bill relating to the Central Provinces only, and, consequently, it is framed in accordance with the special circumstances which prevail in that district.

"The Government do not put this Bill forward as a model measure which they would recommend to be followed by all the other Local Governments throughout the country. It might almost be said that the Central Provinces is one of the least advanced districts in India, to which a system of local self-government can be considered to be at all applicable. It is, therefore, natural that a measure to be applied to a district of that description should be framed in a manner which might not be suitable to the circumstances of districts of a much more advanced description, and I desire that it should be distinctly understood that this Bill relates to the Central Provinces, and the Central Provinces only. It is a measure which we have reason to believe is well suited to the circumstances and people of those Provinces, but, doubtless, many of the provisions which find a place in this Bill will not be considered by the heads of Local Governments in other parts of India either necessary or suitable for the populations under their charge. That being so, there is really very little necessity for me to make any remarks upon the details of this Bill. They have been ably explained by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, and commented on with his full knowledge of such questions by my Hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert; and I do not think, therefore, that there are any matters upon which any further explanation with respect to the views, intentions and objects of the Government can be required from me.

"I will, however, make just one remark upon a single point of detail, alluded to by my Hon'ble friend who introduced this discussion. He spoke of the section of the Bill—section 34—which relates to the framing of rules by the Chief Commissioner, and he said that some persons might think that a very wide discretion was left to the Local Government in respect to the framing of those rules. Now, it is very important that all persons who have to consider Bills of this description should bear in mind that the provisions which are contained in measures which will form part of the law of the land are hard-and-fast provisions which cannot be altered without referring again to the Legislature and passing a new Act. Now, in a matter of this kind, particularly at its commencement, it is very undesirable to lay down more hard-and-fast rules than are necessary. What you want is that the system should be elastic; and that you should ascertain by practical experiment what modes of self-government are most suited to the requirements and idiosyncrasies of the people in different parts of the country; for, if you tie the hands of the Government too tight by the regulations of an Act of the Legislature, that elasticity which is so desirable in order to arrive at the system best suited to fulfil the wishes and meet the requirements of the country will be altogether lost, and the Government will find itself bound,

whether the measure is in practice found to be suitable or not, to enforce the provisions of the law, or else to go through the long and complicated process of again referring the matter to the Legislature. But those who are inclined to think that these rules are all too elastic, should bear in mind that we have, in this Bill, in fulfilment of the promise made in the Resolution of the Government, issued a short time ago, in respect to rules of this description, distinctly laid down that the rules issued under section 34 shall be published beforehand in draft and left for the consideration of the public for a certain period, in order that, if any objections are felt to them, those objections may be fairly represented to the Local Government.

"And, certainly, if ever there was a case in which we may trust implicitly that the rules which will be made—I hope speedily—under the Bill about to become law, will be those best suited to carry out the provisions of this measure in a friendly spirit towards the spread of self-government, it is this; because it is due to Mr. Morris, whose time in the Central Provinces, I regret to think, is drawing to a close, but who nevertheless will have an opportunity of making the rules under this Bill, that I should say again, what I said on the occasion of a previous discussion at Simla, that there is no civil servant in India who has shown himself, long before this question was taken up by the present Administration, more desirous of applying largely and wisely the principles of local self-government than Mr. Morris. The best thanks of the Government are due to that distinguished public servant for this part of his policy, as well as for the ability with which he has so long administered the Central Provinces over which he has been placed; and I feel the most entire confidence that, in entrusting the initiation of the system established by this Bill to his hands, we are leaving it to one who fully and heartily approves of the principles of the Government on this subject as laid down in their Resolutions on local self-government."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, the Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá, the Hon'ble Messrs. Reynolds and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 26th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;

*The 12th January, 1883.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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The Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.
The Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, Amendment Act.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Indian Explosives Bill, 1883.
The Indian Railway Bill No. II

SUPPLEMENT No. 4.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 24th January 1883.*

**No. 100.**—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1418, dated 15th September 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule regarding the grant of licenses for the transport of dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps required for blasting purposes :—

RULE.

Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended to Notification No. 1555, dated 30th September 1881.

*The 25th January 1883.*

**No. 114.**—The following addition is made to Rule 2 of the rules framed by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879 :—"The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be ten rupees."

MEDICAL.

*The 25th January 1883.*

**No. 47.**—Surgeon Mark Robinson, of the Madras Army, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Coorg, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties under the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

*The 25th January 1883.*

**No. 21.**—Privilege leave for two months and three days is granted to Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis, M.B., Army Medical Department, Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the 29th January 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 26th January 1883.*

**No. 15.**—The Ven'ble J. Baly, M. A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, has obtained furlough for nine months, with effect from the 12th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

*The 23rd January 1883.*

**No.** The services of Major G. J. van Someren, Officiating Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, who, in the Notification of this Department, No. 987 F., dated the 7th December 1882, was appointed to be Assistant Comptroller General (Forests), are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

*Fort William, the 22nd January 1883.*

**No. 338.**—Mr. W. H. Patterson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents, Survey of India, to fill an existing vacancy.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

*Fort William, the 20th January, 1883.*

**No. 218** *G.*—Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer, M.D., Medical Officer of the Western Rajputana States, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Rajputana Agency, and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland.

Surgeon A. Adams, M.D., Medical Officer of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Western Rajputana States, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Spencer.

POLITICAL.

*The 20th January, 1883.*

**No. 220** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khalifa Sayyid Muhammad Hasan Khan Bahadur, Wazir of the Patiala State, the title of "Wazir-ud-Daula Mudabbir-ul-Mulk," as a personal distinction.

**No. 221** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khalifa Sayyid Muhammad Husain, Foreign Minister of the Patiala State, the title of "Mushir-ud-Daula Mumtaz-ul-Mulk," as a personal distinction.

**No. 223** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Muhammad Mahmud and Muhammad Hamid, of the Carnatic Family, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 22nd January 1883.*

**No. 401.**

READ—

Letter from the Master of the Mint, Calcutta, No. 790, dated 10th October 1882, forwarding the Administration Reports of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The amount of silver coined during the year under review was smaller than in any year since 1871-72, and, as compared with 1880-81, shows a decrease of about 206 lakhs of rupees; there was, however, an increase of nearly 149 lakhs in the net imports of silver as compared with 1880-81, and the comparatively small coinage is partly due to the fact that a great part of the silver imported was tendered to the Mint in the course of the last month of the year of report, and could not be taken up for coinage till after the close of the year. The following figures show the value in lakhs of rupees, of the net imports of silver and of the coinage for the last ten years :—

| | Net Imports. Lakhs. | Coinage. Lakhs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1872-73 | 72 | 398 |
| 1873-74 | 249 | 237 |
| 1874-75 | 464 | 490 |
| 1875-76 | 155 | 255 |
| 1876-77 | 720 | 627 |
| 1877-78 | 1,468 | 1,618 |
| 1878-79 | 397 | 721 |
| 1879-80 | 787 | 1,025 |
| 1880-81 | 389 | 425 |
| 1881-82 | 538 | 219 |

2. The value of the silver received in the Mints for coinage during the year under review, was as follows:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Imported silver | 2,09,66,730 |
| Old silver for recoinage | 63,91,897 |
| Old Portuguese Indian coin | 9,97,034 |
| TOTAL | 2,83,55,661 |

These figures, however, do not represent the actual amount of imported silver tendered to the Mints during the year, inasmuch as a large quantity of bullion, about 84 lakhs, was held in the Mints at the close of the year on account of the Currency Department; the proportion of imports tendered for coinage was, however, small, and a large quantity of the imported silver must have found its way to Native States and Districts, chiefly in Bombay and Madras, from which the precious metals had been to some extent drained by famine: this view is supported by the fact that during the year there has been a further reduction in the receipts at the Mint of silver ornaments.

The following figures show the receipts in lakhs of rupees, of bullion of this description and of Native coin, tendered for coinage during the last five years:—

| | Native Silver Ornaments. | Native Coin. |
|---|---|---|
| | Lakhs | Lakhs |
| 1877-78 | 121 | . |
| 1878-79 | 116 | 67 |
| 1879-80 | 92 | 45 |
| 1880-81 | 10 | 2½ |
| 1881-82 | 4 | 1 |

3. Of British coin tendered for recoinage rather more than 11 lakhs were received in the Calcutta Mint and nearly 20 lakhs in the Bombay Mint; this coin consisted for the most part of shroff marked rupees collected in the District Treasuries throughout the country and remitted to the Mints for recoinage. The old Portuguese Indian coin valued at Rs. 9,97,034 was received at the Bombay Mint for coinage under the monetary convention with the Government of Portuguese India, and the value of the silver coin struck for the Goa Government during the year was Rs 9,61,786, which is included in the total coinage of the Bombay Mint.

4. The total coinage of gold, silver and copper at each Mint is shown separately for the last three years in the following table:—

| | Calcutta | | | Bombay | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 |
| COINAGE. | | | | | | |
| Tale of pieces of all kinds | 74,161,243 | 24,408,796 | 17,785,150 | 81,215,596 | 31,986,936 | 22,207,320 |
| VALUE. | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs |
| Gold | 1,46,010 | 1,33,515 | 3,39,705 | 1,255 | | |
| Silver | 2,15,51,161 | 1,05,09,825 | 84,77,510 | 8,12,15,511 | 3,19,86,936 | 1,31,85,242 |
| Copper | 7,07,900 | 1,85,600 | 39,950 | | | 50,009 |
| TOTAL | 2,22,08,101 | 1,08,28,970 | 88,57,165 | 8,12,16,766 | 3,19,86,936 | 1,31,35,251 |

5. The increase in the coinage of gold at Calcutta is attributed by the Mint Master to a larger influx of gold than in the previous year, and to a desire to increase the balance in the bank in order to avoid the necessity of a further coinage till repairs could be done. It is observed, however, that the quantity of gold tendered to the Mints is quite insignificant in comparison with the net imports, which show a remarkable increase, as will be seen from the following figures:—

| | Net Imports Lakhs. |
|---|---|
| 1879-80 | 175 |
| 1880-81 | 365 |
| 1881-82 | 481 |

Gold is extensively used for ornaments and the increase in the imports, coupled with the large reduction, already noticed, in the value of silver ornaments tendered for coinage, may be taken as an indication of increasing wealth.

6. The falling off in the coinage of silver has taken place in both Mints, but is largest at Bombay where the greater quantity of silver is imported. The coinage at the Calcutta Mint includes Rs. 18,16,353 in small silver, chiefly one-fourth and one-eighth rupees, while that at Bombay includes Rs. 11,59,804 in British small coin, principally half-rupees, and Rs. 3,02,663 in the New Portuguese Indian small silver coin. The copper coinage during the year was comparatively insignificant, that at Calcutta consisting of single pice to the amount of Rs. 39,950 and that at Bombay of the new Portuguese Indian quarter tangas and one-eighth tangas to the amount of Rs. 50,009.

7. The Mint Masters furnish, with the report for 1881-82, an account showing the whole Revenue and Expenditure of each of the Mints for the year. This account is prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution by the Government of India in this Department, No. 3234, dated 5th October 1878. Similar accounts have already been received for each of the three preceding years, and Government is now in a position to review the financial results of the working of the Mints for a period of four years, and to consider whether any modification is required in the instructions for preparing the yearly accounts. The Resolution of 5th October 1878, already quoted, makes provision for the credit of revenue of all kinds to the Mints, and for the debit of all expenditure, direct and indirect. In these respects no change is called for, but the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the charge for interest on Capital sunk in the Mint may fairly be reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., as that is the rate at which money can be borrowed by Government.

8. It is observed that in each year interest has been charged on a working balance of 30 lakhs of rupees for each Mint; this sum may fairly represent the minimum amount of silver which must be under treatment in the Mint, in order that the process of coining may be carried on with economy, but it is very much less than the average amount of bullion which is actually locked up in the Mints and in exchange for which Government has already given rupees. The charge for interest should not, therefore, be calculated on an assumed minimum working balance, but on the value of the silver which has actually been locked up in the Mints during the years for which the account is prepared.

9. If the corrections indicated be made, the accounts of the Mints will stand as follows:—

| | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Calcutta. | Bombay. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1878-79 . . . . . | 5,41,985 | 11,59,614 | 11,42,489 | 9,80,356 |
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 5,17,277 | 18,51,834 | 10,60,646 | 11,06,806 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 2,32,366 | 6,41,704 | 8,61,901 | 7,74,325 |
| 1881-82 . . . . . | 2,11,295 | 3,83,528 | 8,90,413 | 6,45,716 |
| Total . | 15,02,923 | 40,36,680 | 39,55,449 | 35,07,203 |

The total revenue of both Mints during the last four years has been Rs. 55,39,603, and the expenditure Rs. 74,62,652, showing a loss of Rs. 19,23,049, giving an average loss of Rs. 4,80,762 per annum. The revenue of the Mints is chiefly derived from the seignorage charge of 2 per cent. on silver coined.

10. In drawing up the account for the year under review, the Mint Master, Bombay, has omitted to make any charge for working balance, while the Mint Master, Calcutta, has charged interest on a working balance of Rs. 39,29,997. In future, the charge for interest should be calculated on the average balance of silver actually locked up in the Mint, and not available for other purposes, during the year, whether such silver be held on behalf of the General Treasury or of the Paper Currency Department.

11. In calculating the indirect charges, the land occupied by the Mints is valued at Rs. 12,62,200 in Bombay, and at Rs 1,11,335 only in Calcutta. The valuation of the land in the case of the Calcutta Mint appears to be too low, as the area of the land covered by the Calcutta Mint is considerable and the site is valuable. The Mint Master is accordingly requested to obtain and furnish the explanation called for on this point in the Resolution by this Department reviewing the Mint Administration Reports for 1880-81; a careful estimate should be made of the value of the Calcutta site.

12. The increase in the operative losses in the Calcutta Mint is due to the large quantity of old coin withdrawn during the year Excluding the loss on withdrawal and recoinage of worn-out and uncurrent coins, the percentage of operative losses is reported to have been as follows in each of the last four years —

| | *Calcutta* | *Bombay* |
|---|---|---|
| | (Pies per cent) | |
| *In Melting*— | | |
| 1878-79 | 18 | 5 |
| 1879-80 | 9 8 | 5 |
| 1880-81 | 9 2 | 5 |
| 1881-82 | 6 7 | 7 |
| *In Coinage*— | | |
| 1878-79 | 22 | 11 |
| 1879-80 | 17 | 13 |
| 1880-81 | 15 5 | 11 |
| 1881-82 | 9 | 7 |

13 The decrease which has been effected in the percentages both of melting and coinage losses at the Calcutta Mint is satisfactory. The increase in the melting losses at the Bombay Mint is reported by the Mint Master to be in some measure due to the newly laid floor in the Melting Department of the Mint absorbing at first more silver than the old floor The loss on coinage in the Bombay Mint, though stated by the Mint Master to be 7 pies per cent, appears, if calculated on tale of coinage, as is done in the Calcutta Mint, to amount to 11 pies per cent.; but even this figure shows a satisfactory reduction on the loss in the previous year. The Governor General in Council is glad to observe that the Mint Masters have continued, during the year under review, to give special attention to the reduction of the operative losses.

14. Under the head of salaries and establishments there is a satisfactory saving in the operative establishment at Bombay consequent on the falling-off in the coinage; but, on the other hand, the establishment charges of the Calcutta Mint continue to increase from year to year, notwithstanding the reduced coinage. The increase in the charges of the Calcutta Mint in the past year as compared with 1880-81 is, however, mainly due to the absence of the Mint Master during the year on three months' privilege leave, and to the allowances paid to his *locum tenens* having been included in the charges for direction and establishment; considering the small amount coined, it is not satisfactory that such a heavy charge as Rs. 49,197 should have been incurred for extra operative establishment, this charge being nearly three times as great as the expenditure incurred in the Bombay Mint on the same account, although the coinage at Bombay was much larger than at Calcutta It is observed that the increase in the permanent operative establishment at Calcutta appears to be mainly due to the cost of work undertaken for the Ordnance Department.

15. The sum of Rs. 1,68,071 was added during the year to the Capital expenditure on the Bombay Mint, Rs. 1,40,870 being for additional plant and Rs. 27,204 on account of construction charges. Among other improvements effected during the year are the completion of the new roof of the melting

room and the erection of the new Mint boundary wall, which clearly demarcates the entire Mint property and leaves a clear open space of ground between the buildings and the boundary wall, thus affording facilities for the detection of theft on the part of the labourers. The Capital expenditure on the Calcutta Mint during the year was Rs. 80,252, of which Rs. 77,334 were expended in placing iron roofing on the silver Mint.

16. The saving effected in the Bombay Mint during the year by the adoption of the electro-plating process of adjusting coins amounted to Rs. 2,378.

17. The amount of miscellaneous work done in the Calcutta Mint continues to be much larger than that done in the Mint at Bombay; it consists chiefly of the manufacture of stars and medals, of passes for the railways, seals for courts, and scales and weights for Government Departments.

18. A considerable quantity of cartridge metal, &c., was supplied by the Calcutta Mint to the Ordnance Department during the year, and the Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that the Inspector General of Ordnance has reported a saving of Rs. 16·73 per cent. on the year's supply, as compared with the prices from England. His Excellency in Council also notices with pleasure the testimony borne by the Mint Master to the valuable services rendered by Messrs. Clark, Purchase and Wareham, of the Engineering Establishment of the Calcutta Mint, in connection with experimental manufacture of cartridge metal, which, except in minor points, is reported to have proved entirely satisfactory.

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ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

*The 25th January 1883.*

**No. 406.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of 45 and 46 Vic., Cap. 45, to notify, that the Trustees of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund have transferred the assets and liabilities of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council, with effect from the 1st December 1882, and that the Secretary of State for India in Council has accepted the said transfer.

**No 407.**—With reference to Notification No. 406, dated 25th January 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Secretary of State for India in Council has directed that all notifications and applications on the part of the subscribers to, or beneficiaries under, the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund, which are required or prescribed by the Rules of the said Fund, as existing on the 18th August 1882, shall, on and after the 1st December 1882, be given and made by subscribers or annuitants in England, to the Director of Funds at the India Office, and by subscribers or annuitants in India to the Accountant General, Bombay.

**No. 494.**—Mr. Arthur D. Carey, Bo. C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st December 1882.

*The 26th January 1883.*

**No. 499.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council directs that, in rule V of the rules published with Notification No. 3745, dated 8th November 1879, the words "or for permission to raise a loan" shall be, and shall be deemed to have been always, omitted, and that after the words "every such application" the words "and every application for permission to raise a loan" shall be, and shall be deemed to have been always, inserted.

**No. 505.**—Mr. F. R. Hogg, B. C. S., Director General of the Post Office of India, is allowed privilege leave for eighty-two days, with effect from the 17th February 1883.

The following appointments are made in consequence of Mr. Hogg's absence :—

Mr. H. E. M. James, Bo. C. S., Post Master General Bengal, to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India.

Mr. J. Dillon, Comptroller Post Office, to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal.

Mr. W. Alpin, Assistant Comptroller, to officiate as Comptroller, Post Office.

**No. 518.**—Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, M. D., Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 23rd January 1883.

Mr. F. W. Peterson, F. C. S., resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, before noon, on the 23rd January 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 26th January, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 45.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant S. G. Radcliff, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. M. Eales, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. F. R. Formby, Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant F. C. Logan-Home, Royal Scots.

**No. 46.**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant John Strachey, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 11th Native Infantry,—22nd September, 1881.

Lieutenant George Steuart Goldsmid, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 40th Native Infantry,—18th November, 1881.

**No. 47.**—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Colonel T. R. Nimmo, Bombay S.C., Commandant, 28th Bombay Native Infantry, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

**No. 48.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*No. 1 Mountain Battery.*

Lieutenant J. C. Shirres, R.A., 1st Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Brevet Major H. R. L. Morgan, R.A., on leave.

Lieutenant W. J. Honner, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant J. C. Shirres.

Lieutenant H. B. Brownlow, R.A., to officiate as 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant W. J. Honner.

*4th Sikh Infantry.*

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 573 of 1882, Lieutenant E. Vansittart, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster, *vice* Captain C. Dempster, appointed Wing Commander, and during the time Major V. Rivaz may remain seconded. Dated 12th January, 1883.

**No. 49.**—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Lieutenant Adam Smith, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. A. Williamson, retired.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 50.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. T. Bushby, Bengal S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad, (p.a) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major D. J. Stewart, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 3rd Native Infantry, (m.c.) for 243 days, of which 171 days will be under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2), of the regulations of 1868.

Captain L. W. Christopher, Bengal S.C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. R. N. Sturt, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G.G.O. No. 37 of 1882.)

Brigade Surgeon A. Eteson, M.D., Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, (p.a.) for 232 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary P. Heber, (m.c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

**No. 51.**—Lieutenant Colonel M. P. Ricketts, Bengal S. C., Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Central Provinces, is granted furlough without pay, for the 29th November 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 108 of 1881.

**No. 52.**—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

First class Apothecary T. Lyons, (m.c.) for 183 days.

**No. 53.**—The leave to sea granted to Major W. T. Stuart, Bengal S.C., in G.G.O. No. 574 of 1882, is cancelled at his own request.

**No. 54.**—Major F. G. Teale, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted leave of absence from the 1st March, 1882, to the 11th December, 1882.

G. G. O. No. 109 of 1882 is cancelled.

### MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**No. 55.**—The services of Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Military Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the 19th December 1882, the date on which he made over charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Beluchistan, to Major Tomkins, R.E.

Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Beluchistan, with effect from the 19th December 1882, the date on which he relieved Colonel Lang, R.E.

**No. 56.**—The services of Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Military Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from 1st February 1883.

## PROMOTIONS.

**No. 57.**—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Battye, C.B.,—6th January, 1883.

Major George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett,—20th January, 1883.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Tweedie, C.S.I.,—20th January, 1883.

Major Francis Frazer John Toke,—22nd January, 1883.

*To be Majors.*

Captain (Brevet Major) the Hon'ble Robert William Napier,—8th June, 1882.

Captain (Brevet Major) Alfred Gaselee,—9th January, 1883.

Captain George Tomkyns Morris,—9th January, 1883.

Captain Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood,—17th January, 1883.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh,—4th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Frederick Guy Vivian,—4th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Richard Carnac Temple,—4th January, 1883.

BREVET.

*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Fryer, Madras S.C.,—20th January, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Briggs, Madras S.C.,—20th January, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Tulloch, Bengal S.C.,—20th January, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tredway George Clarke, Madras S.C.,—26th January, 1883.

**No. 58.**—The following officers of the cavalry branch of the local service have accepted the conditions regulating promotion and succession to the Colonel's allowance, as laid down in G. G. O. No. 579 of 1882:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Melvill, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Martin, C.B., Bengal Cavalry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) B. R. Branfill, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Beadon, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) T. F. C. Rochfort, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) A. W. Capel, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Shakespear, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. M. Buller, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) R. Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. C. Jackson, late 2nd European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. Y. Murray, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. C. Creak, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. C. Kemble, late 3rd European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) F. Currie, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

**No. 59.**—The following promotions are made from the 1st January, 1883, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 579 of 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Brydges Robinson Branfill, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Richard Beadon, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

*To be Majors.*

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur William Capel, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Alexander Shakespear, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Montagu Buller, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Charles Jackson, late 2nd European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Harvey Young Murray, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Thomas Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Charles Creak, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Charles Kemble, late 3rd European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Fendall Currie, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

**No. 60.**—The name of Major R. Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry, is placed on the list of Majors on the Regimental Gradation List of the cavalry branch of the local service, in consequence of the retirement of Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. G. Birch, on the 13th January, 1883.

## REWARDS.

**No. 61.**—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 1st October, 1882, in room of Colonel C. J. Godby, Bengal S.C., retired—

COLONEL WILLIAM CHARLES ROBERT MYLNE, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*Dates of Commissions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ensign . . | 20th February, 1845. |
| Lieutenant . . | 2nd August, 1851. |
| Captain . . | 22nd August, 1858. |
| Major . . | 20th February, 1865. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel . | 20th February, 1871. |
| Brevet Colonel . . | 20th February, 1876. |

*Appointments.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Officiating Assistant to the Executive Officer, 2nd Division, Grand Tunk Road . . . | 1852 to 1853. |
| Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, on probation . . | 3rd October, 1853, to 11th October, 1854. |
| Sub-Assistant Commissary-General . | 12th October, 1854, to 13th June, 1856. |
| Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General . . | 13th October, 1857, to 27th October, 1857. |
| Sub-Assistant Commissary-General and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General . . | 28th October, 1857, to 17th January, 1872. |
| Assistant Commissary-General . . | 18th January, 1872, to 21st February, 1881. |
| Commissary-General . | 22nd February, 1881, to date. |

*War Services.*

Served in Bengal and North-Western Provinces during suppression of mutiny of 1857-58, as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General (*medal*) ; was present at the defence of Cawnpore under Major-General Wyndham, to whom he acted as extra Aide-de-Camp, including the action of Pando Nuddee, on 27th November, 1857, where he had a horse killed under him by a round shot (*mentioned in despatches*) ; was also present at the battle of Cawnpore under Lord Clyde on 6th December, 1857, and in Commissariat charge of the force under Brigadier-General Walpole at taking of Etawah, Mynpoorie, and the action on the Ramgunga ; served on the staff of Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Seaton at action of Kunkur on the 7th April, 1858 (*mentioned in despatches*).

Was Principal Commissariat Officer of the 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, under Lieutenant-General Maude, during the first phase of the Afghan War, 1878-79, including the operations in the Bazar Valley (*mentioned in despatches—medal*).

**No. 62.**—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified :—

MADRAS.

*To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."*

Subadar Major Sheikh Nuther, "Bahadur" 17th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Shaik Secunder, "Sirdar Bahadur", deceased,—28th August, 1882.

*To the 2nd Class, with title of "Bahadur."*

Subadar Mahomed Saib, 17th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Sheik Nuther, "Bahadur", promoted,—28th August, 1882.

Subadar Ghoolam Mohdeen, 26th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaik Homed, "Bahadur," deceased,—27th September, 1882.

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 26th January, 1883.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 13th to the 26th January, 1883 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Staff Corps . | Major G. Logan . . . | 9th January, 1883. | Lucknow . | Testate. | |
| Army Medical Department. | Surgeon-Major W. A. Duke . | 13th January, 1883 | Meerut. | | |

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 26th January, 1883.*

PROMOTIONS.

**No. 6**—Mr. W. Ginnivan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, H. M.'s Indian Marine, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st class, with effect from the 13th January, 1883

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 22nd January 1883.*

**No. 20.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 19, dated 19th January 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in and to the classes of Chief Engineers, with effect from the 18th January 1883:—

Mr. H C. L vinge, B.A., Chief Engineer, Class II, to Chief Engineer, Class I.

Colonel D. Limond, C.B., R E., Chief Engineer, Class III, to Chief Engineer, Class II.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, to Chief Engineer, Class III, special

**No. 21.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 202, dated 29th August 1882, the services of Major-General F. W. Peile, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 3rd February 1883.

**No. 22.**—The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch revert from the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from dates noted, owing to the return of officers from furlough:—

| Name. | Date of reversion. |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R E. | 12th Nov. 1882 |
| Baboo Sheo Dayal . . . . | 23rd „ „ |
| Mr. G. F. Lamb . . . . | 24th „ „ |
| „ G. A. Anderson . . . | 8th Dec. „ |
| „ G. Cowper . . . | 12th „ „ |

**No. 23.**—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, acted as District Traffic Superintendent of the Sabarmati District, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, from 31st July to 31st October 1882, in Class III of the Revenue Scale

*The 23rd January 1883.*

**No. 24.**—Major J. A. Armstrong, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Class III, with effect from 8th January 1883, afternoon.

**No. 25.**—Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Examiner of State Railway Accounts, British Burma, is granted leave on medical certificate for fifteen months, under Section 127 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

**No. 26.**—Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed to the charge of the State Railway Accounts, British Burma, *vice* Mr. Hubbard.

*The 24th January 1883.*

**No. 27.**—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in the Railway Establishment of British Burma, was deputed to Madras on special duty from the afternoon of 24th September 1882 to the forenoon of 6th November 1882.

**No. 28.**—Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., or until further orders, with effect from the 16th January 1883.

**No. 29**—Mr. C. E Vining, Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch, to that under the Director General of Railways.

**No. 30.**—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to British Burma, Railway Branch, and Mr. A. E. Adie, Class III, is transferred from the British Burma Railway Branch, to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

**No. 31.**—The services of Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, now on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

*The 26th January 1883.*

**No. 32**—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. S. Moncrieff, C S.I., R E., having proceeded on subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement, Colonel A. M. Lang, R E, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, in the Public Works Department, with the rank of Chief Engineer, Class III, temporary, with effect from the 5th January 1883.

**No. 33**—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. S. Moncrieff, C.S.I, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd January 1883.

**No. 34.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 21, dated 22nd January 1883, the following permanent promotions will have effect from the 3rd February 1883:—

Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., to Chief Engineer, Class I.

Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., to Chief Engineer, Class II.

Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., to Chief Engineer, Class III, special.

Colonel Mayne is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

Colonel Perkins is posted to the Central Provinces as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

During the absence of Colonel Perkins on leave, or until further orders, Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E, Superintending Engineer, Class I, Punjab, will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with the rank of Chief Engineer, Class III, temporary.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, up to 15th February next, for printing the Calcutta Series of the Indian Law Reports from April to December 1883, together with a half-yearly or yearly Index. The work to be done will comprise 2,800 copies of about 100 pages of matter, of royal octavo size, monthly, and the same number of copies of the Index, and about 150 pages will have to be kept standing. Specimen copies of the Reports and Index can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, where full information regarding the nature of the work can be obtained.

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 17th January 1883.*

**No. 154** *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Ashgur Allee Khan, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, is transferred for employment in the Native State of Jeypore, with effect from the 16th October 1882.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Ewaz Ali, attached to the Hospital, Northern India Salt Revenue, at Phalodi, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd December 1882.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Ahud, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, took charge from Hospital Assistant Ewaz Ali of the duties of the Phalodi Hospital on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1882.

First Class Hospital Assistant Gooruchurn Lusker made over medical charge of Jail and of the Detachment of Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Kadir, in charge of the Abu Dispensary, on the forenoon of the 13th December 1882.

*The 22nd January 1883.*

**No. 204** *G.*—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself, on the 9th January 1883, of the examination leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 16 G., dated 4th idem.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mount Abu, the 10th January 1883*

**No. 24.**—It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January 1884, approved and branded mares only will be served by Government stallions in the Ajmir-Merwara District.

*The 19th January 1883.*

**No. 51.**—Lieutenant T. C. Peats, Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), to be exercised within the District of Merwara, and is specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping under Section 32 of the said Code.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst to the Chief Commr.*

## RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Bangalore, the 17th January 1883.*

**No. 12.**—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to authorize the Magistrate and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to exercise the powers conferred upon Deputy Commissioners by Sections 12, 19, and 24 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, within the limits of that station.

By Order,
H. WYLIE *Major*,
*Assistant to the Resident.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 22nd January 1883.*

**No. 5.**—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

*The 26th January 1883.*

**No. 6.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 24th January 1883, Mr. A. E. Adie, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

**No. 7.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 29, dated 24th January 1883, Mr. C. E. Vining, Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

**No. 8.**—The following transfers are made in the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department :—

| Names. | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. E. Hart, Class II | Rajputana-Malwa Railway | Punjab Northern State Railway |
| " W. H. Freeman, Class III. | Punjab Northern State Railway | Indus Valley State Railway |

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
*Director General of Railways.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 20th November last, treasure consisting of 1,698 copper coins valued at R9-6-0, were found buried in the margin of the Arealore road near the 11th mile-stone, in the limits of Augarai village, Trichinopoly Taluq, Trichinopoly District, while the side channels were being cut for this road.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly, at his Office, on Wednesday, the 16th May 1883, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

*Collector.*

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*The 16th January 1883.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### Buildings and Roads Branch.

*Allahabad, the 8th January 1883.*

### KUMAUN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

The Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Rámgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the Works and Apparatus for the manufacture of Steel or Iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
*Secy. to Govt, N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D.*

## PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOPS, MADRAS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Madras, the 25th October 1882.*

The Government propose to sell or let the whole of the workshop land, buildings, machinery, and plant; and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, *Lieut., R.E.*,
*Genl. Supdt., P. W. Workshops.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

### First Division.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ray, Mahendranath | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Basu, Nrityagopal | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 3 | Matadin Sukul | Muir Central College. |
| 4 | Sen, Chandrabhushan | Hughli College. |
| 5 | Sarkar, Saradaprasad | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 6 | Lahiri, Mohinimohan | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor | Ditto. |
| 8 | Set, Gobindalal | Ditto. |
| 9 | Das, Jaminimohan | Ditto. |
| 10 | Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra | Ditto. |
| 11 | Sil, Brajendranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 12 | Ray, Dwijendralal | Hughli College. |
| 13 | Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan | Canning College. |
| | Ray, Harimohan | Ditto. |
| 15 | Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath | Presidency College. |
| 16 | Chakrabarti, Manmohan | Ravenshaw College. |
| 17 | Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Umeschandra | Ditto. |
| 19 | Jwalaprasad | Canning College. |

### Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan | Dacca College. |
| | Basu, Hemendranath | Ditto. |
| | Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Mahendranath | Muir Central College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Chandrakumar | Dacca College. |
| | „ Haranchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Kalipada | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Madhabchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chaudhuri, Gokulananda | Ravenshaw College. |
| 10 | „ Jagatchandra | Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Sureschandra | Presidency College. |
| | „ Syamasundar | Hughli College. |
| | Das, Brahmananda | Ravenshaw College. |
| | Datta, Girischandra | Dacca College. |
| | „ Pratulchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | De, Upendralal | Ditto. |
| | Dutt, Jogenchunder | Presidency College. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Priyanath | Ditto. |
| | Ghosh, Kalipada | Hughli College. |
| 20 | „ Nanilál | Presidency College. |
| | Hafadhat Kaum | Patna College. |
| | Lahiri, Gopalgobinda | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Leslie, K. M. | Presidency College. |
| | Misra, Ramsahay | Patna College. |
| | Mitra, Akshaykumar | Presidency College. |
| | „ Amulyachandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Asutosh, No. I | Ditto. |
| | „ Asutosh, No. II | Ditto. |
| | Mohanlal Hukhu | Muir Central College. |
| 30 | Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar | Patna College. |
| | „ Chandrakumar | Hughli College. |
| | „ Tariniprasad | Ditto. |
| | „ Purnachandra | Canning College. |
| | Pal, Haridas | Free Church Institution. |
| | Ray, Bamacharan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Bhabanath | Presidency College. |
| | „ Maheschandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | Rudra, Susilkumar | Free Church Institution. |
| | Sarkar, Rajanikanta | Dacca College |
| 40 | Sen, Abinaschandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | „ Jogindranath | Presidency College. |
| 42 | Syam, Sarndacharan | Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Abdur Rahman | Hughli College. |
| | Abdus Salam | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Agasti, Ramnarayan | Free Church Institution. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Haridhan | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Jogindranath | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Lalitmohan | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Rasiklal | Teacher. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Sitaram | Canning College. |
| 10 | ,, Srischandra | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Sureschandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Syamacharan | Presidency College. |
| | Barore, Akshaykumar | General Assembly's Institution |
| | Basak, Kalikrishna | Free Church Institution. |
| | Basu, Chandramukhi | Bethune Female School. |
| | ,, Dinanath | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Haranchandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Haridas | Presidency College. |
| 20 | ,, Jogindranath | Ditto. |
| | ,, Kadambini | Bethune Female School. |
| | ,, Nagendralal | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Raichuran | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Sureschandra | Teacher |
| | ,, Syamacharan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Bhaduri, Atalbihari | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jagatchandra | Hughli College. |
| | Bhagirath Prasad | Canning College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Jogendrachandra | Presidency College. |
| 30 | ,, Sukumar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Bhaumik, Hridaynath | Ditto. |
| | Bishnu G. Deodhar | Canning College. |
| | Biswas, Srischandra | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Rakhaldas | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Chandra, Kalikrishna | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chanoolal | Canning College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar | Teacher |
| | ,, Bhutnath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Hrisikes | Ditto |
| 40 | ,, Ramanath | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Surapati | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar | Canning College. |
| | ,, Harasankar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Janamejay | Ditto |
| | ,, Kisorimohan | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Prasannakumar | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Satischandra | Presidency College. |
| | Damodar Balkrishna Sohani | Canning College. |
| | Das, Abinaschandra | Presidency College. |
| 50 | ,, Baikunthanath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Gopalballabh | Ravenshaw College. |
| | ,, Jogindrachandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Matilal | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Datta, Mahendranath | Ditto |
| | ,, Mahimchandra | Dacca College |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Dattilal | Mun Central College. |
| | Dube, Kalidatta | Mun Central College. |
| | De, Basantakumar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 60 | ,, Dinanath | Ditto. |
| | ,, Rammohan | Teacher. |
| | ,, Surendranath | Patna College. |
| | Deb, Jogindrachandra | Presidency College. |
| | Fozlal Karim | Dacca College. |
| | Gabriel, J. | Teacher. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Amritalal | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Debendranath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Makhanlal | Hughli College. |
| | Ganga Prasad | Benares College. |
| 70 | Gaurisankar | Patna College. |
| | Ghosh, Bipinbihari | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Grischandra | Ditto. |
| | ,, Haranchandra | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Harischandra | Ravenshaw College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Ghosh, Nilprasanna | St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Prankumar | Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Sasidhar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gopal Prasad | Canning College. |
| | Guha, Rohinikumar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 80 | Gupta, Bipinbihari | Ditto. |
| | „ Mathuranath | Ditto. |
| | Hajra, Jogindranath | St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Kedarnath | Free Church Institution. |
| | Ishwariprasad | M. A. O. College, Aligbar. |
| | Jharkhandi Somnath | Benares College. |
| | Lahiri, Mahendranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Madak, Priyanath | Hughli College. |
| | Maharaj Singh Mathur | Agra College. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | Presidency College. |
| 90 | Majumdar, Hridaynath | Free Church Institution. |
| | Mandal, Grischandra | Patna College. |
| | Misra, Brahmasankar | Benares College. |
| | Mitra, Asutosh, No. III | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Nagendranath | Presidency College. |
| | „ Saratchandra | Hughli College. |
| | „ Sarbananda | Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Upendranath | Presidency College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Bishnucharan | Ditto. |
| 100 | „ Girischandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Gobindachandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Kaminikumar | Dacca College. |
| | „ Priyanath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Munshi Gurunath | Teacher. |
| | Nandakumar | Agra College. |
| | Pál, Debendranath | Free Church Institution. |
| | Pande, Chunilal | Canning College. |
| | „ Jayaprasad | Patna College. |
| | Ramprasad | Ditto. |
| 110 | Ray, Baradaprasad | Canning College. |
| | „ Gopendrachandra | Hughli College. |
| | „ Hemendranath | Presidency College. |
| | „ Kunjamohan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Rajanikanta | Ditto. |
| | „ Saratchandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | „ Satischandra | St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Srinath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Tarakchandra | Ditto. |
| | Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 120 | „ Amareschandra | General Assembly's Institution, |
| | Reazuddin | Muir Central College. |
| | Sadasheo Jayram Dehad Ray | Canning College. |
| | Sarkar, Kailaschandra | Presidency College. |
| | „ Purnachandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Purnachandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | Sarma, Parbaticharan | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Sen, Rameschandra, No. II | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sengupta, Girischandra | Teacher. |
| | Sinha, Debendranath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 130 | „ Jogeschandra | Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Madhabprasad | Benares College. |
| | „ Prabhachandra | Presidency College. |
| | „ Syamlal | Patna College. |
| | Srimani, Jogindranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sukul, Gadadharprasad | Canning College. |
| 136 | Wajid Husain | Patna College. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 25th January 1883.*

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January 1883.

| LIABILITIES. | | | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | 35,11,746 | 4 | 4 |
| | ₹ | a. p. | | | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 48,97,524 | 6 11 | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,63,71,643 | 14 6 | 2,12,69,168 | 5 | 5 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | 2.52.17.538 | 8 | 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | | 6.83.295 | 10 | 6 |
| Sundries | | | 7,82,625 | 10 | 7 |
| RUPEES | | | 7,14,61,374 | 7 | 6 |

| ASSETS. | | | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | 89.91,177 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | 44,15,831 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | 54 00,174 | 3 | 11 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | 66,20,529 | 13 | 3 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | 2.13,98,267 | 13 | 11 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | 4.14.215 | 7 | 2 |
| Bullion | | | 8,37,591 | 15 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | | | 11,99,268 | 12 | 11 |
| Stamps | | | 6.570 | 5 | 0 |
| Sundries | | | 6.55.398 | 11 | 2 |
| | | | 4,99,39,025 | 7 | 0 |
| | ₹ | a p. | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 76,17.098 | 1 4 | 2,15,25,349 | 0 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,39,08,250 | 15 2 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | 7.14,64,374 | 7 | 6 |

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL.
*Calcutta, 25th January 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

## *Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department | Under Assay. | Assayed | Held on account of the Currency Department |
| 1883 | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Jan. 15 | | 26,424 | 21 | 2,168 | 48,84,473 | 18,75 071 |
| „ 16 | ... | 13,268 | . | 2,168 | 48,44,918 | 18,61,541 |
| „ 17 | . | | | 2,166 | 47,84,918 | 18,61,541 |
| „ 18 | . | .. | 2,205 | 7 | 47,80,713 | 18,63,855 |
| „ 19 | | | | 7 | 47,16,343 | 18,63,865 |
| „ 20 | ... | ... | | 7 | 46,80,343 | 18,63,855 |

CALCUTTA MINT.
*The 22nd January 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT. *Col., R.E.,*
*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. ₹ | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | | | |
| W5 | M 67—09178 . | 100 | The Traffic Superintendent, Ajmere. |
| W6 | M 67—12720 . | 100 | W. F. Lord, Dharwar.. |
| | M 66—53175 . | 100 | |
| | M 57—59707 . | 50 | |
| | M 35—58967 . | 50 | |
| W7 | M 67—20529 . | 100 | Shivaram Bhalchandra Mule, Ghodnady. |
| W8 | M 57 - 73577 . | 50 | Dinsha Barjorji Vania, Bombay. |
| | „ —64321 . | 50 | |

BOMBAY.
*The 23rd January 1883.*

C. RIVETT CARNAC,
*Asst. Accti. Genl., Paper Currency Department,*
for *Commissioner of Issue.*

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. ₹ | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 236 | P 9—43764 . | 50 | Mr. S. T. Apear |
| 237 | P 9—39469 . | 50 | Rossal Tiury. |
| 238 | O 65—55863 . | 50 | Hasun Khan. |
| 240 | O 97—63764 . | 100 | Elahi Bux. |
| 242 | P 42—83004 . | 100 | Nazeemooddeen |
| 244 | „ —36671 . | 100 | Raushalall Gungadin Mistry. |
| | P 43—07104 . | 100 | |
| 245 | P 10—63224 . | 100 | The District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet. |
| 246 | P 42—78325 . | 100 | Mr. A S. Judge, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge. |
| | „ —78326 . | 100 | |
| 247 | P 11—45742 . | 500 | Ramgoolall Sergoosee. |
| 248 | O 28—41340 . | 1,000 | Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury |
| | O 29—04507 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —91878 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —91879 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —91880 . | 1,000 | |
| | O 73—70280 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70279 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70278 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70277 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70276 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70293 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70292 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70291 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70294 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —70275 . | 1,000 | |
| | O 72—67388 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —67387 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —67386 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —67385 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —67383 . | 1,000 | |
| | „ —00974 . | 1,000 | |
| | O 27—79102 . | 500 | |
| | O 70—39909 . | 500 | |
| | O 66—53880 . | 100 | |
| | „ —53881 . | 100 | |
| | O 35—22323 . | 100 | |
| | „ —22324 . | 100 | |
| | „ —22325 . | 100 | |
| | „ —22326 . | 100 | |
| | „ —22327 . | 100 | |
| | „ —27088 . | 100 | |
| | „ —27089 . | 100 | |
| | „ —27090 . | 100 | |
| | „ —27091 . | 100 | |
| | „ —33469 . | 100 | |
| | „ —33470 . | 100 | |
| | O 34—19151 . | 100 | |
| | O 67—43432 . | 100 | |
| | O 66—24581 . | 100 | |

## Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 248 | L 51—64639 | 100 | Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury. |
| | „ —62851 | 100 | |
| | „ —62850 | 100 | |
| | „ —62845 | 100 | |
| | „ —64642 | 100 | |
| | „ —62855 | 100 | |
| | „ —62856 | 100 | |
| | „ —62857 | 100 | |
| | O 31—19150 | 100 | |
| | „ —19147 | 100 | |
| | „ —19149 | 100 | |
| | L 51—64641 | 100 | |
| | „ —62843 | 100 | |
| | „ —62853 | 100 | |
| | „ —62858 | 100 | |
| | „ —64640 | 100 | |
| | O 67—12873 | 100 | |
| | O 35—22420 | 100 | |
| | O 30—00697 | 50 | |
| | „ —12123 | 50 | |
| | O 31—13352 | 50 | |
| | „ —13353 | 50 | |
| | „ —13354 | 50 | |
| | „ —13355 | 50 | |
| | „ —13356 | 50 | |
| | „ —13347 | 50 | |
| | „ —13348 | 50 | |
| | „ —13349 | 50 | |
| | „ —13350 | 50 | |
| | „ —13351 | 50 | |
| | O 30—92367 | 50 | |
| 249 | P 43—08981 | 100 | Messrs. Schroder, Smidt & Co. |
| | „ —08982 | 100 | |
| | „ —08983 | 100 | |
| 250 | P 43—18950 | 100 | Sumiruddeen. |
| | „ —18951 | 100 | |

CALCUTTA,
*The 26th January 1883*

J. TAYLOR,
*Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.*

## Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes | Value | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 27 | E 2—60383 | 500 | Bava Kirpa Ram, Deputy Inspector of Police, on behalf of Mr. Hudson, Lahore. |
| | P 12—22937 | 1,000 | |
| 28 | E 20—30089 | 100 | Mr. Hudson, care of Police Office, Lahore |
| | „ —30090 | 100 | |
| 29 | E 13—56121 | 100 | Pandit Moti Lal, on behalf of Pandit Kalka Pershad, Gujrat. |

LAHORE,
*The 20th January 1883.*

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

## Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 38 | B 71—28609 | 100 | Post Master General, Madras. |

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
*The 15th January 1883.*

H. S. GROVES,
*Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.*

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

### NOTICE.

Dr. Jolly, Tagore Professor of Law, will lecture on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption, according to the Smritis, at 9 A.M., on Monday, the 12th of February, at the Presidency College.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 23rd January 1883.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 23rd day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2532, Private William White, *alias* Wyatt.
Age,—22 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—19th January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—16th February 1880.

At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born.—Clerkenwell, near London. Middlesex.
Marks,—Slight scar on right eye-brow; 3 small marks, left side of chin.
Trade,—Servant.
Regimental: Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—Under 3 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
*Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 23rd day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2536, Private John Johnson.
Age,—22 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—19th January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—16th February 1880.

At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born.—Ampthill, near Bedford, England.
Marks.—Prominent navel, brown mole on centre of back.
Trade,—Labourer.
Regimental: Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—Under 3 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
*Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 24th day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 512, Private Thomas Chambers.
Age,—26 years.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Parish and County in which Born,—Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Labourer.

Regimental: Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
Date of Desertion,—23rd January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—15th February 1876.
Place of Enlistment,—Newcastle-under-Lyne.
REMARKS.—Has served in 3rd Stafford Militia.
Under 6 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
*Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 24th day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3198, Private David Stephenson.
Age,—23 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. John's, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Marks,—Cicatrix under left shoulder, and mole on left shoulder.
Trade,—Smith.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers— ... }
Date of Desertion,—23rd January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—7th March 1881.
Place of Enlistment,—Cardiff.
REMARKS,—Has served in Royal Glamorgan L. I. Militia.
Under 2 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
*Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Roorkee, this 23rd day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 26 Bde.—2451, Private George Turner.
Age,—26 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, black; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—19th January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Roorkee.
Date of Enlistment,—14th March 1881.
At what Place enlisted,—Chesterfield.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ilam, Ashbourne, Derby.
Marks,—Scar on left hip.
Trade,—Farmer.
Cont or Jacket,—Regimental Serge (Scarlet).
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental Serge (Black).
REMARKS.—

J. W. HUGHES, *Colonel,*
*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Dorsetshire Regiment.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st January 1883.*

Bowser, W.
Fraser, Alex. G.
Jordan, Mrs.
Le Faucheur, Ch.
Miller, H.
Pogson, Mrs. N.
Robinson, T.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D
Allen, Robert.
Archdeacon, J.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Bankes, Ralph.
Bilby, Mrs.
Bland, Frank.
Brahain, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Barry, J M., Doctor.
Bose, P. N.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Chalk, W. H.
Clark, Geo R.
Cole, Rev J. C.
Crafter, George.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Dougherty, Hugh
Dunn, Captain E. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Fleury, G. H.
Foote, R. B.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Fryer, Col G E.
Galloway, W. J.
Girard, Louis.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Goldsmith, A.
Graf, F. A.
Gray, Alex.
Gridley, Captn. W.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Holsoll, Jack.
Hughes, R. J.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Jordan, Rudolf.
Jourdan, F.
Lang, J.s
Lennard, H. A H.
Lewis, J. C.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Mackay, Joseph
MacIlem, Mrs Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McEwan, R.
Morrice, F. L H.
Mowbray, F. W.
Murchison, K.
Murphy, J.
Niblock, William.
Norman, Major.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robt.
Parker, E. H.
Purcell, Miss N.
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Ryder, H.
Sandison, W. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
T W. B.
Thompson, Alured H.
Thompson, W W.
Turner, Oswald.
Tyner, A.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr G A.
Youssen, C. W.
Young, J., Captain.

*Registered Letters.*

Caldwell, Mrs.
Donaldson, A.
Falls, J. B.
Moore, R.
Scott, G. W.
Wilson, T. C

*The 26th January 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date. | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883 | |
| Persian Gulf . . . . . | 3rd Feb. | From Bombay. |
| Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports . | 2nd ,, | Str. *Hasara* |
| Madras and Ceylon . . . . . | 28th Jan. | P. & O. Str. *Teheran.* |
| Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . . | 30th ,, | From Bombay.* |
| Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets . | 29th ,, | From Bombay. |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits . . | 1st Feb. | Str. *Pemba.* |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon . . . . . | 1st ,, | Str. *Calcutta.* |
| Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China . . . . . | 2nd ,, | French Str. *Tibre.* |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay can be forwarded by this opportunity.

*N.B*—The letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *R8-5;* per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R5-8;* per eight ounce tin *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئيناٹين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين پکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار روز آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

## Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

| | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II. 4to., 65 pages, 4 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . . | 2 | 8 | 0 |

HENRY F. BLANFORD.
*Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

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## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

#### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th January 1883, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 3rd December 1882.*

#### BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Samuel Gilbert Jones, George Peter Glendinning, and Louis Andrews, hold Powers of Attorney for the general management of the business in Burmah, and that Mr. John Connell has been appointed Agent in Maulmain.

J. A. BRYCE,
*Managing Director.*

RANGOON,
*The 1st January 1883.*

#### THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE AND GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that, under orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 11th December 1882, and the 8th January 1883, the Capital of the Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited," has been reduced from *Fifteen lacs of Rupees* to *Twelve lacs of Rupees*, and that a minute of the said Capital, as reduced, approved by the said Court, has been this day registered with the Registrar of Joint Companies, under Section 18 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

BARROW & ORR,
*Solicitors for the Company.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 20th January 1883.*

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 153252 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for ₹1,500, standing in the name of Baboo Poornochunder Ghose, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

WATKINS & WATKINS,
*Solicitors for Baboo Poornochunder Ghose.*

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## PART IV.

### Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. I OF 1883.

### THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT, 1883.

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---

*An Act to make better provision for local self-government in the Central Provinces.*

WHEREAS provision has been made by the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, for the appointment of mukaddams for the several villages in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

Preamble.

XVIII of 1881.

Whereas provision has been made in the settlement-records of the districts in those territories for the levy of rates for the maintenance of roads, schools and the district post, and it is proposed that the Government shall, from time to time, assign certain sums, or the income accruing from certain sources, for expenditure on objects tending to promote the welfare and improvement of the inhabitants of each of those districts;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

Short title.

It shall extend only to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

Local extent.

it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. In this Act—

Definitions.

"Assistant Commissioner" includes an Extra Assistant Commissioner in any district where there is no Assistant Commissioner:

"Financial year" means the year commencing on the first day of April:

"Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement of that land, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881; and

XVIII 1881.

"Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village appointed under that Act.

*Formation of Local Administrative Areas.*

3. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner shall, by order in writing, for the purposes of the local self-government of each district, aggregate the several villages thereof in circles and the circles in groups.

Aggregation of villages in circles and groups for purposes of local self-government.

(*2*) There shall be excluded from the circles and groups formed under this section such portions of the district as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a town having a municipal committee.

(*3*) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

*Constitution of Local Administrative Bodies.*

4. There shall be established for each group of circles a local board having authority over that group, and for each district a district council having authority over the entire district, except such portions thereof as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a town having a municipal committee.

Establishment of local boards for groups and of district councils for districts.

5. The local board for a group of circles shall consist of—

Constitution of local board.

(*a*) representative members, one or more for each circle, being the mukaddam or mukaddams of a village or villages within that circle;

(*b*) representatives, one or more, of mercantile classes or professions, resident within the area comprised in the group, and elected by, or appointed on behalf of, those classes or professions; and

(*c*) such person or persons, if any, not exceeding in number one-third of the board, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint.

6. The district council of a district shall consist of—

Constitution of district council.

(*a*) representatives of groups of circles within the district, one or more for each group, being a member or members of, and elected by, the local board for that group;

(*b*) representatives, one or more, of mercantile classes or professions, resident within the district, and elected by, or appointed on behalf of, those classes or professions; and

(*c*) such person or persons, if any, not exceeding in number one-third of the council, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint.

7. (*1*) If a person convicted by a criminal Court of an offence the commission of which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner shows him to be unfit to be a member of a local board or district council is elected as such member, the Chief Commissioner may declare his election void.

Power to set aside election or remove member in case of conviction of offence.

(*2*) If a member of such a board or council is so convicted of any such offence, the Chief Commissioner may declare his office to be vacant.

8. Every district council shall be a body corporate by the name of the district council of its district,

Incorporation of district council.

shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any moveable property, and, with the previous approval in writing of the Deputy Commissioner, any immoveable property, held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

*Duties of District Councils and Local Boards.*

Matters to be administered by board and council.

**9.** The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing make, be under the control and administration of the district council and of the local boards within the areas subject respectively to their authority :—

(*a*) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication :

(*b*) The management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, saráís and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions :

(*c*) The construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, the supply of water from them and from other sources, and the preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes :

(*d*) The planting and preservation of trees on public ground :

(*e*) The establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity :

(*f*) The establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in operation, all the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the District under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (*a*) of section eighteen, of that Act :

I of 1871.

(*g*) The management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to their charge under section 7 A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act :

XVII of 1878.

(*h*) Any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public, and

(*i*) The maintenance of any building, or other property, vested under this Act in the district council.

*Relations of Local Boards to District Councils.*

Duties of local board.

**10.** (*1*) A local board as the agent of, and subject to the control of, the district council, shall, within the area subject to its authority, have the control and administration of, and be responsible for, all the matters specified in section nine except such of those matters as the district council may think fit to take under its direct control and administration, and such as the Chief Commissioner may have excepted by order under section nine.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of the district council to enforce the responsibility imposed on a local board by sub-section (1).

Reports, estimates and accounts to be submitted by board to council.

**11.** Every local board shall submit annually to the district council of its district, on or before such date as the council may appoint in this behalf, a statement of the requirements, and an estimate of the probable expenditure, of the board for the coming financial year, and a report of its proceedings, and an account of its receipts and expenditure for the past financial year, and shall also submit to the council such other reports, if any, as the council may, from time to time, require.

Limits on expenditure of local board.

**12.** A local board shall not incur expenses or undertake liabilities, to any amount exceeding the limit imposed by the district council of its district.

Power for council to reverse or vary resolution of board.

**13.** A district council may, by a majority of two-thirds of its whole number, reverse or vary any resolution of a local board for an area within its district.

Power for council to provide for performance of duty in default of board.

**14.** (*1*) If the local board makes default in the performance of any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the district council may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of the duty.

(*2*) If the duty is not performed within that period, the council may appoint some person to perform it, and may provide for the expenses of, and incidental to, its performance out of the funds appropriated to or for the purposes of the local board.

Power to declare local boards independent.

**15.** (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any local board established under this Act to be an independent board, and may in like manner cancel such notification.

(*2*) A local board so declared shall, while the notification is in force, so far as may be, have within the area subject to its authority, the powers, and perform the duties, of a district council under this Act, and shall cease to be the agent of, and under the control of, the district council.

*School Committees.*

Appointment of school committees.

**16.** (*1*) Every district council, and every local board as the agent of, and subject to the control of, its District Council, may from time to time appoint school committees for the several schools under its control and administration, and shall as far as may be practicable conduct the management of any school for which such a committee has been appointed through that committee.

(2) All school committees existing within the area subject to the authority of any district council or local board at the time that council or board comes into existence shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

*Joint Committees.*

Joint committee of two or more local boards.

**17.** (1) A local board may, from time to time, concur with any other local board or boards for an area or areas in the same district, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the local boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

(2) If any dispute arises between two or more local boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the district council of their district shall be final.

Joint committee of two or more district councils.

**18.** (1) A district council may, from time to time, concur with any other district council or district councils in appointing, out of their respective bodies, joint committees for any purpose in respect of which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by any or either of the district councils, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee.

(2) If any dispute arises between two or more district councils acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner, if the councils are in the same division, or, if they are not in the same division, of the Chief Commissioner, shall be final.

*Conduct of Business.*

Chairman.

**19.** (1) Every district council and local board shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be chairman for one financial year at all meetings at which he is present.

(2) If the chairman so elected dies, resigns or becomes incapable of acting, the council or board shall elect another of its members to be chairman for the period during which the person so dying, resigning or becoming incapable would have been entitled to continue in office, and no longer.

(3) An election under the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be valid until it is approved, in the case of the chairman of a local board, by the Commissioner of the division, and, in the case of the chairman of a district council, by the Chief Commissioner.

(4) If when any meeting is held the office of chairman is vacant or the chairman is absent from the meeting, the members present shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereat.

Regulations as to meetings and proceedings.

**20.** (1) Every district council and local board may, from time to time, make regulations as to the time and place of its meetings, the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the appointment, powers and proceedings of committees:

(2) Provided that every regulation made under this section must be consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act.

*Officers and Servants.*

Employment of officers and servants.

**21.** (1) Every district council may employ such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and may assign to them such pay, leave allowances, gratuities and pensions as it thinks fit.

(2) A local board may employ such officers and servants, and may assign to them such pay, leave allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the district council of its district thinks requisite and sufficient.

(3) In the case of an officer lent by the Government, the council or board may contribute to any leave allowance, gratuity, or pension, which he may become entitled to in accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

(4) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner,

(*a*) the number of persons employed by a council or board under this section, or the pay, allowances, gratuities or pensions assigned by the council or board to those persons, or to any particular person, is or are excessive, or

(*b*) any such person is unfit for his employment,

the council or board shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number or remuneration, or, as the case may be, dismiss the unfit person.

*Vesting of Property.*

Power to vest property in district council.

**22.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the Central Provinces, shall vest in any district council; and thereupon that property shall vest in that council for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property.

*Finance.*

Constitution, custody and application of district fund.

**23.** (1) There shall be formed for each district a fund to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(*a*) the net proceeds (after deducting the expenses of collection) of all rates levied in accordance with settlement-records in that district for the maintenance of roads or schools;

(*b*) such portion (if any) of the surplus of the rates so levied for the maintenance of the district post as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time assign in this behalf;

(*c*) the surplus accruing in that district under section eighteen of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

(*d*) the proceeds of public ferries payable into the district fund of that district under section 7A of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, as amended by this Act;

78.

(*e*) all sums assigned, from time to time, by the Chief Commissioner for expenditure on local works in that district, under section five of the Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878, section seventeen of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, or any enactment amending either of those Acts;

78.

(*f*) all such rents and profits accruing from nazul property in that district as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct to be paid to the district council;

(*g*) all sums contributed to the fund by the Government, local bodies, or private persons; and

(*h*) all sums received by the district council in the execution of this Act.

(*2*) The district fund shall be vested in the district council, and the balance standing to the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district.

(*3*) The district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections nine and twenty-one, within the area subject to the authority of the district council, and, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, outside of that area, and also to the following purposes:—

(*a*) the payment of school inspectors and normal school teachers appointed and controlled by the Government and employed in the district, and the provision of scholarships and prizes for schools in the district;

(*b*) the payment of subordinate medical officers (including vaccinators) appointed by the Government and employed in the district; and

(*c*) the expenses attending the audit of the accounts of the district council and of the local boards within the district.

Provided that the amount expended from the district fund in any financial year on primary education shall not be less than the estimated net proceeds for that year of the rates levied in the district in accordance with the settlement-records for the maintenance of schools.

(*4*) When a local board has been declared independent under section fifteen, such portion of the district fund as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time fix in this behalf shall, during its independence, be annually set apart and placed at its disposal, and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as a separate district fund.

Annual estimates of income and expenditure.

**24.** (*1*) Every district council shall appoint a finance committee consisting of not less than three of its number.

(*2*) Every district council shall, on or before the prescribed day in each year, hold a meeting at which the finance committee shall submit to the council, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, an estimate of the income and expenditure of the council for the next financial year.

(*3*) The district council shall consider the estimate, and may provisionally approve of it with or without modification.

(*4*) The district council shall, on or before the prescribed day, cause a copy of the estimate as provisionally approved by it to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

(*5*) The Deputy Commissioner may object to the estimate on the ground that any expenditure on salaries, works or otherwise, proposed therein, appears to him to be unnecessary or excessive, or that any particular contained therein appears to him to be erroneous, defective or improper.

(*6*) If the Deputy Commissioner so objects, he shall signify his objections in writing to the district council; if he does not so object, he shall signify his approval in like manner.

(*7*) When the Deputy Commissioner signifies, under sub-section (6), objections to an estimate, the district council shall consider his objections, and either modify the estimate so as to remove them, or refer the estimate with the statement of objections, through the Deputy Commissioner, to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall signify to the district council his approval of the estimate, with or without such modifications as may be needed to remove the objections wholly or in part as he thinks fit.

(*8*) When the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner has signified his approval of an estimate, or the district council has modified an estimate so as to remove the Deputy Commissioner's objections, no expenditure which is not provided for in the estimate as approved or modified shall be incurred during the year to which the estimate relates without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(*9*) "Prescribed day," for the purposes of sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of this section, means such day as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe for the purposes of that sub-section.

(*10*) When the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the district council, the Commissioner shall

take the place of the Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of this section, and the reference under sub-section (7) shall be to the Chief Commissioner.

Annual accounts and audit

25. Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of every district council shall be made up to the last day of every financial year, in such form as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, prescribes, and shall be examined and audited as soon as may be after the end of each financial year by such persons as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Inspection of estimates and accounts

26. The district council shall cause a copy of every estimate provisionally or finally approved under section twenty-four, and of every account made up under section twenty-five, to be kept at its office, and any person may at all reasonable times inspect any such estimate or account.

Publication of abstract of accounts

27. An abstract of every annual account of a district council showing the income of the district fund under each head of receipts, the charges for establishment, the works undertaken, the sums expended on each work, and the balance, if any, of the fund remaining unspent, shall be prepared by the district council in such form as the Chief Commissioner from time to time prescribes, and published annually in the English and Vernacular official Gazettes.

*Control.*

Deputy Commissioner's power of supervision.

28 (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner of a district shall have power to supervise the proceedings of the district council, and of every local board, joint committee, or school committee in the district, and in exercise of that power may (among other things)—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by the council, board or committee, or any work in progress under its direction,

(*b*) call for and inspect any document which may be for the purposes of this Act in the possession or under the control of the council, board or committee, and

(*c*) require the council, board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts and reports as he thinks fit.

(*2*) Where a joint committee is appointed by the district councils of several districts, the Deputy Commissioner of any of those districts may exercise a like power in respect of the proceedings of that committee, but if any difference arises between two or more Deputy Commissioners acting under this sub-section, it shall be referred, when the districts are in the same division, to the Commissioner, and, when the districts are not in the same division, to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(*3*) The power given under this section to a Deputy Commissioner in respect of a local board or school committee may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be delegated by him to a subordinate not below the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(*4*) When the Deputy Commissioner is a member of the district council, the powers given to him under this section shall, in respect of that council, vest in the Commissioner.

Power to suspend execution of orders, &c

29. (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the execution of any order or resolution of a district council, local board, joint committee, or school committee, or the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof within his district.

(*2*) When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section he shall forthwith forward to the Commissioner a copy of the order, with a statement of the reasons for making it; and it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to rescind the order, or to direct that it continue in force, with or without modification, permanently, or for such period as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The Commissioner shall forthwith submit to the Chief Commissioner a report of every case occurring under this section, and the Chief Commissioner may rescind or modify any order made therein, and make in respect thereof any other order which the Commissioner could have made in respect of the same.

Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency

30. (*1*) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a district council or local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the district council.

(*2*) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

**31.** (*1*) When the Chief Commissioner is informed, on complaint made or otherwise, that a district council has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the Chief Commissioner, if satisfied after due inquiry that the district council has been guilty of the alleged default, may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

Power to provide for performance of duties in default of district council.

(*2*) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the district council.

(*3*) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Chief Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance.

**32.** (*1*) If a district council or local board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare the council or board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

Power to supersede council or board in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

(*2*) When a district council or local board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:

(*a*) All members of the council or board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(*b*) All powers and duties of the council or board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner from time to time appoints in that behalf;

(*c*) Where a council is superseded, all property vested in it shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(*3*) On the expiration of the period of suspension specified in the order, the council or board shall be re-established by appointment or election, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

**33.** In all matters connected with this Act, the Commissioner shall have and exercise the same authority and control over the Deputy Commissioners subordinate to him, as he has and exercises over them in the general and revenue administration.

Powers of Commissioner.

*Rules.*

**34.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with reference (if necessary) to the varying circumstances of different local areas—

Power of Chief Commissioner to make rules as to district councils, local boards and school committees.

(*a*) as to the qualifications, mode and time of election or appointment, term of office, and remuneration and allowances (if any) of members of district councils and local boards and as to the filling of casual vacancies in such councils and boards, and as to the number of the representative members for each circle or group of circles, and as to the number of the representatives of the mercantile classes or professions, to be elected or appointed to each local board or district council;

(*b*) as to the appointment, powers and duties of school committees, the term of office of members of such committees and the mode of removing them;

(*c*) as to the conduct of proceedings of district councils, local boards and school committees, including the fixing of a quorum, the giving of the casting vote in cases of equal division, the minimum number of meetings to be held and the maximum interval between successive meetings, the formation of committees other than school committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;

(*d*) as to the mode of entering into and executing contracts and transfers of property on behalf of district councils, and the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;

(*e*) as to the appointment and payment of auditors of the accounts of district councils and local boards;

(*f*) as to the apportionment of the district fund between the general purposes of the district and the purposes of particular parts of the district, and the appropriation of funds raised in a particular area to the purposes of that area; and

(*g*) generally, for the guidance of district councils, local boards, school committees and Government officers, in all matters connected with the administration of this Act and for settling their relations to one another.

**35.** The Chief Commissioner shall, before making any rules under section thirty-four, publish in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

Procedure for making rules under section 34.

*Exceptional Provision.*

Power under special circumstances to except districts from operation of Act.

**36.** If the circumstances of any district or part of a district are, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, such that any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, he may, by order in writing, except the district or part from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the excepted district or part until again applied thereto by a subsequent order of the Chief Commissioner.

*Supplemental Provisions.*

Acquisition of land.

**37.** Where any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, on the request of the district council, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the district council of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the district council.

I of 1870.

Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contracts made with council, board or committee.

**38.** If any member, officer or servant of a district council, local board, or joint committee appointed under this Act is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that council, board or committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168.

XLV of 1860.

Publication of rules and orders.

**39.** (*1*) All rules and orders made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette both in English and in such native languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

(*2*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made by the Chief Commissioner under section thirty-four shall be conclusive evidence that it has been made as required by section thirty-five.

Time for councils and boards coming into existence.

**40.** The several district councils and local boards under this Act shall come into existence at such time as the Chief Commissioner, by order, appoints in that behalf.

*Rates payable under Settlement-record.*

Confirmation and recovery of existing rates and accounts of same.

**41.** (*1*) All rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post, for the payment of which provision has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been legally imposed, and shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land in respect of which they are payable.

(*2*) An account of the gross receipts and of the charges (if any) of collection of all such rates in each district shall be kept by the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and shall be annually rendered by him to the district council of that district.

Powers of Chief Commissioner with respect to rates.

**42.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) prescribe in what instalments, and at what times, the rates referred to in section forty-one shall be payable, and make rules for their collection by village-officers or others; and

(*b*) exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any such rate, and vary or cancel any such exemption.

*Amendment of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.*

New section to follow section 7 of Act XVII of 1878.

**43.** After section seven of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, the following shall be inserted, namely:— XVII of 1878.

"7A. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a district council or local board in any district in those provinces, be managed by that council or board, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the district fund of that district;

In Central Provinces management may be vested in district council or local board;

and proceeds paid into district fund.

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly."

Amendment of sections 6 and 17 of same Act.

**44.** In section six of the same Act, after the words "section seven," and in section seventeen of the same Act, after the words "section seven," where they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:—"and section 7A."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**First publication.**

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT No. II OF 1883.

*An Act to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VI of 1879.

For section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

"4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 12th January, 1883 :—

### No. 2 OF 1883.

### THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES BILL, 1883.

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ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

*A Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of Explosives.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

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## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

**1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Explosives Act, 1883.

Local extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 97.]

**2.** Save as provided in section sixty-one, nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation of any explosive by order of the Government, or by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act or as keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

Saving for manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation by Government.

XX of 1869.

Saving of Indian Arms Act, 1878.

XI of 1878.

**3.** Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Commencement.

**4.** (*1*) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints.

(*2*) But any notification, order or rule, and any appointment to an office or grant of authority, may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

Repeal of enactments.

**5.** On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the Acts mentioned in the first column of the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Limitation of application of Madras and Bombay Municipal Acts.

**6.** Nothing in section 322 of Madras Act V of 1878, or in section 225 of Bombay Act III of 1872, shall be deemed to apply to an explosive.

Definitions.

**7.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "explosive"—

17,

(*a*) means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those above-mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(*b*) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined:

(*2*) "manufacture" includes the process of dividing into its component parts, or otherwise breaking up or unmaking, any explosive, or making fit for use any damaged explosive, and the process of re-making, altering or repairing any explosive: [38 Vic., c. 103]

(*3*) "occupier" includes any number of persons and a body corporate, and, in the case of any manufacture or trade, includes any person carrying on that manufacture or trade: [38 Vic., c. 108.]

(*4*) "master" includes every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being command or charge of a ship; and, in reference to any boat belonging to a ship, means the master of the ship; and, in reference to any other boat, includes every person having for the time being command or charge of that boat: [*ib.*]

(*5*) "factory" means a place licensed under this Act for the manufacture of an explosive: [New.]

(*6*) "magazine" means a place licensed under this Act for the keeping of an explosive, and includes any ship or other vessel licensed for that purpose: [38 Vic., c. 108.]

(*7*) "registered place" means a place registered under this Act for keeping an explosive: [New.]

(*8*) "warehouseman" includes all persons owning or managing any warehouse, store, wharf or other place in which goods are deposited: [38 Vic., c. 108.]

(*9*) "carrier" includes all persons carrying goods or passengers for hire by land or water: [*ib.*]

(*10*) "port" means any port, or any part of a navigable river or channel, in which the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is for the time being in force: [New.]

XII of 1875.

(*11*) "railway" means any railway, whether it is used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods or not, and includes— [Cf. Act IX of 1879, s. 3.]

(*a*) a railway under construction;

(*b*) all lands within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under section 52 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879; IV of 18

(*c*) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;

(*d*) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway; and

(*e*) all vessels and rafts used for the purpose of carrying on the traffic of a railway:

(*12*) "railway-administration" means, in the case of a railway worked by Government or a [Cf. Act IX of 1879, s. 3.]

Native State, the manager of the railway, and, in the case of a railway worked by a company or private individual, the company or individual:

[Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (13) "wharf" includes any quay, landing-place, siding or other place at which goods are landed, loaded or unloaded:

[*ib.*] (14) "carriage" includes any carriage, waggon, cart, truck, vehicle or other means of conveying goods or passengers by land, in whatever manner the same may be propelled:

[*ib.*] (15) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in sea-navigation, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[*ib.*] (16) "boat" means every vessel, not a ship as above defined, which is used in navigation in any inland water or any port, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[New.] (17) "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

[Act VIII of 1881, s. 3.] (18) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by notification of the Governor General in Council:

[Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (19) the expression "safety-cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges:

[New.] (20) "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, a Magistrate of the first class, and includes also any Magistrate whom the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification, appoint to discharge in any local area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act.

## CHAPTER II.

### General Law as to Manufacture and Keeping of Explosives.

[Vic., c. 17, s.] **8.** The manufacture of an explosive shall not, nor shall any process of that manufacture, be carried on except at a factory for that explosive:

Prohibition of manufacture of explosives except at factory.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply—

(*a*) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(*b*) to the making of any part of an explosive where that part is not itself an explosive and no explosive is used in making it.

[Vic., c. 17, s.] **9.** An explosive shall not be kept except—

Prohibition of keeping of explosives except in factory, magazine or registered place.

(*a*) in the factory in which it is manufactured, or

(*b*) in a magazine for that explosive, or

(*c*) in a place registered under this Act for keeping that explosive:

Provided that this section shall not apply—

[Vic., c. 17, s. (4).] (*a*) to a person keeping for his private use, and not for sale, an explosive to an amount not exceeding in the same place the prescribed amount, or

(*b*) to the keeping of an explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the explosive is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance of explosives.

## CHAPTER III.

### Factories, Magazines and Registered Places.

(*A*).—*Licensing and Regulation of Factories.*

**10.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as factories for the manufacture of explosives.

[Cf. 38 Vic. 17, ss. 10, & ss. 13 & 26.

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of factories.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the authority by which licenses may be granted;

(*b*) the fees to be charged for licenses, and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(*c*) the manner in which applications for licenses are to be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications;

(*d*) the form in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, licenses are to be granted;

(*e*) the period for which licenses are to remain in force;

(*f*) the renewal of licenses and the fee to be paid for their renewal;

(*g*) the alteration of the terms of licenses by the grant of amending licenses, and the fee to be paid for an amending license;

(*h*) the devolution and determination of licenses;

(*i*) the situation, construction, materials and fittings of factories;

(*j*) the conditions on and subject to which the manufacture, or any process in, or work connected with, the manufacture, of an explosive is to be carried on in any factory;

(*k*) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept in a factory, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept;

(*l*) the manner of carrying out repairs in factories; and

(*m*) the restricting of the employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in factories or in certain parts thereof.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 46.]

**11.** The occupier of a magazine or registered place shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine or place, he fills, for sale or otherwise, any cartridge for small arms with the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine or place is licensed or registered: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines and registered places making cartridges.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 47.]

**12.** The occupier of a magazine shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine is licensed, for use exclusively in his mine or quarry, or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines adapting or preparing explosives for use in their own mines or quarries.

*(B).—Licensing and Regulation of Magazines.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 15 to 19 (relating to Borgs).]

**13.** *(1).* The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as magazines for the keeping of explosives.

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of magazines.

*(2)* Rules under this section may, among other matters, provide for all or any of the matters for which rules under clauses *(a)* to *(i)*, both inclusive, and clauses *(k)* to *(m)*, both inclusive, of section ten may provide in the case of factories.

*(C).—Registration and Regulation of Registered Places.*

Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 21 and 22.]

**14.** *(1)* The Local Government may make rules as to the registration and regulation of places for the keeping of explosives.

Power of Local Government to make rules as to registration and regulation of registered places.

*(2)* Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

*(a)* the manner in which places may be registered, the period for which registration is to be valid, and the manner in which registration may be renewed;

*(b)* the fees to be paid for registration and renewal of registration;

*(c)* the situation and nature of places which may be registered, the manner in which an explosive is to be kept in those places, and the maximum amount of an explosive which may be so kept; and

*(d)* the descriptions of explosives which may be kept together in the same registered place, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept.

*(D).—Supplemental Provisions.*

[38 Vic., ss. 11 and

**15.** *(1)* Every occupier of a factory or magazine shall make special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about his factory or magazine, with a view to secure the observance therein of this Act and the rules under this Act, and the safety and proper discipline of those persons and the safety of the public.

Duty of occupier to make special rules for regulation of workmen in his factory or magazine.

*(2)* The occupier may, and, if required by the Local Government, shall, make rules, repealing, altering or adding to any special rules made under this section.

*(3)* Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

*(4)* A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and notified to the persons managing or employed in or about the factory or magazine in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

## CHAPTER IV.

### SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., s. 30.]

**16.** An explosive shall not be hawked, sold or exposed for sale on any highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public place.

Sale of explosives on highways or public places prohibited.

[38 Vic., s. 31.]

**17.** An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of thirteen years.

Sale of explosives to children prohibited.

[38 Vic., s. 32 and s. (8).]

**18.** Every explosive, exceeding in amount the prescribed amount, shall, when publicly sold or exposed for sale, be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and (except when the explosive is sold to any person employed by or on the property occupied by the vendor for immediate use in the service of the vendor or on that property) the outermost receptacle containing the explosive shall have affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the name of the explosive, with the addition of the word "explosive."

Explosives to be sold in cases, closed and labelled.

## CHAPTER V.

### CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., s. 33.]

**19.** The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the packing of explosives for conveyance, and may by those

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to packing of explosives.

rules provide for the nature of the packages, cases, bags, canisters or other receptacles in which an explosive is to be contained.

Power of Local Government to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in ports.

**20.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within any port.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say :—

(*a*) the notice to be given in the case of ships and boats having any explosive on board within the port ;

(*b*) the navigation and place of mooring of those ships and boats ;

(*c*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive on board any such ship or boat, and of giving notice, by brands, labels or otherwise, of the nature of the package containing the explosive ;

(*d*) the description, construction, fitting-up and licensing of the ships, boats or carriages to be used for the conveyance of an explosive, and the licensing and dress of the persons having charge thereof ;

(*e*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or any articles or substances, or in passenger-ships, boats, trains or carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions ;

(*f*) the prohibition, in cases where the loading or unloading of an explosive within the limits of the port appears to be specially dangerous to the public, of loading or unloading within those limits, and the fixing of the times and places at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded; and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time or in one ship, boat or carriage ;

(*g*) the mode of, and the precautions to be observed in, conveying an explosive, and in the loading or unloading any ship, boat or carriage conveying an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during the conveyance, loading or unloading ;

(*h*) the fixing the cases in which an explosive is to be taken out of a ship for the purpose of being deposited, the places in which the explosive so taken out is to be deposited, the appointing of an officer to receive the explosive, and the manner in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, the explosive is to be deposited in and removed from those places

(*i*) the times at which lights or fires are to be allowed or not allowed on board the ships or boats having an explosive on board, or at which a Police-officer or other person authorized in this behalf by the conservator of the port is to be on board them ;

(*j*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules ;

(*k*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act both by the officers of the port and also by other persons when within the limits of the port ; and

(*l*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

Power on breach of rule to require ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be dealt with in conformity with rule.

**21.** (*1*) In the event of any breach of a rule under section twenty, in the case of any ship, boat, carriage or explosive, whether there has or has not been any conviction for the breach, the conservator of the port or other officer named in the rules, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, may cause the ship, boat, carriage or explosive, at the expense of the owner thereof, to be removed to such place or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be in conformity with the rule.

(*2*) All expenses incurred in the removal may be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

Duty of railway-administration to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

**22.** (*1*) Every railway-administration shall make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

(*2*) The railway-administration may, and, if required by the Governor General in Council, shall, make rules repealing, altering or adding to any rules made under this section.

(*3*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say :—

(*a*) the notice to be given of the intention to send an explosive for conveyance on the railway ;

(*b*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive for conveyance, and of giving notice by brand, labels or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the explosive ;

(*c*) the description and construction of carriages, ships or boats to be used in the conveyance of an explosive ;

(*d*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances or in passenger-

trains, carriages, ships or boats, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section] (*e*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one carriage, ship or boat;

[Sub-section] (*f*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages, ships or boats used in the conveyance of an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

[Sub-section] (*g*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act by its servants and agents, and also by other persons when on the railway; and

[Sub-section] (*h*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 37.]

**23.** (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in any case in which rules made under section twenty or section twenty-two do not apply.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules for the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in certain cases.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub section 1.] (*a*) the description and construction of the carriages to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

[Sub-section 2.] (*b*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances, or in passenger-carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section 3.] (*c*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time and in one carriage;

[Sub-section 4.] (*d*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages used in that conveyance, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

[Sub-section 5.] (*e*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules; and

[Sub-section 6.] (*f*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

(*3*) For the purpose of any mode of conveyance which is not a conveyance by land, this section shall be construed as if ship and boat were included in the term "carriage".

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 34, 35 & 37.]

**24.** The authority making any rule under section twenty, section twenty-two or section twenty-three may annex to any breach or attempt to commit a breach of the rule the following penalties, which may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first, second or other subsequent offence, that is to say:—a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which, or being in the carriage, ship or boat, or train of carriages, ships or boats, as the case may be, in respect of which, the breach of the rule has taken place.

Penalties which may be annexed to breach of rules under sections 20, 22 and 23.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9).]

**25.** Dynamite or gun-cotton or any explosive (other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks and any prescribed explosive) shall not be imported except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by that license.

Importation of certain explosives prohibited except under license.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (b).]

**26.** (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the grant of licenses required under section twenty-five.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to such importation.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions as to the composition and quality of the explosive, the unloading, landing, transhipment, delivery and conveyance thereof, and the protection of the public from danger, on and subject to which licenses may be granted;

(*b*) the period for which licenses are to continue in force and the persons for whom licenses are to be available; and

(*c*) the fees to be paid for licenses.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (c).]

**27.** The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive to which section twenty-five applies and the ship containing that explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are imposed by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

Powers of Customs officers.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SPECIALLY DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43 · Cf. Act XI of 1878, s. 10.]

**28.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the rules under this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification—

Power of Governor General in Council to prohibit the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale of specially dangerous explosives.

(*a*) regulate or prohibit, either altogether or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by that license, the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is expedient for the public safety to issue such a notification; and

(*b*) cancel any notification under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.]

(*2*) The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive with regard to which a notification has been issued under this section and the ship containing the explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article the importation of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

#### (*1*).—*Inspection.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 53 · Cf. Act XV of 1881, s. 3.]

**29.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Appointment and duties of Government Inspectors.

(*2*) The persons so appointed shall, within such local area as the Local Government may from time to time direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act and the rules under this Act on an Inspector.

(*3*) Every such Inspector (in this Act referred to as a Government Inspector) shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

XLV of 1860.

(*4*) The Local Government may make rules assigning and regulating the duties of Government Inspectors under this Act.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 55.]

**30.** (*1*) A Government Inspector shall, within the local area for which he is appointed, make such examinations and enquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Act and the rules under this Act are complied with, and may for that purpose—

Powers of Government Inspectors.

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any factory or magazine and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in the factory or magazine, and make enquiries as to the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act, and as to all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about the factory or magazine;

(*b*) enter, inspect and examine any registered place, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and

(*c*) require the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place which he is entitled under this section to enter, or any person employed by the occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by or under this Act or the rules under this Act, or of any substance therein which he believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

(*2*) The occupier of every factory, magazine or registered place referred to in this section, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the Inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 56]

**31.** (*1*) If in any matter (not provided for by any express provision of this Act or of the rules under this Act) a Government Inspector finds that any factory or magazine, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith, is unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, the Inspector may require the occupier of the factory or magazine to remedy the same.

Notice by Government Inspector to remedy dangerous practice.

(*2*) Where the occupier objects to comply with a requisition under this section, he may, within one month from the date of the requisition, apply to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the factory or magazine is, for a decision in the matter; and the decision of the Magistrate shall be final.

(*3*) If the occupier does not apply to a Magistrate as provided by sub-section (2), he shall be bound to comply with the requisition of the Inspector.

(*4*) No person shall be precluded by any contract from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with a requisition or decision under this section, and no person shall be liable under any

contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing any such act if he gave notice of the contract to the Inspector at or before the time at which the Inspector made the requisition, or to the Magistrate before his decision was given.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 58 (b).]

Inspection in ports and of ships.

**32.** (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification, order any person acting as an Inspector or otherwise for the purpose of the Acts relating to merchant shipping for the time being in force to inquire into the observance of this Act or the rules under this Act in any port or in the case of any ship, and generally to act in that port and with respect to ships as a Government Inspector under this Act.

(*2*) Each person so ordered shall, while the order is in force, have for that purpose the same powers and authorities as he has under the Acts in pursuance of which he was originally appointed Inspector, and also the powers and authorities of a Government Inspector under this Act and the rules for the time being in force under it.

(*3*) The Local Government may revoke any order under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75.]

Inspection of wharf, carriage, ship or boat with explosives in transit.

**33.** Any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if he has reasonable cause to suppose an explosive to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance on or in the wharf, carriage, ship or boat of any carrier, or of the occupier of any factory or magazine or of the importer of any explosive, enter, inspect and examine at any time the wharf, carriage, ship or boat for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading and importation of an explosive are complied with, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the work or business of the carrier, occupier or importer.

### (*B*).—*Accidents.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 63: Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 6.]

Notice to be given of accidents.

**34.** Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat, either conveying an explosive, or on or from which an explosive is being loaded or unloaded,—

(*a*) any accident by explosion or by fire attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or

(*b*) any such accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, or

(*c*) any accident of any other description which may be prescribed in this behalf,

the occupier of the factory, magazine or registered place, or the master of the ship or boat, or the person in charge of the carriage, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 60.]

Inquiry into accidents.

**35.** (*1*) If in any such case an inquiry into the cause of the accident appears to the Magistrate to whom notice has been given under section thirty-four to be necessary, the Magistrate may either himself make the inquiry or direct a Government Inspector or a Magistrate subordinate to himself to make the inquiry.

(*2*) Any Magistrate or Government Inspector making an inquiry under this section shall, for the purposes of conducting the inquiry, have all the powers which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence under the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

### (*C*).—*Power of Search.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73.] [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 14.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain other officers to search for explosives.

**36.** (*1*) Where any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reasonable cause to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive in any place (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship), or that any explosive is in that place in contravention of this Act or of the rules under this Act, or that the provisions of this Act or of those rules are not duly observed in that place, the Inspector or officer may, on producing, if demanded, in the case of an Inspector, a copy of the notification appointing him, and, in the case of any other officer, of the order authorizing him, enter at any time, and, if need be, by force, that place and every part thereof, and examine the place, and search for explosives therein, and take samples of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive therein, or of any substance reasonably supposed to be an explosive or an ingredient of an explosive which may be found therein.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 16.]

(*2*) All searches under this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 21; 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73, last para.]

(*3*) When any officer other than a Government Inspector enters and searches as by this section provided, he shall within forty-eight hours make a full report of all the particulars of the entry and search to his immediate official superior.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35, paragraph 3.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain officers to stop, enter, inspect and examine carriages or boats in case of emergency.

**37.** (*1*) If any Government Inspector or any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, has reasonable cause to suppose that any offence against this Act or the rules under this Act is being committed in respect of any carriage (not being on a railway) or any boat conveying, loading or unloading any explosive, and that the case is one of emergency, and that delay will be likely to endanger life, he may stop and enter, inspect and examine the carriage or boat, and by detention or removal thereof or otherwise take such precautions as may be reasonably necessary for removing the danger, in like

manner as if the explosive were liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75, para 4.]

(2) Every such officer shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same powers and be in the same position as if he were an officer authorized by the Local Government under section thirty-six to search for explosives.

*(D).—Power of Seizure and Detention.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

**38.** Where any Government Inspector, or any officer authorized as provided by section thirty-six, has reasonable cause to believe that any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance found by him is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, he may seize and detain the same until a Magistrate has determined whether the same is or is not liable to be forfeited.

Seizure and detention of explosives liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

**39.** The Local Government may make rules to regulate the seizure and detention of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive or substance under section thirty-eight, and may by those rules empower the Government Inspector or officer seizing the explosive or ingredient or substance—

Power of Local Government to make rules to regulate seizure and detention of explosives.

(*a*) to require the occupier of the place in which it was seized (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship) to detain it in that place or in any place under the control of the occupier; or

(*b*) to remove it in such manner and to such place as will in the opinion of the Government Inspector or officer least endanger the public safety, and there to detain it; or

(*c*) in any case which appears to the Government Inspector or officer to be urgent and fraught with serious public danger, to take a sample of it and cause the rest of it to be destroyed or otherwise rendered harmless.

Cl. (2).

**40.** The proceedings before a Magistrate for determining whether an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance is or is not liable to forfeiture shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the seizure.

Proceedings before Magistrate to be commenced as soon as practicable.

Cl. (3).]

**41.** The receptacles containing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may be seized, detained and removed in like manner as the contents thereof.

Power to seize receptacles.

Cl. (4).]

**42.** The Government Inspector or officer seizing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may use for the purposes of the removal and detention thereof any ship, boat or carriage in which it was seized, and any tug, tender, engine, tackle, beasts and accoutrements belonging to, or drawing or provided for drawing, that ship, boat or carriage, and shall pay to the owner a reasonable compensation for the use, to be determined in case of dispute by a Magistrate, and to be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

Power to use ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which explosives are seized.

*(E).—Samples.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 76.]

**43.** When a Government Inspector or other officer in pursuance of this Act or the rules under this Act takes samples of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance, he shall pay for or tender payment for those samples to such amount as he considers to be the market-value thereof; and the occupier of the place in which, or the owner of the bulk from which, the sample was taken may recover any excess of the real value over the money so paid or tendered, and any amount so tendered, from the Inspector or other officer taking the sample, as a debt, in the Small Cause Court, or, if there is no Small Cause Court, in the Civil Court having jurisdiction.

Payment for samples of explosives.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.]

**44.** If an explosive is manufactured in contravention of section eight, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for illegal manufacture of explosives.

(*a*) the explosive and all the ingredients of the explosive, which may be found either in or about the place at which the explosive is manufactured, or in the possession, or under the control, of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person manufacturing the explosive shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day on which he so manufactures.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.]

**45.** If any explosive is kept in contravention of section nine, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for illegal keeping of explosives.

(*a*) all the explosives found in the place at which the explosive is kept shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier of that place, and also any person guilty of keeping the explosive, shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive so kept.

[38 Vic. c. 17 s. 10; but cf. s. 9 as to amount of penalty.]

**46.** In the event of a breach in any factory of any of the rules under section ten for the regulation of factories—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of factories.

(*a*) the explosive or ingredients thereof with respect to which, or being in any building or machine with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to five hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one thousand rupees, and to five hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 17, which states to some.]

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of magazines.

**47.** In the event of a breach in any magazine of the rules for the regulation of magazines under section thirteen, or of any rules under section eleven or section twelve—

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in the magazine when, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to one hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 22.]

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of registered places.

**48.** In the event of a breach in any registered place of the rules for the regulation of registered places under section fourteen, or of any rules under section eleven—

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any house, building, place, safe or receptacle with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive with respect to which, or being at the place in which, the breach was committed.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30, 32.]

Penalty for illegal sale of explosives in public places.

**49.** If any explosive is hawked, sold or exposed for sale in contravention of section sixteen or section eighteen—

(*a*) the explosive which is so exposed for sale, and any explosive found in the possession of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person hawking or selling the explosive, or exposing it for sale, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

Penalty for selling explosives to children.

**50.** Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of section seventeen shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 7, s. 40 (8).]

Penalty for affixing false name to receptacle containing explosives.

**51.** If the name of the explosive affixed to the outermost receptacle containing an explosive is materially false, the person selling the explosive or exposing it for sale shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 7, s.

Penalty for breach of rules as to packing of explosives

**52.** In the event of a breach of any rules as to the packing of explosives under section nineteen—

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which the breach is committed shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person guilty of the breach shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[17 & 18 Vic., c. 7, s. 40 (9), (*c*): Cf. Indian Penal Code, s. 186.]

Penalty for obstructing conservator or other person.

**53.** Whoever resists the conservator, or other officer named in the rules under section twenty, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, when causing any ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be removed under section twenty-one, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*d*).]

Penalty for breach of provisions as to importation of an explosive or of the provisions of an importation-license.

**54.** In the event of a breach of the provisions of section twenty-five with respect to the importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of a license to import an explosive granted under section twenty-six—

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any ship or boat with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship or boat, and the licensee or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be liable to a fine which may extend in the case of a first offence to one thousand rupees, and in the case of any subsequent offence to two thousand rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 49.

Penalty for importing or selling specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

**55.** If any explosive is imported or sold in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited;

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship in which the explosive is imported shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every pound of the explosive brought in the ship; and

(*c*) the person selling and the person buying the explosive shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive sold

Penalty for conveying specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

**56.** If any explosive is conveyed in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the master of the ship or boat or the person in charge of the carriage in which the explosive is conveyed, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive so conveyed.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 13.]

Penalty for vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

**57.** Any Government Inspector or officer authorized under section thirty-three or section thirty six, or referred to in section

thirty-seven, who—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, carriage, boat or ship, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any explosive or other thing liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77.]

Penalty on, and removal of, trespassers.

**58.** Whoever enters without permission or otherwise trespasses on any factory or magazine, or the land immediately adjoining thereto which is occupied by the occupier of that factory or magazine, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be forthwith removed from the factory, magazine or land by any Police-officer, or by the occupier of the factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the occupier.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 2.]

Penalty on persons committing act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about factories or magazines.

**59.** Whoever, other than the occupier of, or a person employed in or about, a factory or magazine is found committing any act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about a factory or magazine shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 3.]

Occupier to put up notices warning persons of liability under last two sections.

**60.** The occupier of every factory or magazine shall put up in some conspicuous place or places a notice or notices warning all persons of their liability to penalties under the last two foregoing sections; but the absence of a notice or notices shall not exempt a person from punishment under those sections.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 97, proviso.]

Penalty for trespass, &c., on Government manufactory or store.

**61.** Whoever enters without permission, or otherwise trespasses on, any place in the occupation of the Government where any explosive is manufactured or stored, or the land immediately adjoining thereto in the occupation of the Government, or of the officer or person in charge of that place, and any person found committing any act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about any such place, shall be liable to the like penalty, and may be removed and arrested in like manner, as if the place were a factory or magazine to which this Act applies.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 78.]

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

**62.** Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Act or the rules under this Act, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine, railway or port, or any carriage, ship or boat, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of, that factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the railway-administration or conservator of the port, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 82.]

Penalty for pulling down, injuring or defacing notices.

**63.** Whoever without due authority pulls down, injures or defaces any notice, copy of rules or document when affixed in pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87]

Exemption of occupier, &c., from penalty on proof of offence having been committed by another person.

**64.** (*1*) Where any offence under this Act or the rules under this Act, for which the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, that other person shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) Where any occupier is liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to a penalty or forfeiture for an offence committed by some other person, the occupier shall be exempt from the penalty or forfeiture on proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance, and used due diligence to enforce the observance, of this Act and the rules under this Act, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and, if the actual offender is alive, that he has taken all practicable means in his power to prosecute the offender to conviction.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 4.]

(*3*) The occupier or other accused, when charged in respect of any offence committed by another person, may, if he think fit, be examined as a witness in the case.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 5.]

(*4*) Where any offence under this Act for which any warehouseman, or carrier, or the owner or master of any ship, boat or carriage is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, this section shall apply in like manner as if the warehouseman, carrier, owner or master were such an occupier as in this section mentioned.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 88.]

Exemption of carrier or owner or master of ship where consignor, &c., is in fault.

**65.** Where a carrier, or an owner or master of a ship or boat, is prevented from complying with this Act or the rules under this Act by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, the consignor, consignee or other person, who is guilty of that wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is

liable for a breach of this Act or those rules; and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty or forfeiture under this Act or those rules.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 96]

Provisions as to forfeiture.

**66.** (*1*) In any case in which any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct the whole or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance, together with the receptacles containing the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 89, para. 2.]

(*2*) Where any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is alleged to be liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to be forfeited, proceedings may be instituted in the Court of any Magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the explosive, ingredient or substance is, against the owner of the explosive, ingredient or substance, for the purpose only of enforcing the forfeiture; and, where the owner is unknown or cannot be found, the Magistrate may cause a notice to be published in such manner as he thinks fit stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, the explosive, ingredient or substance will be forfeited; and if cause is not so shown, the Magistrate, after hearing the owner or any person on his behalf (if present), may order all or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 89, para 1.]

(*3*) Where a Court before whom a person is convicted of an offence against this Act or the rules under this Act has power to order a forfeiture of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance owned by, or found in the possession or under the control of, that person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering a forfeiture of that explosive, ingredient or substance, sentence that person, in addition to any other punishment, to a fine which may extend to such sum as appears to the Court to be the value of the explosive, ingredient or substance.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 95.] [Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 6.]

Distress of ship or boat.

**67.** Where the owner or master of a ship or boat is adjudged to pay a fine for an offence committed with or in relation to that ship or boat, the Court may, in addition to any other power it may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct it to be levied by distress and sale of the ship or boat, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

## CHAPTER X.

### SUPPLEMENTAL.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 72.]

Provision of magazine by municipal committee.

**68.** (*1*) When any municipal committee satisfies the Local Government that the erection of a magazine by the committee either within or without the limits of the municipality would conduce to the safety of the public within the limits of the municipality, and would not be injurious to the public without those limits, the Local Government may grant to that municipal committee a license under this Act for a magazine.

(*2*) The municipal committee may, for the purpose of any license under this section, acquire any land or right over land, or appropriate any land or right belonging to it, and acquire or build a magazine, and may maintain and manage the magazine, and may charge for the use by persons of the magazine such reasonable sums as it may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, fix.

[Cf Act XIII of 1880, s. 23.]

(*3*) The amount of all sums charged, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, for the purposes of this section by any municipal committee shall respectively be credited to, and paid from, the municipal fund.

[Cf. Act XV of 1879, s. 13: Act XV of 1873, s. 39.]

(*4*) When any land is required by a municipal committee for the purposes of this section, if the municipal committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government may, on the request of the municipal committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the municipal committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in it for the purposes of this section.

X of 1870.

[Cf. Act X of 1881, s. 2.]

(*5*) In this section "municipal committee" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 50.]

Provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuzes for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives.

**69.** (*1*) A person shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a license or to register any premises for the keeping of percussion-caps, or safety-fuzes for blasting, or fog-signals kept by any railway-administration for use on the railway of that railway-administration, or any prescribed explosive.

(*2*) It shall not be obligatory on a railway-administration making rules under section twenty-two to make any rules with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading or keeping of any explosive to which this section applies.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, exempt any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, from any other of the provisions of this Act or from any of the rules under this Act, or may declare that a license shall be required for the keeping of any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, or that rules shall be made with respect to the loading, unloading, conveyance or keeping thereof.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 41.]

Exemption of safety-cartridges for private use.

**70.** Nothing in this Act or in the rules under this Act shall apply to the filling or conveying for private use, and not for sale, of any safety-cartridges to the amount allowed by this Act or those rules to be kept for private use.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 100.]

**71.** Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall render liable to any penalty or forfeiture the owner or master of any ship or boat, or any carrier or warehouseman, or the person having charge of any carriage, for any act done in breach of this Act or those rules, if he proves that, by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident or other emergency, the doing of that act was under the circumstances necessary and proper.

Saving for owner or master of ship, carrier and others in case of emergency.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 102.]

**72.** Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall—

Saving as to liability under other law.

(*a*) exempt, save as is in this Act or those rules expressly provided, any person from any suit which might, but for the provisions of this Act or those rules, have been brought against him; or

(*b*) prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or those rules, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or those rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[New: cf. Act VIII of 1876, s. 128: Act XI of 1878, s. 33.]

**73.** No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance or in alleged pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act until at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof has been given to him, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of that cause.

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 104.]

**74.** The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare that any substance which appears to the Governor General in Council to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Act and of the rules under this Act; and the provisions of this Act and of those rules (subject to such exceptions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the notification) shall accordingly extend to that substance in like manner as if it were included in the term "explosive" in this Act.

Extension of definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances.

**75.** (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine, shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) A rule made under this Act by a Local Government or railway-administration shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(*6*) Every rule made under this Act by a Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*7*) Every rule made under this Act by a railway-administration and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and every rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*8*) The publication in the local official Gazette, or, as the case may be, in the *Gazette of India*, of a rule purporting to be made under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made, and, if it requires confirmation, that it has been duly confirmed.

(*9*) All powers to make rules conferred on any authority by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

**76.** (*1*) Save as provided in section four, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Issue and publication of notifications.

(*2*) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

### ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*) *Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XIII of 1856 ... | For regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. | Sections seventy to seventy-four (both inclusive). |
| XXI of 1857 ... | To make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah. | Sections eighteen and nineteen. |
| XII of 1875 ... | The Indian Ports Act, 1875 ... | Section seven, clause (*o*), and sections twenty-eight to thirty-four (both inclusive). |

(*b*) *Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1867 ... | To incorporate the police of the town of Madras with the general police of the Madras Presidency, to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates, and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and of Act XLVIII of 1860. | Sections forty-five to forty-nine (both inclusive). |
| V of 1878 ... | The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878. | In section three hundred and twenty-two, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fire-works," and the words "explosive or." |
| I of 1880 ... | For regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder. | The whole Act. |

(*c*) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| III of 1872 ... | To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city and for the levying of rates, taxes and other income therein. | In section two hundred and twenty-five, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks," and the words "explosive or." |
| VI of 1873 ... | Bombay District Municipal Act ... | In section sixty-nine, the words "manufactory of gunpowder or fireworks" and the words "explosive substances or." |

(*d*) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

| Number and Year. | Subject or Short Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| II of 1866 ... | To provide for the better regulation of the police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta. | Sections thirty-four to thirty-eight (both inclusive). |
| IV of 1866 ... | To amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and Act XLVIII of 1860. | Sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive). |
| V of 1876 ... | Bengal Municipal Act, 1876 ... | In section two hundred and eighty-five, the words "or explosive substance." |
| V of 1879 ... | The Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1879. | In section twenty-one, the words "or manufacture." |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by the Company. The Government of Bombay, to whom the application was made, referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, together with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature imperil the public safety.

2. It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee under that Act. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which such rules are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term under section 4 includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating all dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under the existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting is necessary. Already these explosives have been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprize throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

4. Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, recommends itself to the Government of India, as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are in the opinion of the Government necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide by means of rules, adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act.

5. The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Chapter I (Preliminary) contains the usual preliminary matter. Section 2 saves from the Act the manufacture, packing, sale, conveyance or importation of explosives by the Government, and section 3 saves the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Under section 4, the Act will not come into force until after the publication of a notification by the Governor General in Council; but, in order to prevent the inconvenience which would arise if the Act were brought into force before the notifications, rules, orders and appointments necessary for its efficient working had been made, sub-section (2) gives power to make these at any time after the passing of the Act, though they are not to take effect until the Act comes into force. By section 5 and the schedule are repealed the enactments which at present deal with the subject-matter of

the Bill, with the exception of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the provisions to be found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876. The provisions of the former Act relating to explosives have been left unrepealed for the reasons which have led the Government of India to decide that the rules framed by the Bengal Committee cannot be passed under it, namely, because the objects of the Act and of the Bill are different. The provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, have not been repealed because, considering the peculiar nature of that settlement, it seems inconvenient to interfere with any of the rules which are at present contained in that Regulation. Though the proposed Act will extend to the Andamans, its provisions will be practically a dead-letter in those islands.

6. Chapter II lays down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives prescribing the places at which an explosive may be manufactured or kept. It is to be read subject to certain exceptions in the Supplemental Chapter (X).

7. Chapter III deals with the licensing and regulation of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and confers power on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. A factory under the Act is a place licensed for the manufacture of an explosive; a magazine is a place licensed for the keeping of an explosive; and a registered place is a place registered for the keeping of an explosive. Magazines differ from registered places in that the former are places devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives and the receptacles for or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of explosives, whilst the latter are places, *e.g*, general stores or shops, not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives but in which explosives may be kept. Sections 11 and 12 enact certain provisions in favour of the occupiers of magazines and registered places; the former section enabling the occupiers of magazines and registered places to make cartridges without taking out a factory-license, and the latter enabling the occupiers of magazines to adapt or prepare explosives for use in their own mines or quarries without any such license. Section 15 imposes on the occupier of a factory or magazine the duty of making special rules for the regulation of the workmen in his factory or magazine.

8. Chapter IV relates to the sale of explosives. Section 16 prohibits explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; section 17 prohibits the sale of an explosive to a child under 13; and section 18 prescribes the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold is to be packed and labelled.

9. Chapter V treats of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives. Under section 19, the Governor General in Council may make rules as to the packing of explosives for conveyance. Under section 20, the Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within a port; and section 21 confers certain powers on the Conservator or other officer named in such rules in the event of their breach. Under section 22, Railway-administrations are directed to make rules for their own railways respectively. Under section 23, the Governor General in Council is empowered to make rules in any case in which rules under section 20 or section 22 do not apply. By section 24 the authority making rules under sections 20, 22 and 23 respectively is empowered to annex to a breach of any rule, or attempt to commit a breach of any rule, a penalty which may consist of a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and of forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which the breach is committed.

10. Chapter VI regulates the importation of explosives other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks, and any prescribed explosive, and prohibits their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council is given power (section 26) to regulate all matters connected with the grant of such licenses, and the officers of sea-customs are given similar power (section 27) with regard to these explosives as they have with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to sea customs.

11. Chapter VII confers special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealings with any explosive which in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is specially dangerous to the public safety; and the officers of sea customs are given like powers with regard to any such explosive as they are given under section 27 with regard to the importation of the explosives referred to in section 25.

12. Chapter VIII (Government supervision) first provides for matters relating to inspection. The Local Government is empowered (section 29) to appoint Government Inspectors, and to make rules to assign and regulate their duties. Section 30 defines the general power of these officers as to entry, inspection, and examination of factories, magazines and registered places, and the taking of samples from the occupiers. Section 31 empowers the Government Inspector to require the occupier of any factory or magazine to remedy anything connected with his factory or magazine which is in the opinion of the Inspector unnecessarily dangerous or defective, and provides for a reference to the nearest Magistrate when the occupier objects to comply with the inspector's requisition. Section 32 deals with inspection in port and of ships, and section 33 provides for the inspection of a wharf, carriage, ship or boat on or in which an explosive is reasonably supposed by a Government Inspector or other officer to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance.

The chapter secondly provides (section 34) for the giving of notice of accidents arising from explosion or fire occurring in or about or in connection with any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat either conveying an explosive or on or from which

an explosive is being loaded or unloaded, and (section 35) for inquiry into the cause of such accidents when necessary.

Thirdly, the chapter deals with power of search. It empowers (section 36) Government Inspectors and officers authorised by the Local Government to enter and search all places where they have reason to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive, or that any explosive is in contravention of the Act, or that the provisions of the Act are not duly observed. Such searches are to be made in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, and when made by any officer other than a Government Inspector are to be reported by him to his official superior within 48 hours. Section 37 gives special power to Government Inspectors and other officers to stop carriages or boats in case of emergency.

Fourthly, the chapter treats of seizure and detention of explosives. Section 38 authorizes the seizure and detention of any explosive liable to forfeiture, and section 39 gives the Local Government power to make rules to regulate such seizure and detention. Section 40 declares that the proceedings before a Magistrate with regard to any such seizure shall be commenced as soon as possible. Section 41 gives power to seize the receptacle in which the explosive was found, and section 42 to use the ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which the explosive was seized.

Lastly, the chapter (section 43) provides for the payment for samples of explosives taken by Government Inspectors or other officers under the Act.

13. Chapter IX deals with the penalties and legal proceedings.

The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it are restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribes imprisonment as a punishment is (section 53) that of resistance to a public officer.

14. With regard to legal proceedings, section 64 provides for the exemption of an occupier of a factory, magazine or registered place, and of a warehouseman, carrier or owner or master of a ship, boat, or carriage from penalty on proof of another being the real offender. Under section 65, a carrier or owner or master of a ship or boat is exempted from penalty when he is prevented from complying with the law by the act or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive or some other person and the consignor or consignee or other person is convicted (as it is provided he may be) under the Act.

Section 66 confers a general power on Magistrates to order forfeiture in all cases in which explosives are liable to be forfeited, and provides that proceedings may be taken for the purpose only of inflicting a forfeiture. The same section empowers the Court to inflict an additional fine in lieu of forfeiture of the explosive; and section 67 provides for levy of a fine imposed on the owner or master of a ship by distress of the ship.

15. Chapter X (Supplemental) provides for several miscellaneous matters. Section 68 empowers Municipal Committees to provide magazines for the use of the public; section 69 enacts certain provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuses for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives. Section 69 exempts railway-administrations from the obligation to make rules with regard to such explosives, and empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt such explosives altogether from the Act. By section 70 the filling and conveying for private use, and not for sale, of safety-cartridges are excepted from the application of the Act. Section 71 exempts the owner or master of a ship and a carrier or warehouseman or any person in charge of a carriage from punishment when an act is done by him in breach of the provisions of the Act in a case of emergency. Section 72 contains the usual provision saving liability to civil suit or prosecution under other laws. Section 73 deals with notice and limitation of proceedings. Section 74 empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances; and sections 75 and 76 treat of general matters connected with the issue and publication of notifications and rules. Under section 75, proposed rules must be published as drafts before they are finally made, and the authority that makes the rules is directed to receive and consider any criticisms or suggestions which may be made by persons interested.

CALCUTTA;
*The 1st January, 1883.*

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th January, 1883:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Agent, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, No. 1879-238, dated 24th February, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
" Agent, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, No. 2005-252, dated 27th February, 1882, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
" Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1160, dated 4th April, 1882 [Paper No. 3].
" Resident, Haidarábád, No 161, dated 17th April, 1882 [Paper No. 4].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 445-13L., dated 19th April, 1882 [Paper No. 5].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 374, dated 27th April, 1882 [Papers No. 6].
" Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 279, dated 3rd May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1345-60, dated 21st April, 1882 [Papers No. 8].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3013, dated 15th May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 311, dated 29th April, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 226-2, dated 2nd May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
" Government Advocate, Panjáb, No. 996D.A., dated 5th April, 1882 [Paper No. 12].
" Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 23, dated 15th June, 1882, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 2365R., dated 19th July, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 801R.T., dated 10th August, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
" Under Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 706R.T., dated 14th July, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
" Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 3303, dated 15th September, 1882 [Paper No. 17].

2. Since the Bill was circulated, several valuable suggestions have been made to us as to points in which the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, might be amended. We think, however, that, as the extension of Railways in this country will probably necessitate before long a general revision of that Act and the preparation of a Bill calculated to meet the growing wants of the country, it is expedient to confine ourselves to the matters with which the Bill before us is concerned, and to leave suggestions on other points to be considered when the whole of the law relating to Indian Railways is dealt with.

3. With this view we have made only such amendments in the Bill as we deemed necessary or desirable in order the better to give effect to the present intentions of the legislature. These amendments are briefly as follows:—

(1) In section 5 A (present numbering) we have enabled the Governor General in Council to appoint officers either by name or by virtue of their office to be inspecting officers under the Act.

We have drawn section 5B so as to render it unnecessary for the Governor General in Council specially to appoint an officer to inspect any particular Railway, and as it may, in some cases, be desirable that sanction should be obtained at once to the opening of a Railway, and that the inspecting officer's report should be communicated by telegraph, we have omitted the provision requiring that officer's report to be in writing.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section we have given the Governor General in Council power to confer, in any particular case or class of cases, on the inspecting officer the power to sanction the opening of a Railway or portion of a Railway. As the Bill was drafted, this power had to be conferred in each particular case, and we considered that it would be more convenient to enable a general power to be conferred on the inspecting officer for dealing with any particular class of cases, such as minor additions to, or extensions of, a Railway.

(3) In sub-section (3) we have reserved to the Governor General in Council a power to review any sanction given by an inspecting officer, and to cancel or modify it.

(4) To meet a case when it is desirable to sanction the opening of a line subject to conditions which are to be complied with by a Railway Administration, we have, in sub-section (4),

expressly declared that the sanction may be absolute or subject to conditions. We have accordingly provided in sub-section (5) that, when a conditional sanction is granted for the opening of a Railway and the conditions are not complied with, the sanction shall at once be deemed to be void, and that the Railway shall not be used until sanction is again obtained.

(5) To provide for the case where, after sanction has been given for the opening of a Railway, an alteration is made in it by the Administration, we have in section 5C (present numbering) prohibited the use of any portion of a Railway, so altered as to interfere with the safety of passengers, until formal sanction has been obtained for the opening of the portion for the public conveyance of passengers.

(6) In section 5D (present numbering) we have conferred upon officers appointed to inspect Railways the additional power of inspecting the rolling-stock used on a Railway, and have amended sections 5C (now 5E), 5D (now 5F) and the penal provisions contained in section 4 of the Bill accordingly.

4. We have made a few minor alterations in the Bill which do not call for special notice.

5. The Bill has been published, and we recommend that it should be passed as now amended; but first we consider, having regard to the amendments we have made, that it should be republished in the *Gazette of India*.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
E. BARING.
T. C. HOPE.
H. J. REYNOLDS.
H. S. THOMAS.

*The 25th January, 1883.*

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## No. II.

*A Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.*

IV of 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Railway when to be opened.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"5B. (1) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(3) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(4) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(5) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

54 & 55 Vic., c. 78, s. 43

"5D. (*1*) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely:—

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"(*a*) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(*b*) he may by an order in writing under his hand require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(*2*) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

"5E When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway

"5F. (*1*) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B."

Re-opening of Railway

"(*2*) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

**3.** In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and".

**4.** For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council, under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*1*), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*2*), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is used."

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5D, and keeping open after order under section 5C.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

**Irrigation.**

### REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 25—33 I, dated Fort William, January 23, 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 3061 S, dated 28th November 1882, from Secretary to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, and its enclosures, the Revenue Report and Memorandum thereon by Officiating Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total Capital outlay on these works, including all direct and indirect charges, to the end of the year under review, amounted to R15,09,379; the gross revenue assessed on irrigation during the year to R94,511, and the total working charges to R 63,307. The net profit on the works therefore amounted to R31,204, or 2·06 per cent. on Capital outlay to the end of the year.

2. The gross revenue exceeded that of the previous year, 1880-81, by R15,077, and that of 1878-79, the highest previously recorded, by R4,294; but more than 90 per cent.* of this revenue is derived from book credits allowed for water share of land revenue and share of assessment on lands irrigated from wells dependent on the works in Ajmir and Merwara. The revenue from the large new tanks, lately constructed by the British Government, is as yet quite insignificant, amounting only to R 6,09[illegible] for 1881-82. The increase during the year was principally due to a larger supply of water in the tanks.

| | R |
|---|---|
| Water share of revenue on old and small new tanks | 62,490 |
| Share of "Chahi" assessment | 25,929 |
| | 88,419 |

3. The working expenses of the year, including indirect charges, exceeded those of the previous year by R 22,672, the increase being due to considerable repairs and improvements of old tanks.

4. Of the total Capital invested in these works, 53 per cent.† has been sunk in the large new reservoirs, which are really "Protective" works. As these works are never likely to afford any profit on Capital outlay from "direct" irrigation, and the water can be made to go much further by storing it up for the improvement of the supply in the neighbouring wells, instead of running it off for the irrigation of the crops lying immediately under the tank, the measures which have lately been taken in this direction have the full approval of the Government of India.

| | R |
|---|---|
| † Old and small new tanks | 7,09,364 |
| Large new tanks | 8,00,015 |
| | 15,09,379 |

5. The average rainfall recorded during 1881-82 was 17·64 inches in Ajmir and 20·34 inches in Merwara, but the tanks were filled during July and August 1881, during which months there were seven falls, exceeding 2 inches in 24 hours in Ajmir, and four such falls in Merwara.

6. The new tanks appear to have raised the surface level of the water in wells, within a distance of one mile, from 2 to 5 feet, and to have increased the average capacity for irrigation from 5 acres to about 5¾ acres per well.

7. A very good idea of the real value of these irrigation works is afforded by the statement of value of crops dependent upon them, which is given in paragraph 19 of Mr. Fitzgerald's excellent report. It is there shewn that crops, valued at very nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, were raised during 1881-82 by means of these tanks, of which the total capital cost amounts to only 15 lakhs of rupees.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also that the Resolution and Memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, together with the statement of general financial results, compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Col., R. E.*,
*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

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*Memorandum by* COLONEL *C. K. M.* WALTER, *Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on the Ajmere and Merwara Irrigation Revenue Report, 1881-82, dated 28th November 1882.*

The result of the working of the tanks in the year under review shows a falling-off on that of the previous year, the net revenue of the works in operation by assessment being 2·08 per cent. against 3·13 in the previous year, in excess of all charges exclusive of interest.

2. The area irrigated is 21,192 acres against 18,167 in the previous year, while the area cropped without actual irrigation, both in rear and front of the tank embankments, increased from 6,227 acres to 8,506. The total area that the tanks directly protected is 29,698 acres against 24,494 in the preceding year. The assessment includes a credit of R25,929 on account of the increase of land revenue due to tanks. Calculating that this sum represents enhanced

land revenue on 12,000 acres, the total area, the irrigation of which wholly or partially depended on the Government tanks, may be stated at 38,000 acres, which is nearly 56 per cent. of the entire area recorded at the last revenue settlement under heads Chahee (well irrigated), Talabi (tank irrigated) and Abi (submerged) in Ajmere and Merwara combined.

3. The new tanks in operation with their combined capacity of 694 million cubic feet above sluice level held on 1st November a supply of 253 million cubic feet, the loss during October having reduced it by about 40 million cubic feet. There was no irrigation of the kharif to speak of. The supply held by these tanks on the 1st April 1882 was 62 million cubic feet. Out of the quantity lost between 1st November 1881 and 1st April 1882, only about 91 million cubic feet was utilized for irrigation of single crop area of nearly 1,300 acres; the quantity used per acre was thus 70,000 cubic feet, or a depth of 1′ 7″ inclusive of loss in ducts and channels. The number of waterings varied from 3 to 5, and complete irrigation was supplied. The earliest date of irrigation for rabi was 11th October in the case of the Bulad tank, and the latest date 16th November in that of the Rajaosi. The latest up to which irrigation was given for rabi was 31st March.

4. Notwithstanding that there were showers in December and January, the quantity of water used per acre was considerably high. The quantity issued for irrigation does not appear to have been carefully recorded, nor does the information regarding the number of waterings appear to be accurate, the number having been given differently for the same area in different places. For instance, in para. 23 of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere's Report, the number of waterings given from Bir is stated to be three, while in the separate general statement A, classifying irrigated areas according to crops, the number is entered as five. In this statement the area watered five times from Ladpura tank is given as 104 acres, while in the statement of actually irrigated areas 77 acres, out of the 104 acres figures as cultivated in bed of the tank without irrigation.

5. The new tanks, with a capital of ₹7,05,655, inclusive of indirect charges, assisted the irrigation of crops valued at ₹31,304. The average incidence of water-rate, assessed at ₹5,726, is 18·29 per cent., maximum 39·28 and minimum 10·23.

6. The old tanks and the small new tanks, with a capital of ₹6,96,189, helped the irrigation of crops valued at Rs4,56,193, the incidence of the assessed rates amounting to Rs58,569, being nearly 13 per cent. The actual incidence ranges from 7·15 to 22·73 per cent. Jalea, the largest of the new tanks, stored the largest supply since its completion, and though an event not falling within the period under review, it may be mentioned here that during the last rain its weir discharged for several days.

7. The returns from the new tanks in operation by collections amounted to a deficit of ₹4,801, besides the interest charge amounting to ₹26,410. The returns from the old tanks and small new tanks by collections amounted to ₹23,432, or 3·4 per cent. on Capital outlay. The revenue due to the old tanks being almost wholly a part of the land revenue assessment is treated only in the Administration Accounts of the Public Works Department. It is not therefore found useful to shew returns by the direct and indirect revenue separately.

8. The working charges amounted to ₹63,307 against ₹37,963 in the previous year. Out of the total excess of ₹25,344, the share due to repairs and extensions is ₹22,604. The total expenditure under this head amounted to ₹35,448 against the limit of ₹31,000 recommended by the Irrigation Committee, and since sanctioned by the Government of India in para. 22 of their orders on the Committee's report. The above-mentioned limit includes ₹25,000 for the old tanks, but the actual expenditure of the year under review is ₹31,444. The Officiating Commissioner explains in para. 3 of his report, that a sum of ₹14,500 was utilized in carrying out certain improvements and rather extensive repairs.

9. Regarding the non-completion of the branch Bulad duct and the non-clearance of the Ladpura duct, named Gungwana, animadverted on in the Commissioner's Report; paras. 61 and 66, as well as the irrigation of the Dilwara Bir, referred to in the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara's Report, para. 5, a further enquiry will be made.

10. The establishment charges of the year under review were not adjusted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Irrigation Committee's Report. Had this been done, the charge would have been lower by about ₹4,000, and the percentage of establishment charges to expenditure on works and repairs 36 instead of 49. The necessary adjustment will be carried out when preparing the Administration Accounts for the year 1882-83.

11. The report has been, as ordered by the Government of India, drawn up in the form of that of the North-Western Provinces so far as possible; the orders having been received after the year had been closed, information on all heads was not available, and the Commissioner promises that in future years the report will be more complete.

12. It appears that the water-supply of the year was generally plentiful, more so than usual; that it was fully utilized from the old tanks; and that the duty obtained from the new tanks was much lower than the circumstances appear to have permitted. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, however, notes with satisfaction that the tanks of Bulad, Bir and Jalea did not run dry before the commencement of the following rains, as much importance is set on the retention of a certain supply permanently.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

### ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

**No. 1.—General Abstract of Financial results, showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debit incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1881-82.**

*Irrigation and Navigation Works.*

| Works. | Estimated cost of construction. | Capital outlay inclusive of indirect charges Nos. 2 and 5. | | Receipts during 1881-82. | | | Working expenses during 1881-82, inclusive of Indirect charges Nos. 3 and 5. | Net result excluding interest. | | | | Interest charges during 1881-82. | Net result including interest. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | Water rates, &c. | Collected with land revenue. | Total. | | Excess revenue (surplus). | Excess expenditure (deficit). | Rate per cent. Of excess revenue. | Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure. | | Excess revenue (surplus). | Excess expenditure (deficit). | Rate per cent. Of excess revenue. | Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure. |
| *Works in operation.* | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | | | R | R | R | | |
| Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate | 4,22,058 | 1 628 | 4,11,806 | 301 | 38,834 | 39.135 | 18,062 | 21.073 | ... | 5·12 | ... | ... | 21,073 | ... | 5·12 | ... |
| „ in Beawar „ | 1,72,686 | ... | 1,73,247 | 290 | 27.169 | 27,459 | 25,830 | 1,629 | ... | 0·94 | ... | ... | 1.629 | ... | 0·94 | ... |
| „ in Todgurh „ | 1,14,478 | ... | 1,11,136 | 184 | 12,900 | 13,084 | 12,341 | 740 | ... | 0·67 | ... | ... | 740 | ... | 0·67 | ... |
| Bir Reservoir | 2,03,436 | ... | 2,11,692 | 661 | ... | 661 | 1,229 | ... | 568 | ... | 0·27 | 8,086 | ... | 8,654 | ... | 4·09 |
| Bulad „ | 94,198 | 405 | 1,03,080 | 420 | ... | 420 | 749 | ... | 329 | ... | 0 32 | 3,521 | ... | 3,850 | ... | 3 73 |
| Jalia „ | 3,08,606 | ... | 2,88,709 | 286 | ... | 286 | 1,123 | ... | 837 | ... | 0·29 | 10,897 | ... | 11,734 | ... | 4·06 |
| Ladhpura „ | 60,378 | 80 | 62,134 | 505 | ... | 505 | 3,500 | ... | 2,995 | ... | 4·82 | 2,366 | ... | 5,361 | ... | 8·63 |
| Makrera „ | 1,47,598 | 621 | 94,360 | ... | ... | ... | 132 | ... | 132 | ... | 0·14 | 3,251 | ... | 3,383 | ... | 3·59 |
| Rajosi „ | 38,987 | ... | 40,040 | 266 | ... | 266 | 338 | ... | 72 | ... | 0·18 | 1,540 | ... | 1,612 | ... | 4·02 |
| *Works under construction.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chitâr Tank | 16,249 | 13,175 | 13,175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | ... | 255 | ... | 1·93 |
| TOTAL | 15,78,674 | 15,909 | 15,09,379 | 2,913 | 78,903 | 81,816 | 63,307 | 18,509 | ... | 1·23 | ... | 29,916 | ... | 11,407 | ... | 0·75 |

W. GOODENOUGH BAYLY,
*Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Rajputana.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Surinam. | | | | French W. I. Colonies. | | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | |
| Under 2 years . . | 8 | 10 | 18 | 43 women to every 100 men. | 8 | 9 | 17 | 40·06 women to every 100 men. | 9 | 8 | 17 | 40·17 women to every 100 men. | 25 | 27 | 52 |
| From 2 to 10 years | 24 | 19 | 43 | | 17 | 8 | 25 | | 18 | 5 | 23 | | 59 | 32 | 91 |
| „ 10 to 20 „ . | 81 | 27 | 108 | | 89 | 22 | 111 | | 101 | 41 | 142 | | 271 | 90 | 361 |
| „ 20 to 30 „ . | 209 | 95 | 304 | | 194 | 92 | 286 | | 241 | 96 | 337 | | 644 | 283 | 927 |
| „ 30 to 40 „ . | 10 | 6 | 16 | | 9 | 3 | 12 | | 4 | 2 | 6 | | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| „ 40 to 50 „ . | ... | 4 | 4 | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Above 50 „ . | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total . | 332 | 161 | 493 | ... | 317 | 134 | 451 | ... | 373 | 152 | 525 | ... | 1,022 | 447 | 1,469 |

*No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Western Bengal . | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Central ditto . . | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Eastern ditto . . | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Behar . . . | 65 | 43 | 108 | ... | 40 | 14 | 54 | ... | 23 | 10 | 33 | ... | 128 | 67 | 195 |
| N.-W. Provinces . | 176 | 78 | 254 | ... | 198 | 98 | 296 | ... | 268 | 114 | 382 | ... | 642 | 290 | 932 |
| Oudh . . . | 47 | 17 | 64 | ... | 58 | 9 | 67 | ... | 47 | 17 | 64 | ... | 152 | 43 | 195 |
| Central India . | 9 | 9 | 18 | ... | 9 | 4 | 13 | ... | 15 | 9 | 24 | ... | 33 | 22 | 55 |
| Punjab . . . | 11 | 3 | 14 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 13 | 2 | 15 | ... | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| Nepal . . . | 9 | 1 | 10 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. | 11 | 6 | 17 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| Grand Total . | 332 | 161 | 493 | ... | 317 | 134 | 451 | ... | 373 | 152 | 525 | ... | 1,022 | 447 | 1,469 |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins, high caste | 53 | 37 | 90 | ... | 76 | 29 | 105 | ... | 72 | 21 | 93 | ... | 201 | 87 | 288 |
| Hindus. Agriculturists . | 85 | 30 | 115 | ... | 90 | 25 | 115 | ... | 99 | 25 | 124 | ... | 274 | 80 | 354 |
| Hindus. Artisans . | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 17 | 10 | 27 | ... | 30 | 24 | 54 | ... | 52 | 34 | 86 |
| Hindus. Low castes . | 118 | 43 | 161 | ... | 85 | 44 | 129 | ... | 113 | 48 | 161 | ... | 316 | 135 | 451 |
| Musulmans . . | 71 | 51 | 122 | ... | 49 | 26 | 75 | ... | 59 | 34 | 93 | ... | 179 | 111 | 290 |
| Christians . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total . | 332 | 161 | 493 | ... | 317 | 134 | 451 | ... | 373 | 152 | 525 | ... | 1,022 | 447 | 1,469 |

| MEMO. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus . | 843 | 336 | 1,179 |
| 2. Musulmans . | 179 | 111 | 290 |
| 3. Christians . | ... | ... | ... |
| Total . | 1,022 | 447 | 1,469 |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and the Nizam's Territories, while what has fallen elsewhere has been slight.

The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue generally favourable. But in parts, notably in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and throughout the Punjab, the absence of winter rains is telling severely on the crops on unirrigated land.

The mustard crop is reported to be doing badly in several districts of the North-Western Provinces, and in Saran, in the Bengal Presidency, it has also been much injured by blight.

Harvest operations are still progressing in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn below average in four districts. In Mysore and Coorg reaping of rice crops still continues. In British Burma and Bengal the crop has been nearly all gathered in, the average outturn in the latter province being fair. The harvesting and pressing of sugarcane continue generally throughout India.

Since the information above summarised was received, later accounts have come in showing the prevalence of cloudy weather and good rain over all the more northern and north-western parts o the country.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Jan. 24th)** | | |
| Bellary | | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average. |
| Kurnool | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest horse-gram, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam | | Standing crops dry grains, cotton, and sugarcane thriving; harvest dry grains and sugarcane, yield average; fever and small-pox continue; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk. |
| Kistna | | Standing crops affected by grubs in one taluk, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease general; small-pox increasing; water two feet over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |
| Tanjore | ·10 (average of one station.) | Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; cholera more generally prevalent. |
| Madura | | Standing crops generally withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops in parts; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar | | Harvest second crop paddy continues; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight. |
| Travancore | | Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue. |
| | | *General Remarks.* —No rain except in Tanjore; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Jan. 24th).** | | |
| Kurrachee | *Nil* | River at Kotri on 20th, 2 feet 10 inches, 1 inch lower than last year; 49 cases small-pox in Kurrachi; since outbreak of disease on 3rd December, 14 deaths, 21 persons remaining sick on 19th, disease confined to Bagdadi lines, residence of Mekranis; a few cases also in Sehwan and Kotri talukas; fever in 10 talukas; harvesting of *sareh* and *jumloo* in Jati commenced; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Kotri 32 and 50 lbs., in Tata 24, 38, and 44 lbs., and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 40, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | | *Rabi* crops fair; weather unseasonably mild; small-pox in Hyderabad and fever in 6 talukas; cattle disease in Kandiaro and Nowsharo; wheat 26, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | | *Rabi* crops thriving; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 28 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda | | *Rabi* sowing completed; cotton-picking commenced; cattle disease in Kadi taluka; *bajri* 30½ to 31 lbs. and rice 26¾ lbs. per British rupee. |
| Surat | | *Rabi* crops thriving; cotton-picking continued; fever in Pardi and Mandir; 5 or 6 deaths daily from small-pox in city; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 61 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | | Weather still muggy; *rabi* crops good; cattle disease in Sinnar and Dindori talukas; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) . . | . . . . . | Average abnormal temperature 3° warm, vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal, except on 18th and 19th, when abnormal wind was southerly. |
| Poona . . . . | . . . . . | *Rabi* crops good; *bajri* 45 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar . . . | . . . . . | *Rabi* crops generally good; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 48 lbs. in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 60 lbs. in Akola. |
| Sholapore . . . | . . . . . | Harvest of late crops commenced in some places; *jowari* 72 lbs. 28 tolas, and *bajri* 58 lbs. per rupee. |
| Dharwar . . . | . . . . . | Early crop harvest continues; cotton blighted in 8 and wheat in 6 talukas; other late crops good; cholera continues in Gadag, 4 out of 5 cases fatal; fever and ague in 3 talukas; cattle disease disappeared; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara . . . | . . . . . | Sowing for second crop continues; sugarcane harvest on coast; garden produce healthy; fever in 2 talukas; small-pox 1 death in Sirsi; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15¾ seers per rupee; weather fair. |
| Rajkot . . . . | . . . . . | Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar and Morvi, it has also appeared in 3 villages of Poribandar; *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* crops doing well; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts. |
| **Bengal—(Jan. 24th)** | | |
| Chittagong . . . | *Nil* | Weather fine and cold; state and prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* nearly finished; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased; several cases of small-pox reported. |
| Dacca . . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed, yield average; winter crops doing well. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on; outturn estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; general health good, cholera disappearing. |
| Moorshedabad . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of *amun* still going on; outturn good where the crop has been cut; except a small area in thana Mirzapore, where cholera has broken out; public health generally good. |
| Rajshahye . . . | *Nil* | Weather cloudy, winter crops promising well; fever prevalent; cholera reported in Bagmaree thana. |
| Burdwan . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice over, average outturn about 8 annas; prospects of winter crops fair; fever prevalent; cholera lingers. |
| Rungpore . . . | *Nil* | Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cholera prevalent in some parts. |
| Bhagalpur . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of *rabi* crops good; rice harvest nearly completed, generally with a fair outturn; mustard and *kurti* being cut, former a full crop, latter rather poor. |
| Purneah . . . | *Nil* | Late rice harvested; rain would benefit *rabi* crops; public health good. |
| Patna . . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; public health good. |
| Durbhunga . . . | *Nil* | Rice being thrashed; *rabi* crops promising; prices stationary; public health generally good; fever in south of district |
| Hazaribagh . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold and cloudy since 22nd; prospects of crops good; oilseeds and pulses being collected; sugarcane being pressed; general health good. |
| Cuttack . . . . | *Nil* | Reaping of late rice and *rabi* crops in progress; wheat and *dalua* rice progressing well; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rainfall reported from any part of the province during the week; there was a light shower in Calcutta last evening; weather generally reported to be colder than before; rice harvest almost entirely gathered in with fair outturn on an average, though it has not turned out as well in some places as was expected; harvesting and pressing of sugarcane becoming general; prospects of all cold-weather crops continue to be generally reported on very favourably; pulses and oilseeds are being gathered in some places; in Sarun mustard is said to have been much injured by blight; fever and cholera, though generally much abated, are still prevalent in some places; small-pox has appeared in a few districts. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Jan. 23rd) | No rain | Weather slightly cloudy; mustard damaged by insects; *rabi* prospects good; no sickness; prices stationary; if cloudy weather continues wheat crops will be attacked with rust. |
| Allahabad ( „ 24th) | A little rain during the week, but hardly measurable. | Crops flourishing, only a little injury to *sarson* (mustard crop); general health good, only a little small-pox of a mild type; prices stationary. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 22nd) | . . . . | Weather bright; linseed very generally attacked by insects; staple *rabi* crops good; prices stationary. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | Slight showers on the 21st. | Weather still cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children continues. |
| Agra ( „ 23rd) | ·30 in one pargana on 22nd instant. | Well irrigation continues; small pox in five parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather cloudy; crops good, but rain wanted; everything else normal. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh** – *contd.* | | |
| Meerut (Jan. 23rd) | No rain | Rain wanted; health good; prices unchanged; supplies ample. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | No rain. | No report of fatal deaths from typhus, about 8 persons died from fever, enquiry being made from what kind of fever, otherwise general health good; sky cloudy; crops on the point of being injured from want of rain; cattle disease continues; rise in prices during this week. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Wind westerly; clouds about, but no rain; crops excellent where irrigated, poor on dry lands; prospects favourable; small-pox continues in the city. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy, but no rain; the cloudy weather may do harm to *rabi* crops; irrigation ceased; prices falling; general health good, but in two villages in Kunda tahsil slight cases of cholera. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather cloudy; general health good; prices on the whole stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather cloudy; prospects good; irrigation going on; health good; prices steady. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 22nd) | . . . . | Cloudy weather during the last few days, but no rain; *rabi* crops except mustard looking well; no sickness among men and cattle reported; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 23rd) | No rain | Weather cloudy now and then; irrigation going on; prospects good; health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather alternately cloudy and clear; state of crops fair, but rain greatly needed; small-pox reported as prevailing in Chibramau pargana. |
| | | *General Remarks*—Weather cloudy except in Gorakhpur; slight rain in Allahabad, Jhansi, Aligarh, and Agra; prospects good on the whole, but rain wanted especially in the up-country districts; mustard doing badly in several districts and linseed suffering from insects in Gorakhpur; general health good, but small-pox reported from Lucknow, Allahabad, Farukhabad, Agra, and Jhansi, and cholera in two villages of Partabgarh; prices on the whole stationary. |
| **Punjab—(Jan. 23rd)** | | |
| Delhi . . . . | . . . . | Health fair; small-pox in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . . | Rain much wanted for the *barani rabi* crops; small-pox in Rohtak decreasing; prices stationary. |
| Umballa . . . | . . . | Health good; *rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; prices of food grains stationary, of gram falling. |
| Jullundur . . . | . | Rain much wanted; health good; prices stationary. |
| Amritsar . . . | . . . . | Rain much wanted; health good; *rabi* harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; but rain much wanted; prices fluctuating. |
| Ferozepore . . . | . . . . | Health good; harvest prospects fair; but rain is much wanted; slight rise in prices. |
| Sialkot . . . . | . . . . | Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | Slight rain in the district and 5 inches snow in Murree. | Seasonal fever in the Fatteh jang and Kahuta tehsils; cattle disease continues in the Murree tehsil; *rabi* harvest prospects good, but more rain is wanted; prices almost stationary. |
| Peshawar . . . | . . . . | Health good; rain much wanted for the *rabi* sowings; prices almost stationary. |
| Mooltan . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; but rain wanted; prices almost stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | . . | Weather occasionally cloudy; health and harvest prospects fair but rain much wanted; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain is much wanted throughout the province health and harvest prospects are fair. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (Jan. 24th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; public health good; prices slightly risen. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 23rd) | . . . | Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ( „ 22nd) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and unfavourable to crops; slight damage caused by frost in places; health fair; prices steady. |
| Seoni ( „ 23rd) | ·20 | Weather cloudy; slight damage to *rabi* crops sown earlier, those sown later benefited; prices slightly risen. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ 23rd) | . . . | Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops good; an average outturn expected; fever prevalent; wheat 17 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ( „ 20th) | . . . . | Weather slightly cloudy; threshing of *kharif* crops almost finished; *rabi* doing well; slight cattle disease; health good; prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 18th) | . . | Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ( „ 23rd) | . . . . | Occasional clouds with slight rain; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy and cool; threshing of *kharif* crops approaching completion; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; public health good; prices stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—(Jan. 20th)** | | |
| Akyab | . . . . | Eight deaths from cholera in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle disease slight; reaping nearly over. |
| Rangoon | . . . . | Three deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops reaped. |
| Bassein | . . . . | Two deaths from cholera in town and 5 in district; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping finished in a few places. |
| Prome | . . . . | Public health good; reaping finished. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) | . . . . | Public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good; reaping almost finished. |
| Toungoo | . . . . | Public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—With the exception of some cholera, public health good; harvest nearly over. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 23rd) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; public health good; reaping of *sali* paddy over, crop an average one; lands being broken up for *aus*. |
| Sylhet . ( „ 24th) | *Nil* | Paddy harvest outturn below the average of last three years; cholera still prevalent; prospects of winter crops good. |
| Cachar . ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather cold; outturn of *sali* and *asra* crops little less than that of last year; common rice $21\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; 5 deaths from cholera reported from Katigara. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | 0·31 | Weather rainy and cold; mustard promises well; cholera reported from the Sadr sub-division. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 24th)** | | |
| Bangaloro | . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore | . . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara | . . . . | Picking of coffee nearly completed, reaping of rice crops still continues; fever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluk; slight fall in price of food grains during the week. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The crops in the province are in good condition; *kartik* paddy, horse-gram, *sassamum*, *avare*, etc, are being harvested; *vysakh* paddy was sown in some places; prospects fair; slight fall in prices; *ragi* at Bangalore 34 seers per rupee, at Mysore 28 seers, at Shimoga 28 to 60 seers, and at Chitaldroog 40 to 60 seers per rupee; public health good. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad (Jan 24th)** | | |
| Amraoti | . . . . | Threshing in progress; *rabi* crops thriving; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola | . . . . | Prospects of *rabi* favourable. |
| Hyderabad | . . . . | *Rabi* crops flourishing; sowing of *tabi* crops continues in some talukas, and weeding commenced in others; weather cloudy; cholera slightly prevalent; prices wheat 16, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* 26, yellow *jowari* 31, and *tur* 25½ seers per halli sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Jan. 24th)** | | |
| Indore | Slight rain on 21st | Weather cloudy and warm for the season; health and prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. |
| Sutna | . . . . | Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch | Slight rain on 20th | Health and prospects good. |
| Goona | ·30 on 21st | Health and prospects good. |
| Bhopal | . . . . | Weather cool; health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong | . . . . | Health good; last week's rain has done much good to *rabi* crops. |
| Manpur | . . . . | Prospects good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Jan. 24th) | . . . . | Weather cold; health good; occasional rumblings of earthquake continue. |
| Sirohi ( „ 21st) | . . . . | Wells full; health good; prospects fair. |
| Marwar ( „ 9th) | . . . . | No water in tanks; wells resorted to; health good; *rabi* crops doing well. |
| Harowti ( „ 22nd) | Slight shower on night of the 19th at Tonk. | Weather cloudy; heat during the day unusual, health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 17th) | . . . . | Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops looking well; small-pox reported in Bakanai district. |
| Ajmere ( „ 23rd) | ·10 | Weather cloudy; fever and small-pox prevalent. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | ·25 | Prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. |
| Ulwur ( „ 24th) | . . . . | Rain wanted; health good. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 26th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I. C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

### INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

### ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Bill to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that, for the enacting clause of the Bill, the following be substituted, namely :—

"For section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"'4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government.'"

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

He said that, as the Bill was originally drafted, there was some doubt attaching to the enacting clause, and it was thought better to make the section perfectly clear. In consequence, the clause which he now moved to introduce was proposed to be substituted for the enacting clause of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 2nd February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
*The 26th January, 1883.*

*Printed & published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the* OFFICE *of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

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# The Gazette of India.

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№ 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

*Fort William, the 30th January 1883.*

**No. 53.**—The services of Surgeon-Major G. M. Govan, M.D., Medical Officer, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

*The 1st February 1883.*

**No. 59.**—The services of Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Muzaffarnagar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th December 1882.

**No. 62.**—The services of Surgeon F. W. Wright, M.B., late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bahraich, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd December 1882.

EDUCATION.

*The 31st January 1883.*

**No. 35.**—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the City College, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Law, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

*The 2nd February 1883.*

**No. 38.**—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa, Colombo, to the University of Calcutta, up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

**No. 39.**—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C.S., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Honourable A. Wilson, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 30th January 1883.*

**No. 18.**—The Right Reverend E. R. Johnson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, has obtained furlough for six months, with effect from the 30th March next, or from any subsequent date on which His Lordship may avail himself of it.

*The 31st January 1883.*

**No. 21.**—The undermentioned Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment to be Senior Chaplains, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

The Reverend A. H. Etty, M.A.,—3rd January 1883.

The Reverend C. C. T. Fagan,—21st February 1883.

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PATENTS.

*The 31st January 1883.*

**No. 145.**—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 85 of 1882.—J. R. Gorman, late Overseer, Department of Public Works, now residing at Palghaut, for a screw propeller and companion rail for railways chiefly intended for very steep gradients.

No. 86 of 1882.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Belfast Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in stoves or heating apparatus.

No. 92 of 1882.—James Fyfe, of Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in electric lamps.

No. 98 of 1882.—Joseph Stokes Williams, of Roverton, New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in and relating to the generation, distribution, storage, regulation and utilization of electricity.

No. 113 of 1882.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer, of Windsor Tea Estate, Darjeeling, for rolling and twisting tea leaves; such invention materially economising the cost of the production of tea and causing it to give off a stronger liquor or infusion.

No. 120 of 1882.—Walter Stawke Bennett, of Tezpore, Assam, but at present in Europe, Tea Planter, for improvements in the construction of boxes and packing cases.

No. 160 of 1882.—Jehangir Edalji Tamna, Inspector of Post Offices, Ahmedabad Division, residing at Ahmedabad, Talooka Daskroi, Zila Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency, for a specific for cholera.

No. 167 of 1882.—James Edward Henry Gordon, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in dynamo-electric machines.

No. 174 of 1882.—George Horatio Townsend Beamish, of Spyhill House, Queen's Town, Ireland, for improvements in the construction of break waters, retaining-walls, and other like structures.

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PUBLIC.

*The 2nd February 1883.*

**No. 194.**—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

POLITICAL. INDIA OFFICE,

No. 114. *London, 7th December 1882.*

*To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to the letters from Your Excellency's Government, noted in the margin* regarding the offers of assistance made by certain Princes and Chiefs in India in connection with the recent disturbances in Egypt, and to the letters and telegrams also specified in the margin† conveying congratulations on the success of the British arms in that country, I have to inform Your Excellency that these papers have been laid before the Queen Empress who has commanded me to state that she has read them with feelings of sincere gratification.

*Political Letter No. 93, dated 18th August 1882.
Political Letter No. 99, dated 1st September 1882.
Political Letter No. 104, dated 15th September 1882.
Political Letter No. 113, dated 16th October 1882.

†Political Letter No. 114, dated 16th October 1882
Political Letter No. 124, dated 6th November 1882.
Telegram from Viceroy, dated 5th October 1882.
Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 27th October 1882.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

**No. 167.**—It is hereby notified for general information and guidance that the spelling of the names of the more important places in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam has been fixed by the Resident at Hyderabad and approved by the Government of India as shewn in the list below. The spelling so fixed should be strictly observed in future.

**ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS LIST.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1.) | C. H. S. F. | ... | Cantonment of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. |
| (2.) | C. P. | ... | Customs post. |
| (3.) | C. S. | ... | Civil Station. |
| (4.) | F. | ... | Fort. |
| (5.) | O. H. C. | ... | Outstation of the Hyderabad Contingent. |
| (6.) | O. R. T. | ... | Outstation of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops. |
| (7.) | P. H. Q. | ... | Police Head Quarters. |
| (8.) | P. O. | ... | Post Office. |
| (9.) | P. S. | ... | Police Station. |
| (10.) | S. S. | ... | Sadr Station. |
| (11.) | T. S. | ... | Tahsil Station. |
| (12.) | T. | ... | Town. |
| (13.) | V. | ... | Village. |
| (14.) | R. S. | ... | Railway Station. |

## No. I.

*Alphabetical List of the names of places in His Highness the Nizam's Territory in which the popular spelling has been retained.*

| Names as popularly spelt. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Bolarum ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... | O. H. C. P. O. |
| Ellichpur ... | A District in Berar ... | O. H. C. P. O. |
| Ellora ... | N. W. Division, Aurungabad | Tank. Hill. Caves. |
| Golconda ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... | Fort. |
| Gulbarga ... | Southern Division ... | Town. P. O. |
| Hingoli ... | Parbhani District ... | O. H. C. P. O. |
| Hyderabad ... | ..... | Capital of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. |
| Kistna ... | Khamam, Nagad Karnul, Ráichur, Shorapur, Lingsugúr. | River. |
| Manmol ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... | T. S. P. S. P. O. |
| Secunderabad ... | Ditto ... ... | C. H. S. F. P. O P. S. |
| Shorapur ... | Southern Division, Lingsugúr District. | Temples. Place of pilgrimage. |
| Trimulgherry ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... | C. H. S. F. |

## No. II.

*Alphabetical List of the names of places, &c., in His Highness the Nizam's Territory in which the system of transliteration has been followed.*

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Abdullapur ... ... .. | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | T. Tank. |
| Achammapeta or Achampet ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division .. ... ... .. | T. |
| Acholapahád ... ... .. | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ádampur ... ... ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... .. | Tank. |
| Ádilabad ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda .. ... ... .. | T. S. P. S. Tank. Temple of Shrirangasami. |
| Adlúr ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... .. ... ... | Taluka. T. |
| Agnigúda .. .. ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Aitpámla chervu ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... . | Tank. |
| Ajanta ... ... . | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division .. .. .. ... | Caves. Jama Masjid. Hill. |
| Ajanta ghát ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... .. | Hills. |
| Alladurg .. ... .. | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Allúr ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Alpur ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... . | Taluk. Town noted for quilts. Hindu Temple. Darga of Sayad Shah Ali Pádsha. |
| Amarjá ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division .. ... ... ... | River. |
| Ambad ... ... .. | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... .. | Taluq. T. Hill. |
| Ambad pahád ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto .. ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ambájipeta .. ... .. | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ámbajogai .. ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... .. ... ... | Taluq. T. Temple of Jogeshwari. |
| Ambál ... ... .. | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... .. | T. |
| Ambárigandi Konda ... ... | Sirpur Tándúr, Northern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ambarpet ... ... ... | Atraf-i-Balda .. ... ... | Darga of Ambar Mian. |
| Ámbasángvi ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division . . . .. | Channels. |
| Ambavari ... ... . | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Spring. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ambulga ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Amlápura Kéri ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ammanagal ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ammapálem Kálva ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... . . . ... | Channel. |
| Amrabad ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto . . ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Amrabad Maisammagutta ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ám táláb ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Amvapalle ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... . . ... .. ... | Temple of Shri Venkipeshwara Swami. |
| Anagondi ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | Petty State. Samstan Temples (Manas Sarowar, Pampa Sarowar, and Rangnatha Swami). |
| Anantagiri ... ... ... | Gulbarga, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Andól ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Andóla ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division ... . . ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Andepalle ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Andúra ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | T. Tank. Temple of Khandoba. |
| Angúr ... ... ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Anjana or Anjani ... ... | Aurungabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Ankúr . ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Annareddigúdem ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Annaságar or Annaságaram ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Annavaram Ponnarájgutta ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Antúr ... . . ... | Aurangabad, Northern Division ... ... ... | Fort. |
| Anva ... ... ... | Pálam ... .. ... ... ... | T. P. S. Hindu Temple. |
| Aralgunda ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Árámgiri or Ràmgiri ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ardhápur . . ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluq. T. Tank. Darga of Áishabi Rasūl. |
| Árgonda ... . .. | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ármúr ... ... .. | Indur, ditto ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Arvapalle ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Narsimha Swami. |
| Arvapalle Narsimha Swàmi gutta ... | Ditto, ditto .. ... . ... | Hill. |
| Arvipahád Táláb ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... .. ... . . | Tank. |
| Ashti .. . . . | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... .. | Taluk. T. |
| Ashtúr ... . ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Ásna ... ... ... | Bidar and Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | River. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Atigaon ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Darga of Hazrat Ali Sahib. |
| Átkur ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... | City Suburbs ... ... ... ... ... | District. |
| Aundha ... ... .. | Parbhani, N.-W. Division .. ... ... ... | Taluk. Tank. Temple of Nagnath. |
| Aurád ... ... .. | Pàlam ... ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. S. P. S. P. O. Temple of Amarsing or Amaréshwar. |
| Aurangabad ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | District. Taluk. City. S. S. and C. H. C. Dargas of Baba Shah Moosafir, and Shah Mir Hanivi. |
| Ausa .. ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Tank. Four Dargas. |
| Ávencha .. ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. Hill. |
| Ávi táláb ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Badgaon ... ... ... | Naldurg, ditto ... ... ... ... | Temple of Sidheshvar. |
| Baizapur or Vaizapur ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Bálájì ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bálákhed ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bálánagar ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Temple of Sri Venkateshwara Swami. |
| Báleghát ... ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Balichakram gutta ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bálkonda ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Ballál ... ... ... | Indur, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Balpálagutta ... ... ... | Yelgandal, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. Pumice stone. |
| Balúd ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Balvat ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Bánálmalagutta... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Banvas ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. T. |
| Bárinikot ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Temple of Dada Hari. |
| Basmat or Vasmat ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Básváda ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basvanagudda ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Basvapur ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Batláságadu ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bayannagutta ... ... .. | Ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bedarli ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Begampura ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Mausoleum of Rabi-ud-Danrán. |
| Beldara ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Bemblí ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. S. P. S. P. O. |
| Bemgal ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... .. ... | T. |
| Bendsura ... ... ... | Bíd ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Benitora ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Bhadráchalam ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Ramaswami. |
| Bhainsa ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... .. ... | Taluk. T. Tank. Darga of Khudawand Shah Wali. |
| Bhairav Tírth ... ... ... | Bidar, ditto ... ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Bhaváni ... ... ... | Parbhani, N.-W. Division ... ... . . ... | Tank. |
| Bhìma ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Shorapur ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Bhogápur ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Hanumán. |
| Bhogávati ... ... ... | Naldurg ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Bhokar ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. Hill. Darga of Abá bakár. |
| Bhokardhan ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Bhongir ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Darga of Jamál bakár. |
| Bíbipet ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Bichkunda ... ... ... | Indur, ditto ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Bíd ... ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | District. Taluk. T. Darga of Kochak Shah Wali and Mansur Shah. S. S. |
| Bidar ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | District. Taluk. T. Tank. Noted for its Bidri ware. Darga of Khwaja Abul Faiz Minulla Husain. Darga of Sayad Shah Kalilulla Butshikan. Darga of Muhammad Multáni Padshah and of Sayad Shah Hanif, *alias* Sayad us Sádát. Darga of Sayad Shah Ruju Husain. |
| Bíjnepalle ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Billakunta Rushula Chervu ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Billoli ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Biravól ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Bodegaon ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bodhan ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Bódupallé ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Bógamgutta ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bollikalnallamalagutta ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Bolsa Táláb ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Bominepalle ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Bori ... ... ... | Naldurg, Nánded ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Borphal .. ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Borúl ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Bosi ... ... ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Bóyinpalle Nadi ... ... | Khamam ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Budhanpet ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... | Temple of Sri Venugopalaswami. |
| Bútpur ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Chakán ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Chákúrpahad ... .. ... | Bidar, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Chaman Shah Wali Tank ... . . | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Chandápur ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Chándapur ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Chandrápuram ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Charkpalié konda ... ... | Ditto, ditto . . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Chátori ... . . ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Chaukhaghàt ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division . . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Chauka táláb ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Chégurti ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Temple of Shri Venketeshwaraswami. |
| Chennaraopet ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chennaraya gutta | ... | ... | Nalgonda, ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Chennúr | .. | ... | ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division | .. | ... | .. | ... | Taluk. T. |
| Cheryál | .. | ... | .. | Khamam, Eastern Division | .. | ... | ... | ... | Taluk. |
| Chicksugur | ... | ... | ... | Ráichur, Southern Division | ... | .. | ... | ... | R. S. |
| Chiháltan | ... | .. | ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Chilàgutta | ... | ... | ... | Atráf-i-Balda | . | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Chilkód | .. | .. | ... | Khamam, Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | .. | Tank. |
| Chimkod | ... | ... | . | Bidar, Western Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Chincholi | ... | ... | { | Gulbarga, Southern Division | ... | .. | ... | .. | Taluk. T. |
| | | | { | Bidar, Western Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Channel. |
| Chinna marrikal | ... | ... | | Nalgonda, Eastern Division | .. | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Chinnaráj gutta | ... | ... | | Atráf-i-Balda | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | Hill. |
| Chittàpur | . | ... | ... | | | .... | | | | R. S. |
| Chittirála gutta | ... | .. | | Nalgonda, Eastern Division | . | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Dàdélkolangutta | . | ... | | Nalgonda, Eastern Division | .. | ... | ... | | Hill. |
| Dándegaon | .. | ... | ... | Nánded, Western Division | .. | .. | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Dandkúr | | ... | .. | Khamam, Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Dantálpalle | ... | ... | ... | Ditto, ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Daregaon | ... | ... | ... | Nánded, Western Division | .. | ... | ... | ... | Tank. Channel. |
| Dátála | ... | .. | .. | Ditto, ditto | . | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Dátla | . | ... | ... | Khamam, Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Datmáhúr | ... | ... | ... | Sirpur Táulúr, Northern Division | | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Daulatábad | ... | .. | ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division | | ... | ... | ... | F. Hill. |
| Dával Malik | ... | . | .. | Bidar, Western Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Dègaon | ... | . | ... | Shorapur, Southern Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Taluk. |
| Deglúr | . | . | | Nánded, Western Division | .. | ... | .. | ... | Taluk. T. Dargah of Shah Zia-ud-din Rafai. |
| Dendi | ... | ... | .. | Khamam, Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | .. | Channel. |
| Deshmukh Keri | | ... | .. | Gulbarga, Southern Division | .. | ... | ... | . | Tank. |
| Devadurg | ... | ... | ... | Ráichur, Southern Division | ... | ... | . | .. | Taluk. T. Noted for its canvas cloth. Hill. |
| Devara Yámjál | . | ... | .. | Atráf-i-Balda | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | Temple of Shri Ramachendra. |
| Devara kadra | .. | . | ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division | | ... | ... | ... | Taluk. T. Channel. |
| Devarakonda | ... | ... | .. | Nalgonda, ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | Taluk. T. Darga of Sayad Sulemán Kadri. Hill. Tank. |
| Devnadi | ... | ... | ... | Bidar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | River. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
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| Devulpalle ... ... .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . .. ... ... | Taluk. T. Darga of Jánpák Shahid. |
| Dhákephal ... ... . | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Dhámana .. ... ... | Pálam ... . . ... ... ... | River. |
| Dhamsláputam ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. Channel. |
| Dhánura .. . . ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... .. | Tank. |
| Dháráshev ... ... ... | Naldurg, ditto . . ... ... .. | Taluk. T. Darga of Khwaja Shams-ud-din, *alias* Shiran Shah. Temples of Siva and Ramachendra. S. S., P. H. Q., and O. R. T. |
| Dharmápuri ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Dharmaraopet ... ... . | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Dhárúr . . . | .. . | R. S. |
| Dhékunadi ... ... ... | Aurangabad ... . ... ... ... | River. |
| Dhobipet ... ... .. | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Temple of Shri Venugopalaswami. |
| Dhoddagudda ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Dhoki ... .. . . | Bidar, Western Division . ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Dhúlmitta ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Didgi ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Dígol ... ... .. | Pálam .. . . ... . ... | Town. |
| Dildár táláb ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division .. ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Domakonda .. ... ... | Indur, Northern Division .. ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Domgaon .. ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division . . ... ... ... | Temple of Kalyán Maharáj. |
| Dongalagutta . . ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda .. ... ... ... .. | Hill. |
| Doni .. ... .. | Shorapur, Southern Division ... .. ... ... | Channel. |
| Dubbák ... . ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Dudhna ... ... .. | Aurangabad, Parbhani . ... ... ... | River. |
| Dudhod ... ... ... | Ditto, N.-W. Division ... ... ... . . | Hill. |
| Dúpalle túrpgutta ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Durepalle nadi ... ... | Khamam .. .. ... ... ... | River. |
| Dyalgunda ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |

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| Edalabad ... ... ... | Sirpur Tándúr, Northern Division ... ... .. | Taluk. S. S. P. H. Q. & O. R. T. Tank. |
| Ekámbari . ... .. | Gulbarga, Southern Division . . ... ... . | Hill. |
| Ekgaon . . . ... | Nánded, Western Division . ... .. | Tank. |
| Esgaon ... ... ... | Pálam . ... ... ... | Temple of Devi. |
| Fakhrabad . . .. . | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... . | Hill. |
| Farhatabad . ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division . . ... . ... | T. |
| Farmán ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... . . .. | Tank. |
| Fatehpur ... ... ... | . . | R. S. |
| Gadvál ... ... .. | Ráichur, Southern Division . . ... | Petty State. Hill. |
| Gajvél . ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... . . ... | Taluk. |
| Galag gudda ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division .. ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Galáti ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Gambhir ráo péta ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... .. . ... | T. |
| Gándápur ... ... . | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... . .. | Taluk. |
| Ganga ... .. | Yelgandal . ... .. ... | River. |
| Gangannapeta ... ... ... | Sirpur Tándúr, Northern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ganganped ... .. . . | Nánded, Western Division . . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Gangávaram ... | ... | R. S. |
| Gangávati ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ganjihalli . . ... | Ráichur, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ganori ... ... . | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... . . ... ... | Tank. |
| Ganpúr ... ... | { Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| | { Pálam . . . ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Garrepalle ... ... .. | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Gáymukh . . . ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Gevrái ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... . ... ... | Taluk. |
| Ghanpura ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... .. | T. F. Hill. |
| Gharbi Tahsil . ... ... | Khamam, ditto . ... | Tank. |
| Godávari ... ... . . | Khamam, Indur, Bíd, Parbhani . . ... ... | River. |
| Godula pedda gutta ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . . ... ... | Hill. |
| Gógi ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division ... . . ... ... | T. Darga of Chand Husain. |
| Gokavaram ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Gokavaram Túrpgutta ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... . . | Hill. |
| Golatgaon ... .. ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division .. . . ... ... | Temple of Devi. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Gona Boyin palle ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Gondgaon ... . . | Parbhani, N.-W. Division .. ... ... ... | Temple of Shri Dévi. |
| Gopálpet ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Gosha Mahal ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... .. ... ... | Head quarters of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Troops. |
| Gotúr ... ... . | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. Channel. |
| Gudgunta .. ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | Petty State. Temple of Amreshwar. |
| Gudtúr .. ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Gúdúr . . ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division .. ... ... ... | R. S. |
| Guláli ... . . . | Pálam .. . ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Gummadam Peddagutta . . . | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... .. ... | Hill. |
| Gund Malla ... . . . | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. Tank. |
| Guntagonda ... . . | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | Temple of Amreshwar. |
| Guppunénpalle Chakreddipalle ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... .. ... | Hill. |
| Gurmatkál . | Gulbarga, Southern Division . . ... ... .. | Taluk. T. |
| Haidar Sáhib's Hill ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division . . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Haldi Nadi ... ... . | Medak ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Halegaon ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Hanamságar ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... . . ... | Temple of Balaji and Govind raj. |
| Hanumkonda ... . . . | Khamam, Eastern Division ... . . ... ... | T. Temple of 1,000 columns. |
| Harní ... .. ... | Naldurg, Nánded ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Hasnabad ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... | Taluk, T. S. P. S. P. O. |
| | Atráf-i-Balda ... . . ... ... . . | Taluk. |
| Hattipet ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Hauzi buzurg ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Huligud kéri ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Husain Ságar ... ... .. | .. ... | Near Secunderabad Cantonment. |
| Ibràhimabad ... ... . | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division .. ... ... | Tank. |
| Ibráhimgad ... ... .. | Atráf-i-Balda . . . ... ... | F. |

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| Ibráhimnagar ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ibráhimpatan ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Tank. |
| Iddat ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ilindakunta ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. Place of pilgrimage. |
| Indur ... ... ... | Indur, ditto ... ... ... ... | District. Taluk. T. S. S. and P. H. Q. |
| Indurti ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Indurti kota gutta ... ... | Ditto ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Inparáti gutta ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. (Iron ore.) |
| Ipatúr ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... .. ... ... | Tank. |
| Irkantipalle Bodugutta ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Jadcharla ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Temple of Venketeshwarswami. |
| Jagat .. ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Jagtyál ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Jaktál ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Jalál ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Jalál Sahíb's Hill ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Jaldurg ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Jálna ... ... ... | ..... | O. H. C. |
| Jálnapur ... ... ... | Aurungabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Temple of Ganpati. Tank. |
| Jalpalle ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Darga of Baba Sharf-ud-din Sahib. |
| Jamlápuram ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Janal ráj gutta ... ... .. | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Jánkamma Donagutta ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Jantgal ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | Temple of Rampápati. |
| Janváda ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Jánval Pahád ... ... ... | Do., ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Járibôdugutta ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Járikota ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Jatpól ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Petty State. Temple of Gopalswami. |
| Javkheda ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Jayamangal ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Jekler .. ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Jharra-i-farah bagh ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Jharra-i-Naya Narsaya ... ... | Do., ditto ... ... ... ... | Spring. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Jharra-i-Pánpás ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Jharra-i-Sayad us Sádát ... ... | Do., ditto ... ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Jidikal ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Ramaswami. |
| Jintur ... ... ... | Parbhani, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Jogipet .. ... ... | Medak, Northern Division .. ... ... ... | T. |
| Junúbi Tahsil ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Kachner ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... ... | Temple of Parsnath. |
| Káchráj palle ... .. ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kada Kanchi ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... . . ... ... | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Kadam nadi ... ... ... | Sirpur Tándúr ... ... . . ... ... | River. |
| Kadechur ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Kadganchi ... ... . | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Kádirabad ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division . . ... . . ... | Darga of Shah Bábulla. |
| Kágna ... ... ... | Gulbarga ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Kahgalat or Kahgasht ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kájarla ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kákarváya chervu ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kalamb ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Kalambar ... ... ... | Nánded, ditto .. ... ... ... | Hill channel. |
| Káléshvaram ... ... . . | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Kallurkonda ... ... .. | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... .. ... | Hill. |
| Kalpagúr ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Kalvakurthi ... ... . | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Kamalávati ... ... ... | Gulbarga ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Kámáreddipet ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kamgeri kéri .. ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kámigudda . ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kámireddi palle .. ... . . | Nalgonda, Eastern Division .. ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kamlápúr ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |

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| Kamlápúram ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kamsa táláb ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... . ... | Tank. |
| Kamthána ... . ... | Bidar, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kán ... ... ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kanad ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Kanakraya gudda ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kanakgiri . . ... ... | Lingsugúr, ditto ... ... ... ... | Temple of Kanakáchalapati. O. R. T. Tank. |
| Kandgala Narsimha Swámi gutta ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division .. ... .. ... | Hill. |
| Kandhár . ... ... | Nánded, Western Division .. . . . ... | Taluk. T. Dargas of Haji Sia Súrúr and of Sangdi Sultan. |
| Kandi ... ... . | Medak, Northern Division .. ... ... .. | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Kandi korda . ... .. | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... .. ... | Taluk. |
| Kandi Kunta ... ... .. | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Kandkúr . ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kandkúr Amit palle .. ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kandúr ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... ... | Temple of Ramaswami. |
| | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Kangal . . ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... . . ... ... | Hill. |
| Kankápur .. ... ... | Nánded, Western Division . .. ... ... | Tank. |
| Kánkurthi ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... . ... . . | T. |
| Kannápur hatti ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, ditto .. . ... ... | Tank. |
| Káprál gutta . ... . | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kápsi . . .. | Nánded, Western Division ... .. . ... | Channel. |
| Karadkal . . .. . | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... . . ... | Tank. |
| Káranja bágh ... . . ... | Bidar, Western Division .. ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Karibhosga .. ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Karimnagar ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division . . ... ... . | T. |
| Kárimungi . . ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Karinála ... ... ... | Pálam . ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Karkéhalli pábád ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... . . ... | Hill. |
| Karkheli ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... .. | Tank. |
| Karmala ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Karpura ... ... .. | Bíd, Parbhani ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Kásar kheda ... ... ... | Náuded, Western Division ... . ... ... | Channel. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Kásár Sirsi ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Káshí gutta ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kaulás ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Kázipet ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Darga of Sayad Shah Afzul Biabáni. |
| Kej ... ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Kelna or Túrán ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Késri Samudram ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kétipallé ... ... ... | Ditto ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Khairíatábad ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Kutb Shahi Mosque. |
| Kháksár Sahib ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Khamam or Khamamet ... ... | Khamam or Khamamet District, Eastern Division ... ... | District. Taluk. T. F. S. S. and P. H. Q. Channel. |
| Khámkhed ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Khánápur ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Khandoba. |
| | Naldurg, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Khandegiri ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kharosa ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Khazàna táláb ... ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Khazánabagh taláb ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Khoka ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Khoregaon ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Temple of Bhawani. |
| Khudáwand Sháh Wali's Hill ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Khuldabad ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. S. P. S. P. O. T. |
| Khwaja Jahán táláb ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Khwaja Pák pahád ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kikda taláb ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kinnersáni ... ... ... | Khamam ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Kodád ... ... ... | Ditto, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |

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| Kodangal ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Darga of Mohammad Sarvar. |
| Kodúr Padmargutta ... .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kodúr Upparlagutta ... ... | Ditto, ditto . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Kohir . ... . | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Dargas of Hazrat Máruf Husain, of Sayad Makka Husain, and of Moulána Minz-ud-din. |
| Kolakundigudda ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division . . ... ... | Hill. |
| Kolegaon ... ... | Nánded, Western Division . ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Komatúr . ... ... | Medak, Northern Division . ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kondanágula Rushúlgutta ... .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . . ... ... .. | Hill. |
| Kondavágu . . .. | Medak, Northern Division . ... . . ... | Channel. |
| Kondér . . ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... . . | Channel. |
| Korichad ... ... .. | Gulbarga, Southern Division .. ... ... .. | Hill. |
| Koripák .. .. ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Korkal . | Indur, Northern Division ... ... .. ... | Hill. |
| Korutla ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... . . .. | T. |
| Koruvémula . . .. | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... . . | Temple of Shri Venketeshwarswami. |
| Kotapalle ... ... ... | Ditto ... . ... .. .. | Channel. P. T. |
| Kotár ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division . .. . ... | Channel. |
| Kottagadi . ... . | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kotta konda . . ... .. | Khamam, Eastern Division .. . . ... ... | Temple. |
| Kotta palle . . . . ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... . . | Hill. |
| | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kotúr . ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Kotwal táláb ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Koyal konda ... ... . . | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... . . | Taluk. F. Temple. |
| Koyal konda Rámkonda ... ... | Ditto, ditto . ... ... ... | T. Hill. |
| Kúchanpallé ... . . . . | Medak, Northern Division .. ... ... ... | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Kuchegaon ... . ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Kúchúr ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Kudkicharla .. . . ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... ... | T. Tank. |
| Kundavaram ... ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... .. ... ... | Tank. |
| Kurkcharla . ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto .. ... ... ... | Hill. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
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| Kushtagi ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division .. ... | Taluk. Temples of Arvi Rai Hanuman, of Chandraling and of Kotiling. |
| Kutlu Hauz ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... . | Tank. |
| Kutuma Samudram ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ládegaon ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Lakkanavaram ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Lákol ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Lakshmipur ... ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Lálpahád ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Lát ... ... .. | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Látur ... ... ... | Bidar, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Lendi ... ... ... | Bidar, Nánded ... ... ... ... . . | River. |
| Lingála Nalla Mala Gutta ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Lingampalle ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... .. | R. S. |
| Lingampeta ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... .. | Hill. |
| Lingsugúr ... ... ... | Lingsugúr District, Southern Division ... ... .. | District. Taluk. T. Temple of Kuneraya Hanumán. O. H. C. |
| Lohára ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Lokáya pallé ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mádannapeta ... ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Madhavaram ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... .. | Tank. |
| Madhira ... .. ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Maduura ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division .. ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Madhgula Gutta ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mádurgu Gutta ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mágnúr ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Máhádev Tirth ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Máhádévpur ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... . . ... | Taluk. |
| Máhagaon ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |

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| Mahbúbnagar ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division . . | T. |
| Mahbúbnagar hill ... ... | Ditto, ditto .. .. ... ... | Hill. |
| Máhúr ... ... ... | Parbhani, N.-W. Division .. ... ... ... | Temple of Runuka Devi. Hill. Tank. |
| Maila Samudram ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Mailvár ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division . .. ... . | T. Hill. |
| Makhtal ... ... ... | {Nagad Karnul ...} Eastern Division ... ... ... {Nalgonda ..} | {Taluk. T. O. R. T. {Tank. |
| Málá koli ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Malangúr ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division .. .. ... | Taluk. |
| Malápahári ... ... ... | Gulbarga .. ... .. ... ... | River. |
| Málegaon ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Khandoba Horse fair. Tank. |
| Maliabad ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... . . ... ... | Hill. |
| Malkani ganga ... ... | Khamam . . ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Malkapur ... ... | { Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| | { Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. Hill. |
| Mallanagutta ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Malláreddipeta ... ... . . | Indur, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Mallúr ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mámillapalle ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... ... | Temple of Narsimhaswami. |
| Mámnúr ... ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mánájipeta ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto .. ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mánakondúr ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Manchál kunta ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Manchappa ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Mandla ... ... ... | Nalgonda ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Máner ... ... ... | Yelgandal ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Manglúr ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Manikeshvar ... ... ... | Naldurg, ditto ... ... ... ... | Darga of Dastagir Sahib; and temple of Saturai. |
| Mankarnika ... ... ... | Indur ... ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Mánkondur ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Mánkota ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Mantangod .. ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Manthni ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Mánúr ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | T. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Máuúr Buchammagutta ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mánvi ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Hill. |
| Manyál ... ... ... | Bidar, Nánded ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Márépalle ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Marikal ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Markhal ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Marli ... ... ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Marpalle ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Marrikal Nallagutta ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto .. ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Maski ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Malikárjun. Hill. Channel. |
| Másli ... ... ... | Pálam .. ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Másoli ... ... .. | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Matmarri ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | R. S. |
| Mátola ... . .. | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Mattalkot ... ... .. | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mattampalle ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Narsimhaswami. |
| Maula Hill .. ... .. | Nánded, Western Division ... .. ... ... | Hill. |
| Maula Ali Hill ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Maulána Hill ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mává ... ... ... | Naldurg .. ... ... . . ... | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Mávinkeri ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Medak ... . ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... . . ... | District. Taluk. T. S. S. and P. H. Q. Hill. |
| Medavaram ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Médcharla ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda . ... ... ... | T. S. P. T. Kutbshahi Mosque. Temple of Sri Ranganayakaswami. |
| Méklagandi konda ... .. | Sirpur Tándúr, Northern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mella dómlá palle ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... . . ... | Hill. |
| Menedhal Bugga ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Mingavaram Yellapareddi gutta ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . ... ... ... | Hill. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mir Jumla ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda .. ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Miryál gúda ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... .. ... ... | T. |
| Miryál gúdem ... . | Nalgonda, ditto ... . ... .. | Tank. |
| Mirzapur ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Moghal gidda . .. | Nagar Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Mokálla kurva gutta ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda . ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Molagu ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division . ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Momin abad ... ... .. | ... .. | O. H. C. |
| Mominpet ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | T. S. |
| Morugandi konda ... ... | Sirpur, Tandúr, Northern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Mosam nadmi ... . . | Nalgonda . ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Mota Kodúr ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... . . ... ... | T. |
| Muddúr ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... . | T. |
| Mudgal ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, ditto ... ... . ... | Taluk. T. |
| Mudhól ... ... | Nánded ..<br>Bidar ...<br>} Western Division<br>Lingsugúr, Southern Division | ...<br>... | . .<br>... | Taluk. T.<br>Tank.<br>Darga of Husaini Álam. |
| Mudkhed ... . ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... .. | Hill. Tank. |
| Mugnál ... . . ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Muhammad Nagar ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda . ... ... ... . | F. |
| Muhammadabad ... ... | Nagar Karnul, Eastern Division .. ... .. | T. Hill. Tank. |
| Muhammadabad Bidar ... . . | Bidar, Western Division ... . ... ... | District. City. S. S. and P. H. Q. |
| Mujahidpur ... ... .. | ..... | ..... |
| Mukhed ... .. . . | Nánded, Western Division ... . ... ... | Channel. |
| Mulaméri . . ... ... | Gulbarga . . . ... ... ... | River. |
| Mulkanúr ... .. ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Munagál ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division .. ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Munagála or Dhobipet ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... . . ... | Temple of Shri Venugopalaswami. |
| Mungímadgu gutta . . | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Munnamúr . . ... ... | Ditto ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Murangpalle range ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Musa-Musi ... ... ... | Khamam ... . ... ... ... | River. |
| | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Mutkhed ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Nadiwada or Narkhoda .. ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Petty State. T. Temple of Ramaswami. |
| Nagar Karnal .. ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... .. ... ... | District. Taluk. T. Temple of Shri Ramaswami. S. S. and P. H. Q. |
| Nagar Suga . . | Bidar, Western Division . ... .. .. | Channel. |
| Nágáram .. ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... . ... ... | Tank. |
| Nágasamudram . .. .. | Nalgonda, ditto ... . ... ... | Tank. |
| Nágaram . .. .. | Khamam, ditto ... . ... ... | T. |
| Nahr-i-Khazánalagh . ... | Bíl. N.-W. Division ... . . ... | Channel. |
| Nakkavágu . ... ... | Medak, Northern Division .. ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Nalkal ... . | Nalgonda, Eastern Division .. ... ... ... | T. |
| Naldurg ... . | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... .. ... | District. Taluk. T. Darga of Shah Muhammad Kadri. F. |
| Nalgonda . ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | District. Taluk. T. Darga of Sayad Shah Kadri. S. S. and P. H. Q. |
| Nalla Mala Lingála gutta ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Nalvár ... .. | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | R S. |
| Námavaram ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Nandibandla gutta ... ... | Atráf-i-Bíla ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Nándel .. .. .. | Nánded, Western Division ... .. ... ... | District. T. Temple of Guradvár. Darga of Sayad Miran Mukka Aulia. Noted for manufacture of laced and embroidered rumals, pagris, carpets, &c. S. S. and P. H. Q. |
| Nandi kandi ... . .. | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Nandi palad ... ... .. | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Náranja . . | Bidar ... .. ... ... .. | River. |
| | Pálam ... . ... ... .. | Channel. |
| Narayanpet . ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Narsivanpuram . ... | Khamam, ditto .. ... . .. | Petty State. |
| Narigidda ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Place of pilgrimage. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nárikélampalle . . | ... | ... | {Nalgonda ...} {Khamam ...} | Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | Temple of Gopalswami. Tank. |
| Narlengalagutta... | ... | ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | Hill. |
| Narsáyanpet | ... | ... | Khamam. Eastern Division | .. | ... | | ... | T. |
| Narsayapalle | ... | ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill. |
| Narsi | ... | ... | Parbhani, N.-W. Division | | ... | ... | . | Taluk. |
| Narsimhula gutta | .. | ... | {Khamam, Eastern Division | ... | ... | . | .. | Tank. |
| | | | {Atráf-i-Balda | .. | ... | ... | . | Tank. Hill. |
| Narsimhula pet | ... | ... | | ..... | | | | .. ... |
| Nársingi | ... | ... | Atráf-i-Balda | ... | ... | ... | . . | Darga of Husain Shah Wali. |
| Naspur | ... | .. | Yelgandal, Northern Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Taluk. |
| Návandgi | | ... | | ... .. | | | | R. S. |
| Nélaganudiam | .. | .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Nélakúdúr | ... | ... | Khamam, ditto | ... | ... | ... | . | T. |
| Nérédkunta | ... | | Nagad Karnul, ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | Channel. |
| Nhali | ... | | Nanded, Western Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | Channel. |
| Nia Hauz | | ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division | | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Nilanga | ... | . | Naldurg, Western Division | ... | . . | ... | ... | Taluk. T. Temples of Nilkanth and Ramchendar; Dargas of Nuruddin, Nur ul Hak, Pir Padsha, of Shah Haidar Wali and of Shaik Shahabuddin. |
| Nirmal | ... | . | Indur, Northern Division | | .. | ... | ... | Taluk. T. |
| Nishánghat | ... | ... | Sirpur Tándúr | | ... | ... | ... | River. |
| Nitúr | .. | ... | Naldurg, Western Division | | ... | ... | ... | Tank. |
| Ola | ... | ... | Indur, Northern Division | | .. | ... | ... | Taluk. |
| Padla | ... | ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division | | ... | . | ... | Tank. |
| Padlacheruu | ... | ... | Ditto ditto | | . | ... | . . | Tank. |
| Pádúr | ... | . | Khamam. ditto | | | | ... | Place of interest. |
| Pathan | ... | . . | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division | | . | ... | ... | Taluk. T. Temples of Venktesh and Shri Shivdin Kesri. |
| Pákhál | | ... | Khamam, Eastern Division | | | . | .. | Taluk. Tank. |
| Palam | ... | . | Pálam | | | | ... | Tank. District. Taluk. F. T. S. P. S. P. O. Temple of Mártand. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Pálampét ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Pálegaon ... ... | Náuded, Western Division . ... ... | Tank. |
| Pálem ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . . ... ... | Tank. |
| Pálér . . ... | Nalgonda ... ... ... | River. |
| Pálkhya . . .. | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Paloncha . ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Petty State. Taluk. Hill. |
| Pámargunda ... .. | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Panch bibián ... ... | Ráichur, ditto ... . . ... | Hill |
| Pancharla ... ... | Nagal Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill |
| Panchgal ... .. | Ditto ditto ... ... ... | Hill. Tank. |
| Pángal ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... | Temple of Venketesh-var swami. F. Hill. |
| Pángra ... ... | Náuded, Western Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Pansanki ... ... | Bidar, ditto ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Papannapeta ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Pára ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Paranda ... ... | Ditto ditto . . ... ... | Taluk. T. F. Darga of Khwaja Badruddin. |
| Parbhani ... ... | Parbhani District, North-Western Division ... ... ... | District. Taluk. T. S. S. |
| Parkál . ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Taluk. Tank. |
| Parli ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... .. .. . . | Temple of Baijnáth. Temple of Mahadeb. |
| Pasnúr . . .. | Nalgonda ... ... ... | River |
| Pasnér or Haldi Nadi ... ... | Medak ... ... ... | River |
| Pátál ganga ... ... | Khamam . . ... ... | River |
| Páthri ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... . . | Taluk. |
| Patlúr ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... | Channel. Taluk. |
| Pátoda ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Temple of Bhameshvar Mahadev; Darga of Sayad Ján Pák; Mat of Jangams. |
| Pátrúd ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Pátúr ... ... | ditto ditto ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Peddapuram ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |

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| Peddaveli parla ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Pegallapád ... ... | Ditto ditto ... ... ... | T. |
| Penganga ... ... | Sirpur, Tándúr, Parbhani ... ... ... | River. |
| Pérúr ... . | Nalgonda, Eastern Division .. ... ... | Tank. |
| Polás ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Pránhita ... ... | Yelgandal ... ... ... | River. |
| Puhamma ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Púrna ... ... | Bidar, Nánded, Aurangabad, Parbhani ... .. ... | River. |
| Pusipalle ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Puspur ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| | | |
| Ráchál .. ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Raghupati pet ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... | T. |
| Ráichur ... .. | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... | Dist. Taluk. T. F. Noted for manufacture of earthen-ware and shoes. R. S. S. S. |
| Rája nagram ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Temple of Rama Krishnaswami. |
| Rájapet ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Rájapur ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Rájura Mánikgad ... .. | Sirpur, Tándúr, Northern Division ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Rámannapet ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division .. ... ... | T. |
| Rámapur ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Rámáyampet ... ... | Ditto ditto . ... ... | Taluk. |
| Rámpuri ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... .. ... | Channel. |
| Rangapur ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ránigiri ... ... | Ditto ditto ... ... ... | Temple of Shri Ramaswami. |
| Ratnágiri ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Ratnáli ... ... | Ditto ditto ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ráyaparti ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Ráyavaram ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Regondla ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Remárcharla ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Risod ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... | T. |
| Rohillagad ... ... ... | Ditto ditto ... ... ... | Hill. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Roza ... .. ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | T. S. Tombs of celebrated Mahomedan Kings and Saints. Famous for its Mahomedan tombs. |
| Roza-i-buzurg ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Rudrála gutta ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division .. ... ... | Hill. |
| Sadáshivpet ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Ságar ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | T. Darga of Sayad Safi Sarmast. |
| Sahyádri or Sinhadri ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Saidápur ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | R. S. |
| Sálváda ... ... ... | Bíd, N.-W. Division ... ... ... .. | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Sangareddipet ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Sángvi ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Sárbád ... ... ... | Ditto ditto ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Satára ... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Place of pilgrimage. |
| Satpalle ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Sátpuda ... ... ... | Parbhani, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Sávlat bára ... .. ... | Aurangabad, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Sayad Shah Latif Kádiri Hill ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Selgaon ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Temple of Mahavishnu. Town. |
| Sendursana ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... .. ... | Hill. |
| Seram ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. R. S. |
| Sevála ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... .. | Hill. |
| Shahabad ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | R. S., T. S., P. S., P. O. Darga of Pahlwan-shah. |
| | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. Temple of Shri Venugopal swami. |
| Shahali Gauraram ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Shah Mir pet ... ... .. | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Shahpur ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division . . ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Hill. |
| Shakarga ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shangram ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. Tank. |
| Sharki (Eastern) Tahsil ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... .. ... | Taluk. |
| Shimáli (Northern) Tahsil ... ... | Ditto ... ... ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Shivnadi ... ... ... | Aurangabad ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Shivnandi ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Shridat ... ... ... | Parbhani, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Shrirangapuram ... ... | Nagad, Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Temple of Ranganáyaka swami. |
| Shyapur ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill |
| Siddi Habsh Khan ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Siddipet ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... .. ... | T. |
| Sillod ... ... ... | Pálam ... .. ... ... ... .. | Taluk. |
| Sína ... ... ... | Naldurg, Nánded, Bíd ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Sindhnúr ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Temple of Jagadamba. |
| Sindi ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Sindphal ... ... ... | Naldurg, ditto .. ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Singaréni ... ... . . | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Singavaram ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Singi ... ... .. | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Sinphana ... ... ... | Naldurg, Nánded, Bíd ... .. ... ... | River. |
| Sirádhon ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Sirála ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Sirasmál Jharra... ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Spring. |
| Sirinápalle ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Petty State. Hill. |
| Sirpur ... ... ... | Sirpur, Tándúr, Northern Division ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Sirpur Tándúr ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | District. |
| Sirsangandla ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Rama swami. |
| Sirshella ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Sirúr ... ... ... | Indur, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Sivna ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. T. S. P. O. T. |
| Sivní ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... | T. |
| Sivrí ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Solipur ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... .. ... ... | Tank. |
| Somasamudra ... ... ... | Ráichur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Somashila ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | T. |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Somé-hvaram | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... | Temple of Ramalinga swami. |
| Somrajguda Padmatigutta ... | Atraf-i-Balda .. | Hill. |
| Sonkhed | Nánded, Western Division ... ... | Tank. |
| Súgúr or Vanaparti ... . | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... | Petty State. |
| Sukál Tírth .. .. | Bidar. Western Division ... ... | Spring. |
| Súlepet . ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... . | T |
| Suli Bhanjan ... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division .. . | Spring. |
| Supegaon . ... | Pálam ... . | F. T. |
| Súra ráopet ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . | Hill |
| Súravaram ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... | Tank. |
| Súrayapet ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... | Taluk Tank. |
| Surúrnagar ... . . | Atráf-i-Balda . | Kutbshah Mosque. Temple of Srıranganayaka swami. |
| Tadkal . | Pálam ... . ... . | Tank. |
| Tairní ... ... . | Bidar, Western Division ... | Spring. |
| Talegaon ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... .. | Tank |
| Talní ... ... | Bidar, ditto . | Channel. |
| Talváda .. .. . | Bíd, N.-W. Division . ... ... | Temple of Sri Bhavani. |
| Tamadam . . ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division .. ... | Tank. |
| Tándúr .. ... ... | Sirpur, Tandúi, Northern Division ... | Taluk. |
| Tangellapalle . .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . ... . | Tank. |
| T rkal . | Nánded, Western Division ... | Tank. |
| Tátikol | Nalgonda, Eastern Division | Tank. |
| Tatikol Maila gutta ... | Ditto, ditto | Hill. |
| Tatikonda .. ... | Atráf-i-Balda . . | F. Darga of Shah Ruh-ul-Husain. |
| Tékmál . | Medak, Northern Division .. ... | Taluk. |
| Telkapalle | Nagad Karnul, Nalgonda . } Eastern Division | T. Tank. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ter ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Goroba's Temple. |
| Terna ... ... | Naldurg, Bidar ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Tidgúr ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Tipparti ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto. | |
| Tirmaleshgudda ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Toríur ... ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Túdukurthi ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Tuljapur ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk T. Temple of Tulja Bhaváni. |
| Tungabhadra ... ... ... | Ráichur ... .. ... ... ... | River. |
| Tungaturti ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastérn Division .. ... ... ... | Temple of Venketeshvar swami. |
| Turgulgutta ... ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Turkapalle ... ... ... | Nalgonda, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Turkapalle peddamma gutta... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... . ... | Hill. |
| Udaya samudram ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Udgír ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk T. Noted for its sword hilts. Tank. |
| Ulpa ... ... ... | Naldurg, Nánded ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Umarga ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Umarkhed ... ... ... | Parbhani, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Umri ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Undangaon ... ... ... | Pálam ... ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Undurgonda ... ... .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... . . .. | Hill. |
| Ungavaram Yenugala gutta ... | Ditto, ditto ... . . ... . . | Hill. |
| Uppalapalle ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... . ... . . | Hill. |
| Uppuvágu ... ... ... | Nalgonda .. ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Uruchervu ... ... ... | Ditto, Eastern Division ... ... . . .. | Tank. |
| Urulkonda ... ... .. | Ditto, ditto .. ... ... . . | Hill. |
| Vadaj ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Vadcharu ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Vadvál ... ... ... | Bidar, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Vadval Rájúra ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Vaizapur (see also Baizapur)... ... | Aurangabad, N.-W. Division. | |

| Names. | District. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Vajhar ... ... ... | Bidar, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Vánalyad ... ... ... | Nánded, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Vánjra ... ... ... | Naldurg, Bidar, Nánded, Indur, Medak, Bíd ... ... | River. |
| Varuvár ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Vási ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. Temple of Ramkund and Shri Erai. Darga of Sayad Abdul. Tank. |
| Vasishta ... ... ... | Sirpur, Tándúr ... ... ... ... ... | River. |
| Vasmat or Basmat ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. |
| Vasmatnagar ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Dargas of Nasir Shah Wali and of Sháh Husain Masthan. |
| Vávilkol ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Vélpugonda ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Vémulkonda ... ... ... | Nalgonda, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. |
| Vémulváda ... ... .. | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Petty State. T. Temple of Tulja Bhaváni. |
| Vengala Dharmaya-gutta ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Venkatam peta ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Lakshmái gutta .. ... | | |
| Venkatam peta ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. Tank. |
| Warkati gutta ... ... | | |
| Venkatgirí ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Venketeshgudda ... ... | Gulbarga, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Vindhyáchal ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Viralgudda ... ... ... | Gulbarga, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Vyásapuja ... ... ... | Ditto .. ... ... ... | River. |
| Wádapalle ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Temple of Narsimha swami. Tank. |
| Waddapalle ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Wagangiri ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Walasa ... ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wallabhráya ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Wandurg ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Wangeshvaram-Yénarála gutta .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... .. ... ... | Hill. |
| Wannel ... ... ... | Khamam, ditto ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Wanparti or Sugúr ... ... | Nagad Karnul, ditto ... ... ... ... | Petty State. |
| Warangal ... ... ... | Khamam, N.-W. Division ... ... ... ... | Taluk. T. F. Noted for its carpets. |
| Wardannapeta ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... .. | Taluk. Tank. |
| Yádgárpalle ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... .. . ... | Tank. |
| Yádgiri ... ... ... | Shorapur, Southern Division ... ... .. ... | T., R. S., Hill. |
| Yádi ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, ditto ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Yadlúr ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... . ... | Tank. |
| Yaklára ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Channel. |
| Yaldurti ... ... ... | Medak, Northern Division ... ... ... .. | Tank. |
| Yanumangandla ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Yarmala ... ... ... | Naldurg, Western Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Yélésvaram ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division . . ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Yelgandal ... ... ... | Yelgandal, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | District. Taluk. T. S. S., & P. H. Q. |
| Yelgudda ... ... ... | Lingsugúr, Southern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Yellamma .. ... ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Yellamma gutta ... ... | Khamam, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... ... ... ... | Hill. |
| Yelláp ur ... ... ... | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... . | Hill. |
| Yellareddipeta ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division ... ... .. .. | Taluk. |
| | Yelgandal, ditto ... ... ... .. | Tank. |
| Yendapatla ... ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... .. | Temple of Narsimha swami. |
| Yengavapeta ... ... ... | Indur, Northern Division .. ... .. ... | Tank. |
| Yenuman gandla gutta ... ... | Nagad Karnul, Eastern Division ... ... .. | Hill. |
| Yeoti ... ... ... | Nánded, Western Division ... .. ... .. | Tank. |
| Yépur ... ... .. | Nalgonda, Eastern Division ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Yerupalle ... ... ... | Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... | Tank. |
| Zafargad .. . . ... | Atráf-i-Balda ... ... . . ... | Tank. F. Temple of Shri Narsimha swami. |

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY;
The 5th December 1882.

G. H. TREVOR, *Major*,
First Assistant Resident.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

*Fort William, the 31st January, 1883.*

**No. 301** *G* —The Regimental Order, dated the 11th January, 1883, issued by the Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, granting Surgeon G A. Cones, Officiating Medical Officer, one month's provisional leave, under paragraph 52, section 13, of the Bengal Army Regulations, is confirmed.

**No. 304** *G.*—The services of Surgeon G A. Cones, I. M S, Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

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POLITICAL

*The 31st January, 1883*

**No. 307** *G* —His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Balwant Rao Gopal Javdekar, of Indapur, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction

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GENERAL

*The 1st February, 1883*

**No. 315** *G* —Mr P J C Robertson, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

C GRANT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

*Fort William, the 2nd February 1883.*

**No 550.**

RESOLUTION By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No 4609, dated the 29th December 1882 recommending that paragraph 6 of the Resolution in this Department No 355, dated the 18th January 1882 be modified by the omission from it of the words "or Sub Deputy and "or Sub Divisional.

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RESOLUTION —The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the recommendation made by the Government of Bengal

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Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Home and Revenue Departments, to the Comptroller General, and to the several Accountants General and Comptrollers

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*

**No 606**—Mr. R E Hamilton having been appointed to be Comptroller, Central Provinces, assumed charge of the duties of the appointment, after noon, on the 26th January 1883

D M BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 2nd February, 1883.*

APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 63.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.—

Lieutenant Francis Bernard Walter Richardson, Lincolnshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 3rd Native Infantry,—16th August, 1880.

**No. 64.**—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.—

Captain A. N Rochfort, R A, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant E L S Brett, deceased. Dated 9th December, 1882.

**No. 65**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*3rd Punjab Cavalry*

Lieutenant F O Anderson, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Squadron Officer on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 66.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Martin, C B, Cavalry, Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, (p a) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, Bengal S C., Commandant, 44th Native Infantry, (m c) for 183 days, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Major H J Lawrence, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Punjab, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W J Engledue, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal Railway, (p a) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 15th March, 1883.

Major W. Atkins, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 6th Native Infantry, (m c) for 182 days, under rule XIV, clause (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Captain N. Arnott, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (p a) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868

Captain W. Aitken, R.A, Commandant, No. 3 Mountain Battery, (p a) for one year and 199 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain M R. Spence, Bengal S C, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (m.c) for 273 days, under rule XIV, clause (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. N. M'Rae, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 45th Native Infantry, (m.c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor D. Hogan, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

**No. 67.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Roberts, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Infantry, (m.c) for six months.

**No. 68.**—Surgeon-Major A. Cameron, M.D., is granted furlough without pay for the 15th November, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G.G.O. No. 23 of 1881.

**No. 69.**—Surgeon-Major C. Hatchell is granted furlough, without pay, to the 10th December, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 525 of 1882.

## PENSIONS.

**No. 70.**—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension establishment:—

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary John Walshe, Military Works Department,—1st December, 1882.

Conductor Paul Newton, Commissariat Department.

First class Apothecary H. W. Johnson.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Pollott, Army Remount Department,—20th October, 1882.

## PROMOTIONS.

**No. 71.**—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

*To be Brigade-Surgeons.*

Surgeon-Major A. M. Dallas, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. Prethall, retired. Dated 1st December, 1882.

Surgeon-Major C. Kilkelly, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., promoted. Dated 9th December, 1882.

**No. 72.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*1st Punjab Cavalry.*

Kote Duffadar Ghouse Mahomed Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehbub Alli Khan, deceased,—9th December, 1882.

## RETIREMENTS.

**No. 73.**—Major Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st February, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1883.*

***Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 13th January, to the 2nd February, 1883.***

| On whose account. | Rank | Corps | Date of Decease | Testate or Intestate | Total unclaimed amount deposited | Amount paid in India | Date to which claims will be received |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | R a. p. | | |
| Robert Bray (a) | Conductor | Ord Dept, Hyderabad Contingent | 13th August, 1882 | No will found | 183 4 10 | .. | |
| Lorne Macdonald | Major | Bengal Staff Corps. | 18th September, 1882. | .. | 1,138 0 0 | .. | 2nd April, 1883. |

(a) *Widow*—Sarah Bray,—Amraoti, Berar.
*Children*—Adeline Louisa
Charles Robert.
Alice Jane.
Jessie Laura
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 30th January, 1883.*

APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 7.**—Mr. T. S. Edwards to be a 4th grade officer in H. M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

*The 2nd February*, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

**No. 8.**—The following promotions are made in H. M.'s Indian Marine :—

Mr. J. V. Gonsalves, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st class, with effect from the 21st October, 1882.

*Mr. A. Spence, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st class, with effect from the 9th November, 1882.*

Mr. J. T. Bonnett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st class, with effect from the 14th November, 1882.

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 30th January 1883.*

**No. 35.**—Mr. C. F. McLeod, Apprentice Engineer, British Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 18th January 1883.

*The 31st January 1883.*

**No. 36.**—Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, in his present rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

TELEGRAPH.

*The 1st February 1883.*

**No. 37.**—Mr. C. E. Allen, 1st Grade Clerk, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 1st of December 1882, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. W. A. Newnham, on leave.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.


Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, up to 15th February next, for printing the Calcutta Series of the Indian Law Reports from April to December 1883, together with a half-yearly or yearly Index. The work to be done will comprise 2,800 copies of about 100 pages of matter, of royal octavo size, monthly, and the same number of copies of the Index, and about 150 pages will have to be kept standing. Specimen copies of the Reports and Index can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, where full information regarding the nature of the work can be obtained.

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## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 29th January 1883.*

**No. 288** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 218 G., dated 20th January 1883, Surgeons-Major G. S. Sutherland and L. D. Spencer, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Surgeon to the Rajputana Agency and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana on the forenoon of the 1st January 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

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## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Dr. Jolly, Tagore Professor of Law, will lecture on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption, according to the Smritis, at 9 A.M., on Monday, the 12th of February, at the Presidency College.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE.
*The 23rd January 1883.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

### First Division.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ray, Mahendranath | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Basu, Nrityagopal | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 3 | Matadin Sukul | Muir Central College. |
| 4 | Sen, Chandrabhushan | Hughli College. |
| 5 | Sarkar, Saradaprasad | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 6 | Lahiri, Mohinimohan | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Baikunthukisor | Ditto. |
| 8 | Set, Gobindalal | Ditto. |
| 9 | Das, Jaminimohan | Ditto. |
| 10 | Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra | Ditto. |
| 11 | Sil, Brajendranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 12 | Ray, Dwijendralal | Hughli College. |
| 13 | Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan | Canning College. |
| | Ray, Harimohan | Ditto. |
| 15 | Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath | Presidency College. |
| 16 | Chakrabarti, Manmohan | Ravenshaw College. |
| 17 | Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Umeschandra | Ditto. |
| 19 | Jwalaprasad | Canning College. |

### Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan | Dacca College. |
| | Basu, Hemendranath | Ditto. |
| | Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Mahendranath | Muir Central College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Chandrakumar | Dacca College. |
| | „ Haranchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Kalipada | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Madhabchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chaudhuri, Gokulananda | Ravenshaw College. |
| 10 | „ Jagatchandra | Krishnaghar College. |
| | „ Sureschandra | Presidency College. |
| | „ Syamasundar | Hughli College. |
| | Das, Brahmananda | Ravenshaw College. |
| | Datta, Girischandra | Dacca College. |
| | „ Pratulchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | De, Upendralal | Ditto. |
| | Dutt, Jogenchunder | Presidency College. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Priyanath | Ditto. |
| | Ghosh, Kalipada | Hughli College. |
| 20 | „ Nanilál | Presidency College. |
| | Hafadhat Karim | Patna College. |
| | Lahiri, Gopalgobinda | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Leslie, K. M. | Presidency College. |
| | Misra, Ramsahay | Patna College. |
| | Mitra, Akshaykumar | Presidency College. |
| | „ Amulyachandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Asutosh, No. I | Ditto. |
| | „ Asutosh, No. II | Ditto. |
| | Mohanlal Hukhu | Muir Central College. |
| 30 | Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar | Patna College. |
| | „ Chandrakumar | Hughli College. |
| | „ Tariniprasad | Ditto. |
| | „ Purnachandra | Canning College. |
| | Pal, Haridas | Free Church Institution. |
| | Ray, Bamacharan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Bhabanath | Presidency College. |
| | „ Maheschandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | Rudra, Susilkumar | Free Church Institution. |
| | Sarkar, Rajanikanta | Dacca College |
| 40 | Sen, Abinaschandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | „ Jogindranath | Presidency College. |
| 42 | Syam, Saradacharan | Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Abdur Rahman | Hughli College. |
| | Abdus Salam | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Agasti, Ramnarayan | Free Church Institution. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar | Hughli College. |
| | ,, Haridhan | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Jogindranath | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Lalitmohan | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Rasiklal | Teacher. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Sitaram | Canning College. |
| 10 | ,, Srischandra | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Srischandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Syamacharan | Presidency College. |
| | Barore, Akshaykumar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Basak, Kalikrishna | Free Church Institution. |
| | Basu, Chandramukhi | Bethune Female School. |
| | ,, Dinanath | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Haranchandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Haridas | Presidency College. |
| 20 | ,, Jogindranath | Ditto. |
| | ,, Kadambini | Bethune Female School. |
| | ,, Nagendralal | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Raicharan | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Sureschandra | Teacher. |
| | ,, Syamacharan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Bhaduri, Atalbihari | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Jagatchandra | Hughli College. |
| | Bhagirath Prasad | Canning College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Jogendrachandra | Presidency College. |
| 30 | ,, Sukumar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Bhaumik, Hridaynath | Ditto. |
| | Bishnu G. Deodhar | Canning College. |
| | Biswas, Srischandra | Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Rakhaldas | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Chandra, Kalikrishna | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chanoolal | Canning College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar | Teacher. |
| | ,, Bhutnath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Hrisikes | Ditto. |
| 40 | ,, Ramanath | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Surapati | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar | Canning College. |
| | ,, Harasankar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | ,, Janamejay | Ditto. |
| | ,, Kisorimohan | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Prasannakumar | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Satischandra | Presidency College. |
| | Damodar Balkrishna Sohani | Canning College. |
| | Das, Abinaschandra | Presidency College. |
| 50 | ,, Baikunthanath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Gopalballabh | Ravenshaw College. |
| | ,, Jogindrachandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Matilal | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Datta, Mahendranath | Ditto. |
| | ,, Mahimchandra | Dacca College. |
| | ,, Sasibhushan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Dattilal | Muir Central College. |
| | Dube, Kalidatta | Muir Central College. |
| | De, Basantakumar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 60 | ,, Dinanath | Ditto. |
| | ,, Rammohan | Teacher. |
| | ,, Surendranath | Patna College. |
| | Deb, Jogindrachandra | Presidency College. |
| | Fozlal Karim | Dacca College. |
| | Gabriel, J. | Teacher. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Amritalal | Free Church Institution. |
| | ,, Debendranath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | ,, Makhanlal | Hughli College. |
| | Ganga Prasad | Benares College. |
| 70 | Gaurisankar | Patna College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Ghosh, Bipinbihari | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Grischandra | Ditto. |
| | „ Haranchandra | Presidency College. |
| | „ Harischandra | Ravenshaw College. |
| | „ Nilprasanna | St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Prankumar | Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Sasidhar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gopal Prasad | Canning College. |
| | Guha, Rohinikumar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 80 | Gupta, Bipinbihari | Ditto. |
| | „ Mathuranath | Ditto. |
| | Hajra, Jogindranath | St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Kedarnath | Free Church Institution. |
| | Ishwariprasad | M. A. O. College, Alighar. |
| | Jharkhandi Somnath | Benares College. |
| | Lahiri, Mahendranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Madak, Priyanath | Hughli College. |
| | Maharaj Singh Mathur | Agra College. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | Presidency College. |
| 90 | Majumdar, Hridaynath | Free Church Institution. |
| | Mandal, Grischandra | Patna College. |
| | Misra, Brahmasankar | Benares College. |
| | Mitra, Asutosh, No. III | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Nagendranath | Presidency College. |
| | „ Saratchandra | Hughli College. |
| | „ Sarbananda | Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Upendranath | Presidency College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Bishnucharan | Ditto. |
| 100 | „ Girischandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Gobindachandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Kaminikumar | Dacca College. |
| | „ Priyanath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Munshi Gurunath | Teacher. |
| | Nandakumar | Agra College. |
| | Pál, Debendranath | Free Church Institution. |
| | Pande, Chunilal | Canning College. |
| | „ Jayaprasad | Patna College. |
| | Ramprasad | Ditto. |
| 110 | Ray, Baradaprasad | Canning College. |
| | „ Gopendrachandra | Hughli College. |
| | „ Hemendranath | Presidency College. |
| | „ Kunjamohan | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Rajanikanta | Ditto. |
| | „ Saratchandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | „ Satischandra | St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Srinath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Tarakchandra | Ditto. |
| | Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 120 | „ Amareschandra | General Assembly's Institution, |
| | Reazuddin | Muir Central College. |
| | Sadasheo Jayram Dehad Ray | Canning College. |
| | Sarkar, Kailaschandra | Presidency College. |
| | „ Purnachandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Purnachandra | Rajshahye College. |
| | Sarma, Parbaticharan | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Sen, Rameschandra, No. II | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sengupta, Girischandra | Teacher. |
| | Sinha, Debendranath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 130 | „ Jogeschandra | Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Madhabprasad | Benares College. |
| | „ Prabhachandra | Presidency College. |
| | „ Syamlal | Patna College. |
| | Srimani, Jogindranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sukul, Gadadharprasad | Canning College. |
| 136 | Wajid Husain | Patna College. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 25th January 1883.*

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 31st January 1883.*

**No. 324.**—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1882:—

Mr. J. A. May, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. J. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

**No. 325.**—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th January, *vice* Mr. W. D. Corbett, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, resigned:—

Mr. G. E. Parker, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. P. A. Peters, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. Gastaud, Supernumerary Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is brought on the permanent establishment.

**No. 326.**—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd January, consequent on the appointment of Mr. A. Chamarett, Surveyor, 1st Grade, as Chief Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. W. H. Patterson, promoted to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents:—

Mr. D. Atkinson, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. Todd, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr. G. Campbell, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. P. F. Prunty, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. P. Beechey, Supernumerary, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

**No. 327.**—The following officiating promotions are made:—

Mr. R. B. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th November 1882, *vice* Mr. S. M. Smylie, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, proceeded on furlough.

Mr. F. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. R. Todd, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd January.

*The 1st February 1883.*

**No. 328.**—Mr. C. H. McA'Fee, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month under Section 127, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th December 1882.

*The 2nd February 1883.*

**No. 329.**—Mr. W. W. McNair, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 131 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mount Abu, the 10th January 1883.*

**No. 24.**—It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January 1884, approved and branded mares only will be served by Government stallions in the Ajmir-Merwara District.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### Buildings and Roads Branch.

*Allahabad, the 8th January 1883.*

### KUMAUN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

The Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Rámgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the Works and Apparatus for the manufacture of Steel or Iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 22nd January 1883.*

**No. 2.**—Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### Presidency & Oudh Command.

*Lucknow, the 26th January 1883.*

**No. 3.**—With reference to to this Office Notification No. 1, dated the 8th January 1883, Lieutenant A. A. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Fort William Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 21st January 1883.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 30th January 1883.*

**No. 9.**—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Sindia State Railway to the Bundelkhund State Railway Surveys.

*The 2nd February 1883.*

**No. 10.**—Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Construction Section to the *Open Line* of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
*Director General of Railways.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 30th day of January 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Warwick.—402, Private John Anderson.
Age,—24 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 9¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, light brown.
Date of Desertion,—25th January 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—31st July 1882.

At what Place Enlisted,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Parish and County in which Born,—Heligoland.
Marks,—Tattoo marks on both fore-arms and between thumbs and first fingers.
Trade,—Fireman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental.
REMARKS,—Is a Dutchman, slightly bow legged.
Under 6 months' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.*

## Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions for the quarter ending 31st March 1882.

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS | | | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | | | | BALANCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | | | No. | Amount, Principal. | | | Amount, Interest. | | | | |
| | | | ₹ | a. | p. | | ₹ | a. | p. | ₹ | a. | p. | ₹ | a. | p. |
| Bengal | 46 | 3,117 | 2,93,428 | 14 | 10 | 1,488 | 2,81,081 | 3 | 10 | 1,918 | 10 | 9 | 26,14,896 | 13 | 1 |
| Assam | 11 | 495 | 42,388 | 7 | 8 | 263 | 50,259 | 2 | 0 | 754 | 2 | 5 | 3,96,921 | 0 | 6 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 49 | 4,390 | 2,34,144 | 4 | 7 | 984 | 2,47,736 | 4 | 1 | 2,541 | 10 | 7 | 18,08,845 | 1 | 3 |
| Punjab | 25 | 932 | 1,35,260 | 3 | 11 | 580 | 1,59,208 | 11 | 6 | 1,511 | 1 | 2 | 11,91,977 | 4 | 6 |
| Central Provinces | 18 | 486 | 70,123 | 8 | 1 | 254 | 71,254 | 11 | 11 | 527 | 14 | 0 | 5,47,093 | 8 | 0 |
| British Burma | 15 | 576 | 55,080 | 11 | 10 | 280 | 61,768 | 15 | 7 | 602 | 8 | 6 | 2,69,722 | 12 | 10 |
| Berar | 6 | 262 | 15,889 | 8 | 3 | 59 | 7,650 | 1 | 3 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,267 | 7 | 8 |
| India | 10 | 813 | 55,467 | 1 | 0 | 321 | 66,720 | 0 | 2 | 455 | 10 | 2 | 4,37,949 | 5 | 6 |
| State Railways | 14 | 27,015 | 1,69,595 | 12 | 4 | 1,533 | 89,902 | 1 | 5 | 914 | 15 | 3 | 5,12,831 | 13 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 194 | 38,086 | 10,71,378 | 8 | 6 | 5,762 | 10,35,281 | 3 | 9 | 9,328 | 8 | 10 | 79,80,505 | 3 | 2 |

E. W. KELLNER,
for *Comptroller General.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 31st January 1883.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th January 1883.

| LIABILITIES. | ₹ | a. | p. | ASSETS. | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Government Securities | 1,04,43,535 | 4 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 35,11,746 | 4 | 4 | Other authorized Investments | 44,15,831 | 4 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 74,49,001 2 7) | | | | Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 51,43,605 | 10 | 5 |
| Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 1,75,48,872 12 7) | 2,49,88,873 | 15 | 2 | Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized securities | 41,25,783 | 8 | 3 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 3,04,37,766 | 14 | 8 | Bills discounted and purchased | 2,12,05,828 | 2 | 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 6,31,337 | 15 | 4 | Balances with other Banks | 4,70,474 | 9 | 6 |
| Sundries | 7,69,119 | 15 | 10 | Bullion | 8,37,477 | 15 | 8 |
| | | | | Dead Stock | 11,99,440 | 15 | 7 |
| | | | | Stamps | 6,766 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | | Sundries | 6,54,928 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | | 4,85,03,672 | 6 | 10 |
| | | | | ₹ a. p. | | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,86,51,977 13 6) | | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,31,83,194 13 0) | 3,18,35,172 | 10 | 6 |
| RUPEES | 8,03,38,845 | 1 | 4 | RUPEES | 8,03,38,845 | 1 | 4 |

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta 1st February 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| Date. | Silver tendered. Estimated value. | Certificates issued on | | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1883. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Jan. 22 | 1,695 | ... | ... | 1,702 | 46,32,344 | 18,63,855 |
| „ 23 | ... | 26,448 | ... | 1,702 | 45,98,344 | 18,36,966 |
| „ 24 | ... | 26,478 | ... | 1,702 | 45,50,344 | 18,09,991 |
| „ 25 | ... | 26,498 | .. | 1,702 | 45,08,944 | 17,82,862 |
| „ 26 | 1,918 | 26,456 | ... | 3,620 | 44,82,344 | 17,55,865 |
| „ 27 | ... | 26,536 | 1,765 | 3,620 | 44,30,202 | 17,30,590 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 29th January 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | | ₹ | |
| W9 | M 39—69244 | . 1,000 | Narandas Rajaramdas, Bombay. |

BOMBAY,
*The 30th January 1883.*

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Accott. Genl., Paper Currency Department,*
for *Commissioner of Issue.*

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 252 | . P 11—46866 | . 500 | Babu Romanath Pal. |
| 253 | . P 47—08585 | . 1,000 | Tirrut Chand Kundun Mull. |
| | P 11—28306 | . 500 | |
| | „ —43620 | . 500 | |
| | P 10—61311 | . 100 | |
| 254 | . O 74—25573 | . 1,000 | Fukiruddin Ahamed. |
| | O 96—10249 | . 100 | Ahsan Chowdhury. |
| 255 | . P 43—14216 | . 100 | Major S. Quinton. |
| | „ —14217 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14218 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14219 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14220 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14224 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14225 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14226 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14227 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14228 | . 100 | |
| | „ —14229 | . 100 | |
| 256 | . P 43—05876 | . 100 | Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee. |
| 257 | . P 47—11369 | . 1,000 | Isac Abdulla. |
| 258 | . P 9—43323 | . 50 | Narain Mistry. |

CALCUTTA,
*The 2nd February 1883.*

J. TAYLOR,
*Asst. Comptr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.*

### Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 39 | . B 71—07366 | . 100 | Mr. Rustomjee Framjee, care of The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing, Co., Limited. 32, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. |

FORT SAINT GEORGE.
*The 22nd January 1883.*

H. S. GROVES,
*Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,*
for *Commissioner.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th January 1883.*

Bainbridge, Dr.
Dye, C. H. Kim.
Jordan, Mrs.
White, C. H.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

A. W.
Albertini, Leandro D.
Allen, Robert.
Balamma, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Beighton, W. H.
Bose, P. N.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Caldwell, Ralph.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Clark, Geo R
Cole, Rev. J C.
Crafter, George.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Daneks, E W.
Delclury, Miss Rosalia.
Doucherty, Hugh
Dunn, Captain R. G
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Fleming, Wm.
Foote, R. H.
Fraser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs Edward.
Fryer, Col G E.
Galloway, W. J.
Girard, Louis
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Graf, F. A.
Gray, Alex.
Gridley, Capin W.
Grieff, Miss M.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
H. G.
Hall, H.
Hankirez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Heynemans, Edward.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hughes, R. J.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Jamrach, W.
Lang, Jas
Lennard, H. A. H.
Lewis, J. C.
Lodge, T S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Mackay, Joseph.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McEwan, R.
Mitchell, Lt.-Col. C.B.H.
Mowbray, F. W.
Murchison, K.
Murphy, J.
Niblock, William.
Norman, Major.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robt.
Porter, Seymour Yeulon.
Purcell, Miss N.
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
T W B.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G A.
Young, J., Captain.

*Registered Letters.*

Falls, J. B.
Rabinowitch, Herrn Aron.
Roe, Mrs. P.
Russell, Miss A.
Scott, G. W.
Soffernan, Herrn Moses.

*Calcutta, the 3rd February 1883.*

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during February 1883 :—

| Date of closing. | Route. |
|---|---|
| 5th February 1883* ... | By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel. |
| 6th February 1883 ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay. |
| 7th February 1883 ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay. |
| 11th February 1883 ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta. |
| 18th February 1883* ... | By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel. |
| 19th February 1883* ... | By Star Line private vessel. |
| 20th February 1883 ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay. |
| 21st February 1883 ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay. |
| 25th February 1883 ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta. |

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

*N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M precisely, after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

*The 3rd February 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date. | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883 | |
| Persian Gulf | 10th Feb. | From Bombay. |
| Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports | 9th ,, | Str *Hazara* |
| Madras and Ceylon | 11th ,, | P. & O. Str. *Rohilla.* |
| Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama | 6th ,, | From Bombay. |
| Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay | 6th ,, | From Bombay.* |
| Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets | 5th ,, | From Bombay. |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits | 8th ,, | Str *Kilwa* |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon | 8th ,, | Str. *Mahratta.* |
| Colombo and Australian Colonies | 7th ,, | From Bombay. |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England, can be forwarded.

*N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

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## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

#### NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of the estate of the late Thomas Carlisle in our firm ceased as on the 31st December 1882. From the 1st January 1883 we have admitted Mr. Stewart Keith Douglas as a partner in our firm, which will be carried on under the same style as heretofore.

CARLISLE, NEPHEW & Co.

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

##### Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 153252 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for ₹1,500, standing in the name of Baboo Poornochunder Ghose, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a dupheate in favour of the proprieter.

WATKINS & WATKINS,
*Solicitors for Baboo Poornochunder Ghose.*

##### Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. A003468 of the 4 per cent., for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Seetanath Mytee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

SEETANATH MYTEE.

ERAWAH,
*The 14th January 1883.*

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. II OF 1883.

*An Act to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VI of 187

Preamble.

For section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

"4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

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## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th January, 1883:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Agent, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, No. 1879-238, dated 24th February, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
" Agent, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, No. 2005-252, dated 27th February, 1882, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1160, dated 4th April, 1882 [Paper No. 3].
" Resident, Haidarábád, No. 161, dated 17th April, 1882 [Paper No. 4].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 445-13L., dated 19th April, 1882 [Paper No. 5].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 374, dated 27th April, 1882 [Papers No. 6].
" Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 279, dated 3rd May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1345-60, dated 21st April, 1882 [Papers No. 8].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3013, dated 15th May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 311, dated 29th April, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 226-2, dated 2nd May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
" Government Advocate, Panjáb, No. 996D.A., dated 5th April, 1882 [Paper No. 12].
" Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 23, dated 15th June, 1882, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 2365R., dated 19th July, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 801R.T., dated 10th August, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
" Under Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 706R.T., dated 14th July, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
" Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 3303, dated 15th September, 1882 [Paper No. 17].

2. Since the Bill was circulated, several valuable suggestions have been made to us as to points in which the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, might be amended. We think, however, that, as the extension of Railways in this country will probably necessitate before long a general revision of that Act and the preparation of a Bill calculated to meet the growing wants of the country, it is expedient to confine ourselves to the matters with which the Bill before us is concerned, and to leave suggestions on other points to be considered when the whole of the law relating to Indian Railways is dealt with.

3. With this view we have made only such amendments in the Bill as we deemed necessary or desirable in order the better to give effect to the present intentions of the legislature. These amendments are briefly as follows:—

(1) In section 5 A (present numbering) we have enabled the Governor General in Council to appoint officers either by name or by virtue of their office to be inspecting officers under the Act.

We have drawn section 5B so as to render it unnecessary for the Governor General in Council specially to appoint an officer to inspect any particular Railway, and as it may, in some cases, be desirable that sanction should be obtained at once to the opening of a Railway, and that the inspecting officer's report should be communicated by telegraph, we have omitted the provision requiring that officer's report to be in writing.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section we have given the Governor General in Council power to confer, in any particular case or class of cases, on the inspecting officer the power to sanction the opening of a Railway or portion of a Railway. As the Bill was drafted, this power had

to be conferred in each particular case, and we considered that it would be more convenient to enable a general power to be conferred on the inspecting officer for dealing with any particular class of cases, such as minor additions to, or extensions of, a Railway.

(3) In sub-section (3) we have reserved to the Governor General in Council a power to review any sanction given by an inspecting officer, and to cancel or modify it.

(4) To meet a case when it is desirable to sanction the opening of a line subject to conditions which are to be complied with by a Railway Administration, we have, in sub-section (4), expressly declared that the sanction may be absolute or subject to conditions. We have accordingly provided in sub-section (5) that, when a conditional sanction is granted for the opening of a Railway and the conditions are not complied with, the sanction shall at once be deemed to be void, and that the Railway shall not be used until sanction is again obtained.

(5) To provide for the case where, after sanction has been given for the opening of a Railway, an alteration is made in it by the Administration, we have in section 5C (present numbering) prohibited the use of any portion of a Railway, so altered as to interfere with the safety of passengers, until formal sanction has been obtained for the opening of the portion for the public conveyance of passengers.

(6) In section 5D (present numbering) we have conferred upon officers appointed to inspect Railways the additional power of inspecting the rolling-stock used on a Railway, and have amended sections 5C (now 5E), 5D (now 5F) and the penal provisions contained in section 4 of the Bill accordingly.

4. We have made a few minor alterations in the Bill which do not call for special notice.

5. The Bill has been published, and we recommend that it should be passed as now amended; but first we consider, having regard to the amendments we have made, that it should be republished in the *Gazette of India*.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
E. BARING.
T. C. HOPE.
H. J. REYNOLDS.
H. S. THOMAS.

*The 25th January, 1883.*

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## No. II.

*A Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; (IV of 1879.)

Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title. Commencement.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Railway when to be opened.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5B. (1) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(3) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(4) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(5) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

[34 & 35 Vic., c. 78, s. 4.]

"5D. (1) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely:—

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"(*a*) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(*b*) he may by an order in writing under his hand require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(*2*) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5F. (*1*) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

Re-opening of Railway.

"(*2*) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and".

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council, under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*1*), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*2*), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is used."

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5D, and keeping open after order under section 5C.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1883 :—

## No. 3 OF 1883.

*A Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor of Laws to persons who have not undergone a previous examination;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate for the time being of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and if the Chancellor of the respective University confirms the recommendation, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the University may confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, by which the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were respectively established and incorporated, power is given to grant degrees only after examination, and Act XLVII of 1860 only extends the number and description of degrees which can be conferred, but leaves the necessity of a previous examination untouched. No Act giving power to grant honorary degrees was passed until 1875, when an Act was passed to enable the Calcutta University to confer honorary degrees. That Act enables the University to grant any honorary degree, but it is thought desirable to confine the power to the grant of the degree of Doctor of Laws, in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Universities in England. Madras and Bombay have never had power to grant honorary degrees. It is now proposed to place the Universities at all the three Presidency-towns on the same footing with regard to these degrees.

2. With this view section 1 of the proposed Bill repeals Act XXI of 1875. By the Act establishing the Universities, the power to confer degrees is granted to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, in whom, therefore, the power to grant honorary degrees is also vested by section 2 of the Bill. An honorary degree is not, however, to be granted to any person unless the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate recommend the grant and the Chancellor confirms the recommendation.

J. GIBBS.

*The 30th January, 1883.*

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3. 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REGARDING SUGAR IMPORTED FROM MAURITIUS INTO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND ITS COMPETITION WITH INDIAN SUGARS.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—Circular No. 3 A., dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1883.*

**AGRICULTURE.**

Read the following letters:—

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 615A., dated the 26th June 1882.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 614A., dated the 26th June 1882.
Letter to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, No. 1002A., dated 23rd October 1882.

Read also replies thereto:—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2646—134, dated 19th July 1882.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 6378, dated 15th September 1882.
" Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th November 1882.

### RESOLUTION.

IN Resolution No. 505, of 30th May 1882,* on the sugar industry in India, the Government of India noticed the extent to which the Bombay Presidency is still supplied with sugar from Mauritius, despite the increasing production of Northern India and Bengal. In separate communications addressed to the Government of Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India enquired what classes of sugar are mainly imported from Mauritius, whether they compete with the Indian article or are put to special uses, and to what extent the cost of Railway carriage prevents the sugar-producer of Northern India from successfully competing with the importer by sea.

* Published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 10th June 1882.

2. The replies of the Governments consulted, as also that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, have now been received, and are published for information. They show that the imports of sugar into the Presidency fall broadly into two classes: (1) refined sugars, and (2) *gur*, a compost of sugar and molasses. The first class is almost exclusively supplied by Mauritius; the second mainly by sea-board from Madras. Such *gur* as comes from Northern India competes less with the refined sugars of Mauritius than with the shipments of *gur* from Madras. The imports from Mauritius meet a distinct demand for crystallised sugars, which at present Indian manufacturers make very little attempt to supply, and therefore a reduction of railway freight, although it might enable the *gur* imported by rail to compete on more favourable terms with that coming from Madras, would not divert the trade in refined sugars from Mauritius to Northern India. Meanwhile, the demand for *gur* throughout India fully equals, it is believed, the supply, and this is probably one of the causes which retards the development of sugar refining in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere. The area under sugarcane in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces is, however, increasing, and the time may, it is trusted, be confidently anticipated when the indigenous article will displace to a great extent the refined sugars of various qualities at present imported by sea from Mauritius and China.

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ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and be forwarded to the Local Governments and administrations noted in the margin, for information, in continuation of the Circular from this Department, Nos. 20A—430-440, dated the 16th May 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government of Madras. | Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. |
| „ Bombay. | „ Assam. |
| „ Bengal. | „ British Burma. |
| „ N.W. Provinces and Oudh. | „ Coorg. |
| „ Punjab. | „ Ajmere. |
| | Secy. for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad. |

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No. 614, dated Simla, the 26th June 1882.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WITH reference to the return of sugar production in the Central Provinces furnished with your Secretary's letter No. $\frac{2824}{144}$, dated the 7th July 1879, and to paragraph 10 of the Government of India's despatch, forwarded by my endorsement No. $\frac{20A}{430-440}$, dated 16th ultimo, I am directed to invite attention to the fact that in the North-Western Provinces the average selling price of coarse sugar or *gur* is about R 5-8-0 per cwt., and to request that very early information may be given as to the selling price of *gur* imported into the Central Provinces from Northern India. The price of *gur* manufactured from sugar grown in the Central Provinces appears from the returns lately furnished by you to be considerably higher than the average market prices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The object of this inquiry is, I am to explain, to ascertain to what extent the cost of railway carriage enters into the price of sugar in different parts of India.

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No. 615, dated Simla, the 26th June 1882.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

WITH reference to the return of sugar cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, furnished under your letter No. 1033I. of the 10th December last, and to paragraph 10 of the despatch to the Secretary of State, forwarded under my endorsement No. $\frac{20A}{430-440}$, of the 16th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be good enough, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, to furnish this Department with very early information on the following points.

2. It is observed that the price of sugar in the Bombay Presidency is variously stated for the several districts from ₹ 7 to ₹ 17 a cwt. I am to ask whether these figures represent in all cases the price of *coarse* or undrained sugar. In the North-Western Provinces the ordinary selling price of this description of sugar, locally known as *gur*, is about ₹ 5-8 the cwt., and I am to enquire whether any information is available as to the selling price of *gur* imported into the Bombay Presidency from Northern India. I am to explain that the object of this enquiry is to ascertain to what extent the cost of railway carriage enters into the price of sugar in different parts of India.

3. I am at the same time to ask for any information available as to the quantity of sugar imported into Bombay from Mauritius, the quality of the imports, the average market price, and the classes of consumers. The Government of India would also like to know whether the Mauritius sugar competes with Indian grown sugars in the native markets of the Bombay Presidency, or whether it is mainly put to any special purpose for which Indian sugars are not adapted.

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No. 1002, dated Simla, the 23rd October 1882.

From—F. L. PETRE, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE Government of India is anxious to ascertain how far the cost of carriage by rail enters into the price of the various sugars which are exported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bombay, as compared with the freight on competing sugars, of a nearly similar quality, imported into Bombay from Mauritius or China. It has been ascertained that the chief exports of raw sugar from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay are made from the Benares block of the railway, and the Government of India wishes to be able to compare the cost of carriage of the sugar so imported with the cost of freight for similar sugar imported from China or the Mauritius. I should be greatly obliged for any information you may be able to give me on this point, and information based on actual transactions would be specially valuable.

2. I should also be thankful for any information you may be able to give me as to the ruling prices in Bombay of the sugars imported from the North-Western Provinces and of those imported from Mauritius or China, which come most nearly into competition with the North-Western Provinces products.

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No. 2646—134, dated Nagpur, the 19th July 1882.

From—C. W. IMBRIE, Esq., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to your letter No. 614A., dated 26th ultimo, inquiring as to the selling price of *gur* imported from Northern India, I am directed to submit a list of the prices at which *gur* is selling in the Central Provinces according to the latest information available.

These are as under:—

| | Per maund. | | Per cwt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | a. | ₹ | a. | p. |
| Saugor | 5 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Jubbulpore | 5 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 3 |
| Seoni | 6 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| Betul | 6 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Chhindwara | 5 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 3 |
| Narsingpur | 5 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 3 |
| Hoshangabad | 6 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Nimar | 7 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 0 |

It will be noticed that the price increases with the distance from the North-Western Provinces by rail; and from the large importations of *gur* by the East Indian Railway, it would appear that the above prices may be taken as those at which the imported *gur* finds a sale.

No. 6378, dated Bombay Castle, the 15th September 1882.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., Actg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Holderness' letter No. 615A., dated 26th June last, requesting to be furnished with early information on certain points relative to the selling price of sugar in the Bombay Presidency, &c., I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a report* by the Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, which contains the information required by the Supreme Government.

* No. 5419, dated 30th August 1882.

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No. 5419, dated Poona, the 30th August 1882.

Report by—C. B. PRITCHARD, Esq., Commr. of Customs, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

WITH reference to the foregoing,* the undersigned has the honour to state that when the price of sugar is quoted for various ports of the Bombay Presidency at rates ranging from R7 to R17 per cwt., some of the quotations must be for coarse undrained sugar (*gur*), others for refined sugar, and others again must be averages struck from the prices of refined and unrefined sugar. R7 is somewhat below the present average price of *gur* in the city of Bombay, while R17 fairly represents the price of refined sugar.

2. *Gur* was formerly sent in large quantities from Northern India to Bombay for Guzerat, but since the opening of the Rajputana Railway it has been sent direct, and very little if any now comes to the city of Bombay; when it used to be brought by this route, its price in Bombay ranged from R6 to R10 per cwt. *Gur* is largely imported into the city of Bombay from the Madras Presidency, from coast ports in this Presidency south of Bombay, and by land from Kolhapur. The present price of this *gur* may be quoted from R6½ to R10 per cent., but as will be seen from the following table the average declared value in the years 1879-82 was over R9 per cwt.

3. Imports of *gur* from coast ports, including Madras Presidency—

| YEAR. | Quantity. | Declared Value. |
|---|---|---|
| | Cwt. | R |
| 1879-80 | 187,238 | 17,68,021 |
| 1880-81 | 194,739 | 18,90,484 |
| 1881-82 | 185,848 | 17,43,946 |

4. The imports of Mauritius and China sugar in the same period were as follows:—

| | | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Mauritius.* | | | |
| Sugar, refined | Cwts. | 504,553 | 742,892 | 602,967 |
| | R | 82,03,073 | 1,19,34,726 | 95,41,495 |
| „ unrefined | Cwts. | 1,293 | 2,229 | 1,218 |
| | R | 4,768 | 8,921 | 4,601 |
| | *China.* | | | |
| Sugarcandy | Cwts. | 24,488 | 27,911 | 26,507 |
| | R | 5,85,999 | 6,50,528 | 5,72,821 |
| Sugar, soft, refined | Cwts. | 52,849 | 112,882 | 89,465 |
| | R | 8,74,990 | 18,75,432 | 14,72,318 |

* *Sic* in orig.

5. In addition to the above there have been importations of refined sugar to the following extent:—

| | | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | Cwts. | 98,075 | 27,387 | 30,265 |
| | ₹ | 14,93,788 | 4,48,087 | 4,86,490 |
| From Coast Ports | Cwts. | 17,460 | 3,811 | 16,425 |
| | ₹ | 1,48,310 | 63,389 | 2,43,426 |

6. Of the imports from Mauritius only, a very small portion is *gur*. This is inferior in quality to Indian *gur*, its present selling price ranging from ₹3-2 to ₹3-12 per cwt. Four qualities of refined Mauritius sugar are recognized in the Bombay market. Prices during 1881-82 may be quoted at from ₹18-8 for the first to ₹14-4 for the fourth quality; at present the prices are from ₹16-12 to ₹13 per cwt.

7. The prices of China refined sugar (soft) in 1881-82 may be quoted at from ₹15 to ₹17-10 per cwt., present prices ranging from ₹14-8 to ₹17. The price of China sugarcandy was from ₹20 to ₹25 per cwt. in the year 1881-82, present prices ranging from ₹20 to ₹22 per cwt.

8. It is not practicable to separate the re-exports of Mauritius sugar from Bombay from the aggregate re-exports of sugar of all kinds. The total re-exports are stated below:—

*Re-exports to Foreign Countries, chiefly Persia, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Ceylon and Aden.*

| | | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, refined | Cwts. | 48,296 | 109,443 | 69,843 |
| | ₹ | 8,26,849 | 19,37,816 | 12,37,024 |
| ,, unrefined | Cwts. | 155 | . . . . | . . . . |
| | ₹ | 1,575 | . . . . | . . . . |

*Re-exports to Coast Ports, chiefly to Karachi and the Cutch and Kattywar Ports.*

| | | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, refined | Cwts. | 207,971 | 293,542 | 234,004 |
| | ₹ | 34,49,117 | 49,99,854 | 39,67,512 |
| ,, unrefined | Cwts. | 933 | 1,094 | 345 |
| | ₹ | 10,943 | 4,135 | 4,082 |

9. The Hindus formerly had a prejudice against Mauritius refined sugar on account of the use of blood in the refining process, but this prejudice has been overcome or forgotten, and Mauritius sugar is now used by all sections of the community. Mauritius sugar cannot be said to be used for any special purposes to the exclusion of Indian sugar, but it is preferred for the purpose of making sweetmeats, being found when boiled down to be more free from foreign substances than Indian sugar.

Dated Bombay, the 16th November 1882.

From—D. WATSON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{1007 A.}{12-21}$ of 23rd ultimo, asking particulars of the cost of freight on sugar from Mauritius

and China to this port, as compared with the rates charged by the railways for the carriage of Indian sugar from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay.

In reply, I am requested by the Committee of the Chamber to say that sea-freights are of course liable to considerable fluctuation, but that the average cost of carrying one bag of sugar, weighing 1 cwt. 2 qrs. from Mauritius to Bombay, may be taken at 10 annas, while from China to Bombay it may be taken at ₹ 1-9. The average fluctuations are, we believe, from 8 to 12 annas from Mauritius, and ₹ 1-6 to ₹ 1-12 from China, while in both cases I give you the medium rate. The present charges by railway for the same weight of bag from the several stations on the other side of India are, I understand, as follows:—

| By rail from | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benares to Bombay | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Allahabad to Bombay | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| Mirzapore „ | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Delhi „ | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Lucknow „ | 3 | 6 | 2 |

The prices at present ruling here for the different sorts of sugar are as follows:—

*Bengal.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Casi | No. 1 | ₹ 24 | per | 168 lbs. |
| „ | „ 2 | „ 22—23 | „ | „ |
| „ | „ 3 | „ 20—21 | „ | „ |
| „ | „ 4 | „ 18-8 to 19-4 | „ | „ |
| Domo | | „ 15—18 | „ | „ |
| Khujooria | „ „ | „ 17—18 | „ | „ |

Cossipore refined crystals ₹17 per cwt.

*Mauritius.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small white dry crystals, | Nos. 1 to 3, | ₹ 16-12 | to 15-12 | per | 112 lbs. |
| Large „ | „ | „ „ 17 | to 15-8 | „ | „ |
| Soft white | „ | „ „ 15 | to 13-8 | „ | „ |

*China.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | ₹ 5-8 to 5-10 | per | 28 lbs. |
| „ 2 | „ 4-8 to 5 | „ | „ |

The Committee are informed that the chief advantage which the Mauritius sugars have over the Indian sugars is that they are much more highly crystallised, which makes them more suitable for native confectionery of all kinds. In preparing sweetmeats the sugar has to be washed, and in this process, in its present form, the Indian sugar wastes about 5 per cent. more than the Mauritius. China sugar is not highly crystallised, but it is whiter and sweeter than the Indian sugar, and consequently commands a comparatively higher price.

The Committee are informed that the Cossipore Sugar Factory at Calcutta is the only factory on the Mauritius system whose produce is known in this market. It is of a highly crystallized character, but being manufactured from inferior dates and not from the usual canes, it is said to be deficient in sweetness or saccharine matter, consequently it does not command as good a price as the Mauritius sorts. The quantity, however, of this description of Cossipore sugar sent here is very insignificant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No. | Via Teheran. Indian Value. | Via Turkey. No. | Via Turkey. Indian Value. | Persian Gulf. No. | Persian Gulf. Indian Value. | Via Suez. No. | Via Suez. Indian Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN. | | | | | | | | |
| at . . . | 5,835 | 18,119 1 | 92 | 325 8 | 33 | 110 1 | 477 | 4,420 9 |
| eived . . | 5,164 | 22,723 6 | 290 | 841 12 | 64 | 178 12 | 553 | 1,807 4 |
| TOTAL . | 10,999 | 40,842 7 | 382 | 1,167 4 | 96 | 288 13 | 1,030 | 6,227 13 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | |
| om East to West— | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Madras . | 4,826 | 19,781 11 | 3 | 7 9 | 12 | 26 8 | 88 | 243 15 |
| ,, Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Lainglia . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Paumben | 488 | 1,273 3 | 1 | 3 7 | .. | ... | 19 | 56 14 |
| om West to East— | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Madras . | 4,377 | 16,998 12 | 106 | 354 10 | 3 | 16 12 | 141 | 441 9 |
| ,, Rangoon . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . . |
| ,, Lainglia . | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . |
| ,, Paumben | 362 | 1,275 4 | 12 | 41 0 | .. | ... | 25 | 68 1 |
| om West to West— | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Bombay and Karachi. | 1,447 | 5,071 10 | 5 | 18 11 | 2 | 13 10 | ... | ... |
| Vid Karachi and Bombay. | 1,029 | 3,765 6 | 40 | 399 14 | 2 | 12 3 | ... | ... |
| om East to East— | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Paumben . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Madras . | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Rangoon . | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... |
| TOTAL . | 13,479 | 48,163 14 | 176 | 825 3 | 19 | 69 1 | 273 | 810 7 |

| ROUTE. EAST. Via Amur. No. | Via Amur. Indian Value | Via Madras. No. | Via Madras. Indian Value. | Via Rangoon. No. | Via Rangoon. Indian Value. | Native Burma. No. | Native Burma. Indian Value. | Via Paumben. No | Via Paumben. Indian Value. | TOTAL. No. | TOTAL. Indian Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| at . . . | 21 | 55 6 | 622 | 9,064 11 | 110 | 369 3 | 392 | 550 11 | 1,604 | 2,535 7 | 9,185 | 36,480 9 |
| eived . . | 72 | 660 12 | 703 | 1,933 1 | 125 | 342 10 | ... | . | 1,746 | 3,239 15 | 8,716 | 31,717 8 |
| TOTAL . | 93 | 716 2 | 1,325 | 11,897 12 | 235 | 711 13 | 392 | 550 11 | 3,350 | 5,765 6 | 17,901 | 68,198 1 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| om East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Madras . | 18 | 81 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,947 | 20,140 14 |
| ,, Rangoon | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Lainglia . | ... | . . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Paumben | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 488 | 1,333 9 |
| om West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Madras . | 31 | 118 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,658 | 17,958 7 |
| ,, Rangoon . | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . . | ... | . . | ... | ... | . . | ... |
| ,, Lainglia . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Paumben | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 | 1,394 6 |
| om West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Bombay and Karachi. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,454 | 5,103 16 |
| Vid Karachi and Bombay. | 24 | 163 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,104 | 4,341 4 |
| om East to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vid Paumben . | ... | ... | 55 | 188 9 | 1 | 3 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 192 0 |
| ,, Madras . | ... | . | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 46 | 185 14 | 46 | 185 14 |
| ,, Rangoon . | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 3 |
| TOTAL . | 73 | 363 12 | 55 | 188 9 | 1 | 3 7 | 2 | 4 3 | 46 | 185 14 | 13,124 | 50,644 8 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | | | | | | | | | | | 31,025 | 1,18,842 7 |

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

| ROUTE. | | Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India. | From India | Total. | Percentage of Number. To India. | From India. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indo-European | *Vid* Teheran | 5,164 | 5,835 | 10,999 | 85·06 | 90·66 | 87 94 |
| | ,, Turkey | 290 | 92 | 382 | 4·78 | 1·43 | 3 05 |
| | Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi | 64 | 32 | 96 | 1·05 | 0·50 | 0·77 |
| Red Sea . . | *Vid* Suez | 553 | 477 | 1,030 | 9·11 | 7·41 | 8·24 |
| | Total . | 6,071 | 6,436 | 12,507 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 102, 103, 106 AND 107 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.**

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. Best sort. | | | Rice. Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttoo, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Cursoo, Murhwa, Nagree, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able bodied Agricultural Labourer. | | Syce or Horse-keeper. | | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | | | | |
| | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | R a. per maund. | R a. per maund. | R a. per maund. | R a. per maund. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| Sylhet | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | .. | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 3 1 | 3 3 | 4 2 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 12 to 30 | | | |
| Cachar | 9 2 | 10 10 | 9 6 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 21 5 | 16 0 | 21 5 | 24 10 | 21 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 15 | 13 15 | 16 9 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 3 8 | 3 4 | 4 6 | 10 10 | 11 13 | 8 10 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 to 20 | | | |
| Goalpára | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 11 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 15 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 9 | 1_0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 6 3 | 8 3 | 8 4 | 8 12 | 0 11 | 0 8 | 14 6 to 7 | 7 to 10 | 15 to 22 | | | |
| Garo Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 5 | 5 7-8 | to 8 7-8 | to 10 | * | | | |
| Kámrúp | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 240 0 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 4 4 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 7 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 12 0 0 | | | |
| Darrang | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 11 | 8 9 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 to 11 | 8 to 10 | 8 to 20 | | | |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 to 10 | 10 0 0 | 8 to 30 | | | |
| Sibságár | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 8 | 8 9 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 25 0 0 | | | |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 1 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 80 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 0 8 | 0 7 | 8 11 | 4 0 | 10 0 0 | 20 to 50 | | | |
| Khási and Jaintiá Hills | 6 10 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 5 | 7 to 18 | 10 to 12 | 15 to 30 | | | |
| Nága Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 9 to 15 | 9 to 12 | 25 to 50 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore | 12 4 | 11 11 | 12 5 | 12 15 | 12 6 | 14 14 | 10 0 | 9 7 | 10 9 | 11 1 | 10 10 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 32 1 | 0 27 | 7 .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 3 | 29 12 | 29 15 | 34 6 | 31 7 | 37 9 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 12 12 | 13 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 4 | 10 0 | | | | | | |
| Kolar | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 14 | 14 13 | 13 14 | 14 14 | 6 .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 3 | 35 0 | 34 0 | 14 4 | 34 4 | 13 5 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 11 3 | 13 3 | 13 5 | 10 13 | | | | | | |
| Tumkúr | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 0 | 13 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 40 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 12 6 | 12 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 9 12 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 33 4 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 84 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 12 | | | | | | |
| Hassan | 14 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 37 0 | 26 0 | 600 0 | 500 0 | 500 0 | 0 .. | .. | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | |
| Shimoga | 15 12 | 14 11 | 13 2 | 16 13 | 15 12 | 14 8 | 12 10 | 11 9 | 10 0 | 16 13 | 14 11 | 13 10 | 42 0 | 39 14 | 27 13 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 1 | 18 14 | 29 6 | 31 8 | 30 7 | 32 5 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 10 8 | 10 6 | 8 6 | | | | | | |
| Kadur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | |
| Chitaldroog | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 56 0 | 56 0 | 43 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tripura | 18 0 | 17 13 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 0 ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 22 4 | 23 0 | 25 8 | .. | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 1 | 4 19 | 8 160 | 0 160 | 0 170 | 0 4 | 13 8 | 2 12 | 8 3 | 1 0 | 13 5 | 13 13 | 12 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | | | |
| Sirohee | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | . | .. | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 0 | 0 3 | 0 0 | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 7 | 4 12 0 | ... | 9 8 0 | | | | | |
| Abu | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 22 4 | 22 8 | 27 8 | 6 9 | 6 8 | 5 6 | 8 4 | 8 2 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | 19 8 | .. | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 4 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 8 | 0 3 | 8 0 | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | |
| Anadra | 17 8 | 17 4 | 18 2 | 25 8 | 25 4 | 34 0 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | 22 8 | .. | ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 0 3 | 4 0 | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | | | | | | |
| Marwar (Jodhpore) | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 15 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 21 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 8 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 22 8 | 21 4 | 25 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 19 6 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 4 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 8 | 0 2 | 10 0 | 2 10 | 0 15 | 15 15 | 0 14 6 | | | | | | |

* Common masons not available. Imported carpenters get R. 65 to 90. Imported blacksmiths get R. 45. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, (Statistical Branch.)

D. M. BARBOUR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII of 1882.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 3rd December 1881. Total. | Per mile open. | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 2nd December 1882. Total. | Per mile open | Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd December 1881. Total. | Per mile open per week. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd December 1882. Total. | Per mile open per week | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 9th Dec. 1882 | Eastern Bengal . . | 172 | 1,18,892 | 691 | 193 | 1,32,401 | 686 | 37,63,779 | 619 | 40,68,139 | 669 | 3,04,360 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,02,581 | 188 | 547 | 1,05,372 | 193 | 32,43,512 | 168 | 33,30,217 | 173 | 86,705 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Sind, Punjab & Delhi . | 676 | 1,86,014 | 275 | 676 | 2,08,516 | 308 | 62,10,721 | 220 | 64,81,032 | 272 | 2,70,311 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Madras . . . | 858 | 1,19,179 | 139 | 861 | 1,01,510 | 118 | 42,12,872 | 139 | 46,55,709 | 153 | 4,42,837 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | South Indian . . | 655 | 63,319 | 97 | 655 | 61,791 | 94 | 25,55,465 | 110 | 25,15,569 | 109 | ... | 39,896 |
| 9th ditto . | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 7,39,537 | 511 | 1,458 | 6,07,198 | 416 | 2,09,99,018 | 411 | 2,11,63,743 | 413 | 1,64,725 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . | 444 | 1,66,823 | 376 | 461 | 1,91,957 | 423 | 61,54,424 | 393 | 64,70,586 | 414 | 3,16,162 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,799 | 14,96,345 | 312 | 4,851 | 14,11,741 | 291 | 4,71,39,791 | 278 | 4,86,84,995 | 287 | 15,45,204 | ... |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Dec. 1882 | East Indian . . | 1,504 | 10,14,458 | 675 | 1,507 | 10,03,934 | 666 | 2,92,90,077 | 552 | 2,96,84,703 | 561 | 3,94,626 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Calcutta and South-Eastern . . . | 28 | 2,323 | 83 | 33 | 3,184 | 97 | 1,00,127 | 101 | 1,43,717 | 124 | 43,590 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Nalhati . . . | 27 | 1,337 | 49 | 27 | 1,378 | 51 | 42,515 | 44 | 46,152 | 48 | 3,637 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 233 | 44,554 | 191 | 230 | 57,520 | 250 | 12,10,169 | 148 | 13,83,075 | 171 | 1,72,906 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Tirhoot . . . | 85 | 11,072 | 130 | 85 | 10,837 | 127 | 3,70,419 | 123 | 4,27,311 | 150 | 56,892 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Patna-Gya . . . | 57 | 8,000 | 140 | 57 | 10,644 | 187 | 3,35,037 | 166 | 3,37,992 | 168 | 2,955 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Muttra-Hathras . . | 29 | 2,009 | 69 | 29 | 2,071 | 71 | 92,952 | 90 | 84,956 | 83 | ... | 7,996 |
| 2nd ditto . | Cawnpore-Furrukhabad | 86 | 8,884 | 103 | 87 | 6,337 | 73 | 1,93,197 | 91 | 2,21,346 | 72 | 28,149 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 763 | 64 | 12 | 696 | 58 | 26,359 | 62 | 29,743 | 71 | 3,384 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Rajputana-Malwa . | 1,117 | 1,99,169 | 196 | 1,116 | 2,49,821 | 224 | 59,49,598 | 165 | 67,67,185 | 172 | 8,17,587 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 8,997 | 200 | 45 | 12,117 | 269 | 3,17,023 | 200 | 3,58,514 | 226 | 41,491 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 5,774 | 109 | 98 | 6,939 | 71 | 1,80,128 | 88 | 3,21,309 | 93 | 1,41,181 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . | 161 | 31,794 | 197 | 161 | 28,659 | 178 | 9,13,012 | 160 | 9,50,948 | 168 | 37,936 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Sindia . . . . | 75 | 6,396 | 85 | 75 | 6,433 | 86 | 2,03,912 | 77 | 2,07,612 | 78 | 3,700 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Punjab Northern . | 363 | 58,256 | 160 | 419 | 57,096 | 136 | 19,77,114 | 155 | 19,60,032 | 134 | ... | 17,082 |
| 2nd ditto . | Indus Valley and Kandahar . . . | 660 | 85,404 | 129 | 660 | 1,35,128 | 205 | 33,68,787 | 144 | 32,80,254 | 141 | ... | 88,533 |
| 9th ditto . | Muttra-Achnera . | 23 | 1,040 | 45 | 23 | 1,541 | 67 | (a)3,384 | 46 | 47,978 | 59 | 44,594 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Kauria Dharla Tramway . . . | 21 | 2,010 | 100 | 32 | 2,398 | 75 | (b)27,934 | 41 | 56,675 | 50 | 28,741 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,120 | 4,77,782 | 153 | 3,189 | 5,92,800 | 186 | 1,53,11,637 | 141 | 1,66,24,819 | 149 | 13,13,182 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd Dec. 188. | Bhavnagar-Goudal . | 193 | 13,209 | 68 | 193 | 15,839 | 82 | 4,53,937 | 78 | 5,57,334 | 82 | 1,03,397 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Nizam's . . . | 121 | 12,955 | 107 | 121 | 15,378 | 27 | 5,28,221 | 123 | 5,74,382 | 134 | 46,161 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Mysore . . . | 58 | 2,317 | 40 | 86 | 5,065 | 59 | 97,825 | 48 | 2,08,182 | 69 | 1,10,357 | ... |
| 2nd ditto . | Jodhpore . . . | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 580 | 31 | ... | ... | (c)12,547 | 29 | 12,547 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 372 | 28,481 | 77 | 419 | 36,862 | 88 | 10,79,983 | 89 | 13,52,445 | 92 | 2,72,462 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 9,795 | 30,17,066 | 308 | 9,966 | 30,45,340 | 306 | 9,28,21,498 | 271 | 9,63,46,962 | 276 | 35,25,474 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4,60,02,737 | 137 | 4,73,47,251 | 135 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,59,18,751 | 134 | 4,89,99,711 | 141 | 30,80,960 | ... |

(a) Total receipts from 13th November to 3rd December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 3rd December 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 2nd December 1882.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
*Offg. Under Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
*1st February 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been abundant rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and a good deal has also fallen in the Punjab, where it was badly wanted. Rain in varying quantities has also fallen in most parts of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, in the Central Provinces, Assam, Rajputana, and in the Central India States. In the Madras Presidency it has fallen in three districts only. In British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and the Nizam's territories there has been no rainfall to report.

With the more or less general rain which has fallen during the past week, agricultural prospects have improved everywhere.

In Bengal the rice harvest still continues in some places, and in British Burma and Coorg it has closed. The coffee crop in Coorg has turned out much below estimate, and the prices have fallen heavily in the home market.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Jan. 31st)** | | |
| Bellary | ·07 (average of one station.) | Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, outturn average; cholera in one taluk. |
| Kurnool | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam | ·33 (average of three stations.) | Standing crops dry grain, cotton, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and red grain, outturn average; fever and small-pox and cattle disease continue. |
| Kistna | | Standing dry crops affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; fever more general; cattle disease abating; water 1 foot over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |
| Tanjore | | Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average; cholera increasing and severe. |
| Madura | | Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar | ·15 (average of one station.) | Harvest second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight. |
| Travancore | | Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain, except in Ganjam, Bellary, and Malabar; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Jan. 31st).** | | |
| Kurrachee | Slight showers of rain at Kurrachee, Sehwan, and Manjhand. | Weather colder; river very low on 28th, 2 feet 8 inches, being 1 foot less than on corresponding date last year; 8 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi during week, 3 deaths, total to 24th 57 cases, 17 deaths, remaining sick 24, 5 cases in Sehwan; cattle disease in 5 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Dadu 32, *nil*, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 46 lbs., and in Jati 20, 36, and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively. |
| Hyderabad | Sharp thunderstorm at Mirpur Khas on 24th, rain in torrents for 2 hours. | *Rabi* crops fair; small-pox in Hyderabad and Guni; fever in 8 and cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | | Standing crops suffered by rain on the 25th; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda | ·67 | *Rabi* crops generally prospering; cotton somewhat injured by rain; fever in parts of Naosari and Kari Division; *bajri* 30¼ and common rice 26 lbs. per British rupee. |
| Surat | ·70 | Slight damage to crops, and fever in some talukas; small-pox in city; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | Slight showers of rain on Thursday night and Friday last. No rain in Zeola, Nandgaon, and Maligaon. Igatpuri 1·02. | Weather cleared up; *rabi* harvest commenced; last unfavourable weather slightly injured crops in Dindori and Nasik; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Colaba (Bombay) . . | ·12 on morning of 26th. | Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th, 3° warm on 25th, 3° cool from 26th to 28th, and 1° cool on 29th and 30th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal on 24th and 25th, afterwards largely in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 24th and 25th, from due west on 26th and afterwards northerly; strong wind from morning of 25th to morning of 26th, commencing from south and south-west and changing to west and south-west. |
| Poona . . . . | . . . . | State of crops good; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar . . . | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops generally good; harvesting commenced in 8 talukas; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola. |
| Sholapore . . . | ·02 | Standing crops healthy; *rabi* harvest commenced; *jowari* 72 lbs. 39 tolas, and *bajri* 57 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar . . . | . . . . | *Kharif* harvest nearly completed; cotton suffering from blight in 8, and wheat in 5 talukas; other late crops good; cholera disappeared from Gadag; fever and ague in 3 talukas; cattle disease re-appeared in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 40 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara . . . | . . . . | Second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox in 1 taluka and fever in 2; common rice in Karwar 12¼ lbs. per rupee, in district average 15 lbs. per rupee; weather fair. |
| Rajkot . . . . | ·14 | Weather very cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar and Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Some rain in most districts, injurious to crops in few places; *rabi* generally doing well; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts. |
| **Bengal—(Jan 30th).** | | |
| Chittagong . . . | *Nil* | Weather variable, days warm, nights cool; harvesting of *aman* paddy over, average outturn; prospects of winter crops promising, but rain wanted; prices stationary; cholera, cattle disease, and small-pox not yet ceased. |
| Dacca . . . . | ·26 | Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly completed, yield average; prospects of winter crops continue good; *boro* paddy being sown. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | ·12 | Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; cholera still prevails in some parts of the district. |
| Moorshedabad . . | ·05 | Harvesting of *aman* almost over; cold-weather crops continue satisfactory; a few cases of cholera reported from outpost Mohinapore. |
| Rajshahye . . . | ·14 | |
| Burdwan . . . | Nattore . ·70<br>0·7<br>Cutwa . ·21<br>Culna . ·05 | Rain beneficial to winter crops; public health fairly good.<br>Some of the cold-weather crops being harvested; fever less prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported. |
| Rungpore . . . | ·50 | Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; ploughing for *aus* crop commenced; cholera still prevalent in some parts of the district. |
| Bhagalpur . . . | ·39 | Prospects of crops good; mustard spoilt by caterpillars in some places. |
| Purneah . . . | ·96 | Prospects of *rabi* crops good owing to rain; public health fair. |
| Patna . . . . | ·33 | Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable; reaping of mustard going on; public health good. |
| Durbhunga . . . | 1·68 | Winter rice harvested; *rabi* crops not benefited by rain; lands being prepared for indigo; public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | ·9 | Weather very cold since latter part of week; wheat and other standing crops promise well; general health good. |
| Cuttack . . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice nearly completed, and that of *rabi* in progress; *dalua* rice growing well; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There was been rain in most parts of the province during the week; prospects of *rabi* crops continue generally satisfactory, but the rain is said to have damaged some of these crops, specially mustard, in some parts of Behar; harvesting of *rabi* crops has commenced in some districts, and that of sugarcane is becoming general; sugarcane harvest is generally expected to yield well; late rice is still being harvested in Orissa and a few other low-lying tracts; fever and cholera have generally much abated, but in Nuddea numerous deaths from fever still reported; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from a few districts. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Jan. 30th) | Benares 1·50<br>Chandauli 1·20 | No damage to crops; no sickness; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 31st) | There has been good rain all over the district. | The *sarson* has been injured and the grain in an advanced state, but all over dry tracts, effect beneficial; prospects very good; health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 29th) | Storm and heavy fall of rain, 2·80 on 26th. | Dry weather now required; edible crops good; oilseeds injured by insects; prices stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*** | | |
| Jhansi (Jan. 29th) | 1·40 | Prospects of *rabi* crops very good; prices of food-grains almost stationary; small-pox of a mild type continues; cattle disease disappearing. |
| Agra ( „ 30th) | Rain in all parganas from 1·30 to 2·20. | Small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | Average rainfall during the week 3·00. | The rain has been general throughout the district and most opportune; *rabi* prospects all that could be desired; health good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Meerut . 2·30<br>Hapur . 2·50<br>Mowana . 5·00<br>Beghpat . 3·00<br>Ghaziabad . } 2·20<br>Sirdhana . } | The rain has been beneficial to the crops; health good; prices easier. |
| Kumaon (Feb. 1st) | Most copious rain, also snow, and in some places heavy. | The statement made last week to the effect that eight persons had died from typhus, incorrect; four deaths apparently from typhus during this week, otherwise general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged. |
| Lucknow (Jan. 30th) | Lucknow . 5·20<br>Malihabad . 5·20<br>Mohunlalgunj 2·50 | Prospects of crops favourable; general health good; small-pox abating in the city. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | . . . . | The rain during the week has done good to the crops; weather now clear; prices almost stationary; health good. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | Average rainfall throughout district over 4·00. | Light hail in parts, but no damage caused; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | Sadr . . 4·00<br>Akbarpur . 1·90<br>Bikapur . 4·20<br>Tanda . 2·20 | Prospects good everywhere, except where damages have been caused by hail; extent of damage not yet known. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 29th) | Sadr . . 2·50<br>Digbijaiganj . 3·10<br>Dalmau . 2·30<br>Salon . 2·90 | Crops flourishing; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 30th) | Average rainfall 1·90 | The rain has been beneficial to crops; prospects good; sowings completed; health good; prices unaltered. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | Rainfall on 25th and 26th from ·60 to 2·00. | The rain has vastly improved the prospects of the season; clouds are still visible, but no rain expected; no further report about spread of small-pox. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been a copious fall of rain ranging from ·60 to 5·20 inches throughout the Provinces, the effect of which has been most beneficial; some damage to crops from hail is reported from Fyzabad, but the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally very good; the general health is good, the small-pox epidemic in Lucknow is abating; small-pox continues to be reported from Agra and Jhansi; prices on the whole are stationary. |
| **Punjab—(Jan. 31st)** | | |
| Delhi . . . . | 1·40 | Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar . . . . | Rain throughout the district. | Harvest prospects much improved; small-pox continues in Rohtak; health elsewhere good; prices falling. |
| Umballa . . . | 2·20 | Harvest prospects much improved; health good; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | 2·42 | Health good; prices steady. |
| Amritsar . . . | 2·50 | *Rabi* harvest prospects improving; prices of wheat and gram falling, of other grains stationary. |
| Lahore . . . . | 1·60 | Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices. |
| Ferozepore . . . | Rainfall good throughout the district. | Health good; *rabi* harvest prospects improved; prices fluctuating. |
| Sialkot . . . . | 3·00 | *Rabi* assured; health good; prices falling. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | Nearly 3·00 in the district, and 22 feet of snow at Murree. | Fever continues in the Kahuta tehsil, and cattle disease in the Murree and Fattehjang tehsils; *rabi* harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices. |
| Peshawar . . . | 1·70 | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Mooltan . . . . | 1·00 | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | Slight rain | Health and harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the province, and the harvest prospects have improved; the general health of the province is good. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (Jan. 31st) | ·24 | Weather clear; prospects good; public health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 30th) | ·40 | Weather cloudy and cold; prospects favourable; *rabi* crops in good condition; health good; wheat 20 and rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ( „ 29th) | ·61 | Weather cool and clear; health fair; prices stationary. |
| Seoni ( „ 30th) | ·96 | Weather cloudy; public health good; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | ·15 | Weather cloudy and cool; health good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 17 and rice 11 seers per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central Provinces**—*contd* | | |
| Raipur (Jan. 27th) | ·22 | Weather cloudy and threatening; *rabi* crops threatened by cloudy weather; slight cattle disease |
| Sambalpur ( „ 25th) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; prospects and health good. |
| Khandwa ( „ 30th) | ·20 | Weather very cold; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy and cool, with slight rain in most districts; *rabi* crops promise well; although slight damage has been caused by rain in a few districts; public health generally good; prices steady. |
| **British Burma**— (Jan. 27th) | | |
| Akyab . . . . | . . . . | Ten deaths from cholera in two townships; small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping over. |
| Rangoon . . . | . . . . | Three deaths from cholera and one from small-pox, otherwise public health good; crops reaped. |
| Basseiu . . . | . . . . | Two deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; crops reaped. |
| Prome . . . | . . . . | Public health good; reaping finished. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | . . . . | Eleven cases of cholera in one township and one in another, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district; 56 deaths of cattle reported from one township; reaping finished. |
| Toungoo . . . | . . . . | Three deaths from small-pox and four from cholera reported from one township, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Some cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; a little cattle disease. |
| **Assam**— | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 30th) | ·42 | Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*. |
| Sylhet . ( „ 31st) | ·13 | Prospects of winter crops good; transplantation of *boro* paddy still going on; ploughing for spring sowings has commenced; cholera is still reported and small-pox. |
| Cachar . ( „ „ ) | 1·18 | Weather very cold; reaping of winter crops progressing; common rice 21 $\frac{5}{8}$ seers per rupee; no cholera reported. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | 1·11 | Weather cold and seasonable; no further report of cholera received; mustard promises well. |
| **Mysore and Coorg**— (Jan. 31st) | | |
| Bangalore . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects fair. |
| Mysore . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects fair. |
| Mercara . . . | . . . . | Reaping of rice crops completed; threshing has commenced; prospects of coffee planters disappointing; prices fallen heavily in home market, and crops turned out much below estimate; season sickly; fever prevalent in South Coorg and Nanjarajapatna taluk. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Standing crops in the Province in good conditions; harvesting operations continue in active progress; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad**— (Jan. 31st) | | |
| Amraoti . . . | . . . . | Threshing of *kharif* crops continues; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; wheat 16½ and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable. |
| Hyderabad . . . | . . . . | Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; *tabi* crops flourishing; cholera disappearing; prices—wheat 16½, common rice 11, white *juari* 25, yellow *juari* 31, and *tur* 29½ seers per halli sicca rupee. |
| **Rajputana**— | | |
| Abu (Jan. 31st) | ·40 | Cold severe weather, windy and cloudy; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 28th) | ·30 | Wells full; health and prospects good. |
| Marwar ( „ 26th) | ·66 | No water in tanks; health and prospects good. |
| Harowti ( „ 27th) | Deoli . ·29<br>Kotah . ·48<br>Tonk . ·54<br>Shahpoora . ·50 | Slight hail at Kotah and Tonk; prospects improved; weather clear, crisp, and cold; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 24th) | ·20 | Weather windy and cloudy; small-pox of a mild type prevalent. |
| Ajmere ( „ 30th) | ·28 | Fever and small-pox prevalent; cold severe. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | 1·22 | Crops looking well; prices stationary; health good. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Rain general throughout State, has done much good; prospects and health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Central India States—(Jan. 31st)** | | |
| Indore | Slight rain on 25th | Weather much colder in consequence of rain, healthy and seasonable; agricultural prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | 1·56 | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna | ·87 | Health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch | ·30 | Crops doing well; weather very cold; public health good. |
| Goona | 1·0 | Crops and health good; weather cloudy; wheat 23 seers per rupee. |
| Bhopal | ·39 | Weather cool; crops and public health good. |
| Agar | Some rain during the week. | Health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong | 1·23 | *Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 5th February, 1883.*

**No. 2.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Babu Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 8th February 1883.*

**No. 37.**—Mr. R. M. Edwards is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th February 1883.

FORESTS.

*The 7th February 1883.*

**No. 140** *F.*—Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to Ajmere.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

*Fort William, the 9th February 1883.*

**No. 125** *Ex.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of Act XXII of 1876 (An Act to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture to be a Trustee of the said Museum, *vice* the Secretary in the Home Department.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
*Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 5th February, 1883.*

**No. 292 I.**—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has and exercises full jurisdiction within those portions of the land forming the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway (including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway), which lie within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore: In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

1. All laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be deemed to be in force in the aforesaid land.

2. All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the aforesaid land.

3. The administration of the Police within the aforesaid land shall be vested in the Superintendent of Police for the time being for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, who shall exercise within the aforesaid land the same Police powers as he may exercise for the time being within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in subordination to the same authorities as he may, when exercising these powers, be for the time being subordinate to within the said Civil and Military Station.

*The 9th February 1883.*

**No. 319 I.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Regulations, published below, shall have force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from this date.

*A Code of Regulations relating to the appointment of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipal limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the management of its Municipal affairs, and to make better provision for the Police, conservancy and improvement of the said Civil and Military Station and to enable the said Commissioners to levy taxes tolls, town duties, and rates therein.*

#### PRELIMINARY.

1. The Regulations published in Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 51 J, dated 31st March 1871 and amended by Notification No. 8 G.J, dated 28th April 1881, shall cease to have any effect within the Civil and Military Station o Bangalore, except in so far as the said Regulation repealed Acts XIV of 1856 and XVIII of 1864.

Repeal of Regulations.

Provided that—

(*a.*) Any sum of money due, or which may become due under the aforesaid Regulations, in so far as they apply to such portions of the Cantonment of Bangalore, as are included within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or under any other lawful authority, may be levied, and recovered by the Municipal Commissioners under these Regulations; and

(*b.*) All taxes now levied under due authority within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may continue to be levied under these Regulations unril those taxes are revised or annulled; and

(*c.*) All unfinished contracts made or entered into with the Municipal Commissioners of the Cantonment of Bangalore and all now existing claims against those Municipal Commissioners, in so far as such contracts and claims relate to the tract comprised within the limitf of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, shall have and take effect and be recoverable, and may be proceeded on and enforced in the same manner as if these Regulations had not been passed.

2. The following words and expressions in these Regulations shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

Interpretation.

The expression "Municipal limits" means the limits at present known or for the time being fixed by the Resident in Mysore by Notification in the Official Gazette, as the Municipal limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Municipal limits.

The expression "The Municipal Commissioners" and "The Commissioners" mean the persons for the time being appointed by the Resident in Mysore to conduct the affairs of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under these Regulations.

Municipal Commissioners.

The expression "the late Commissioners" means the Commissioners appointed for the Cantonment of Bangalore under the Regulations of 1871.

Late Commissioners.

"Building" means any house, hut, shed, or roofed inclosure, whether used for the purpose of a human habitation or otherwise.

"Building."

"Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way and any roadway over a public bridge or causeway, within such parts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as may from time to time be specially defined by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, and the expression "in or near any street" designates any place within such defined parts of the Civil and Military Station.

"Street"

"In or near any Street."

"Road" means any road or thoroughfare over which the public have a right of way, or any roadway over a public bridge or causeway, not being within the parts so specially defined.

"Road."

"Land" includes also buildings, fields, plantations, and gardens, however, and on whatever tenure held or occupied.

"Land"

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, or in charge o

"Owner."

of the animal or thing, in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account, or as agent, or trustee, for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if the land or premises were let to a tenant: Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person, shall be liable to make any outlay, by these Regulations required to be made by the owner of the land or premises, in excess of the amount of the funds of the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty, if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Retail."

"Retail," as applied to dealers in wine, spirits, and beer, shall mean the sale at one time by any such dealers of any quantity not exceeding two imperial gallons or one dozen quart bottles.

*The Corporation of the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*

Municipal Division and appointment of Commissioners.

3. For the purposes of these Regulations the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be divided into as many Divisions as the Resident in Mysore may determine, and for each Division two persons residing within the limits of that Division shall subject to the provisions of Section 5, be, from time to time, appointed by the Resident in Mysore to be Commissioners. Provided that, if at any time it shall so be determined by the Resident, the appointment of Commissioners shall be according to classes of the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station instead of according to Divisions; and in that case the classes to be represented, the number of Commissioners to be appointed for each class, and the total number of Commissioners shall be fixed by the Resident. Such persons shall each hold office for three years, subject to removal by the Resident for misconduct or neglect of duty, and shall be eligible for reappointment. The said Commissioners and the President appointed under Section 11 of these Regulations shall be styled "The Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore," and shall by that name be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession, and by that name shall sue and be sued.

Ex-Officio Members.

4. In addition to the Members appointed as aforesaid, the Resident shall have power to appoint by Notification in the official Gazette Ex-Officio Municipal Commissioners, provided that the number of such Ex-Officio Members shall not be more than one-third of the total number of the Commissioners.

Appointment of Commissioners by the Resident or by election.

5. If at any time it appears to the Resident *in* Mysore to be advisable, he may, in the place of himself appointing Commissioners under Section 3, direct the appointment by election of Municipal Commissioners for carrying out the purposes of these Regulations. The persons so appointed shall continue in office for two years or until their successors are appointed and shall be eligible for re-appointment. When the Resident directs the appointment to be by election, he may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualification of the electors, and generally may make such rules as he thinks fit for regulating the election. The Resident may from time to time remove any of the Municipal Commissioners so appointed, who desires to be discharged or refuses or becomes incapable to act, or who is convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term not less than six months. The Resident may also, if he thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners, add to their number, and fill up cause to be the filled up by election vacancies occurring among them. Every Member so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same liabilities and vacate his office, and be eligible for re-appointment as if he had been originally appointed a Member under Section 3 of these Regulations.

Removal of Municipal Commissioners.

Commissioners to have and use a Common Seal.

6. The Municipal Commissioners shall have, and use a Common Seal on which their corporate name shall be engraven in legible characters in the English language, and which shall be in the custody of the President. All contracts entered into by them in respect of any sum exceeding one hundred rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the Common Seal of the Commissioners, and shall also be signed by the President and three of the Commissioners. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

All the property and rights of action of the present Municipal Commissioners vested in the new Municipal Commissioners.

7. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and moneys, whether derived under the Regulations of 1871, or otherwise, and all other property, moveable and immoveable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder, which shall, on the date on which these Regulations take effect, be vested in or held in trust for the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for the late Commissioners, but for the passing of these Regulations, and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively, as shall on that date be or would have been vested, in or held in trust for the late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the late Commissioners, shall, on and from the date when these Regulations come into operation, so far as such properties, estates, interests, rights and easements are comprised within or appertain to the tract comprised within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, be vested in or held in trust for the Municipal Commissioners appointed under these Regulations and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners or to any person on their behalf, shall pay so much of it as may have reference to the tract now designated the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the Municipal Commissioners appointed under these Regulations or as they shall direct, and all moneys which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall so far as they relate to the tract above mentioned, be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Municipal Commissioners appointed hereunder; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants and securities made or entered into before these Regulations came into operation, to, with or in favor of, or by, or for the

late Commissioners, or any previous Municipal Commissioners for the Cantonment of Bangalore or any of them, or any person on behalf of the late Commissioners in so far as they relate to the tract above mentioned, and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise, shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Municipal Commissioners appointed hereunder, in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if these Regulations had not been passed.

Action, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

**8.** No suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of these Regulations shall, in so far as it relates to the tract now designated the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, abate or be discontinued or prejudicially affected by these Regulations, but shall continue and take effect, both in favor of and against the Municipal Commissioners appointed hereunder, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if these Regulations had not been passed; and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of these Regulations, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for; and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of these Regulations shall and may be continued, proceeded with and completed, in so far as they relate to the tract above mentioned, in such or the like manner as if these Regulations had not been passed, the Municipal Commissioners appointed hereunder being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

*The Municipal Funds.*

What shall constitute the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipal Fund.

**9.** All moneys received by the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by virtue of these or any other Regulations, all fines, fees and penalties paid to or levied by them under these Regulations, and all moneys which may be assigned by the Resident in Mysore for purposes of conservancy or improvement in the said Civil and Military Station shall constitute a fund to be called the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of what nature or kind soever which may become vested in the Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, be under the direction, management and control of the Commissioners in the manner hereinafter provided.

Where the funds shall be lodged, and how drawn against.

**10.** All moneys received by the Municipal Commissioners in respect of the Municipal Funds, and all fines, fees and penalties levied by them or their Officers under these Regulations, shall be lodged with the Branch of the Madras Bank established at Bangalore or in the Public Treasury, as may hereafter be appointed by the Resident in Mysore. All expenses to be incurred and paid for under these Regulations by the President of the Municipal Commission as hereinafter appointed, under these Regulations, shall be discharged out of the Municipal Funds; and all orders or cheques against the said Funds shall be signed by the President, and it shall be lawful for the said Bank or Treasury to pay all orders or cheques against the said Funds which are signed as aforesaid.

*Municipal Officers.*

Appointment of an Executive Officer for the purposes of these Regulations.

**11.** The entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of these Regulations shall be vested in an Officer who shall be appointed by the Resident and who shall be removable from office at the pleasure of the Resident, and all executive acts which are hereinafter directed to be done by the Municipal Commissioners shall, unless the contrary intention expressly appears from the context, be done by that Officer. Provided that nothing in this Section shall prevent any act of that Officer being overruled by the Municipal Commissioners present at any Meeting.

Designation and remuneration of the Executive Officer.

**12.** The said Officer shall be styled the "President of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore." He shall receive such allowances out of the Municipal Funds to be raised under these Regulations as shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Government.

Appointment of Executive Engineer, Collector of Municipal Taxes, and Sanitary Inspector.

**13.** The Resident in Mysore shall appoint an Executive Engineer, a Collector of Municipal Taxes, and a Sanitary Inspector, who shall receive out of the Municipal Funds such allowances as may be fixed by the Resident in Mysore. Such Officers shall be removable at the pleasure of the Resident in Mysore.

The Resident to grant leave of absence, &c., to Municipal Officers.

**14.** The Resident in Mysore may grant such leave of absence to any of the officers appointed under the three last preceding Sections as he shall think fit; and in any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to any such officers, the Resident in Mysore may appoint some person to act in the place of such officers, or may make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of such officers during their absence on leave, as shall to him seem proper. The Resident shall, out of the funds applicable to the purposes of these Regulations, direct the payment to any such officers as aforesaid of such allowances, during absence on leave, as shall to him seem proper. Provided that no greater expenditure from the said funds shall be in any case incurred on the whole by reason of any allowance paid under this Section than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

President of the Municipal Commission to appoint Officers.

**15.** The President of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may, from time to time, appoint all such officers other than those mentioned in Sections 12 and 13 as the Municipal

Commissioners shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of these Regulations and may from time to time remove any of such officers and appoint others in their place; and, out of the funds applicable to the purposes of these Regulations, may pay such salaries, not exceeding three hundred rupees per month, to the said officers respectively, as the Commissioners shall think reasonable. Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office, under this Section, the monthly salary of which exceeds one hundred and fifty rupees, without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty on officers, &c., being interested in contracts, &c.

**16.** *Clause I.*—No President, Commissioner, officer or servant appointed under these Regulations shall be in any wise concerned or interested in any contract or work made with, or executed for, the Commissioners. If any President, Commissioner, officer or servant be so concerned or interested, he shall be incapable of afterwards holding or continuing in any office or employment in or under the Commission, and shall forfeit the sum of five hundred rupees, which may be recovered by suit, by any person, with full cost of suit. Provided that no person, being a shareholder of any Joint Stock Company established by, or under the provisions of, any Act of Parliament, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, or by Charter, shall be prevented from being employed as President of the Municipal Commission, Commissioner, officer, or servant, by reason of any contract between such Company and the Commissioners, or of any work executed by such Company.

Penalty on officers, &c., taking unauthorized fees.

*Clause II.*—If any person employed in or under the Commission not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, shall accept or obtain or agree to accept, or attempt to obtain from any person, for himself, or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Commissioners, or with any public servant, or with the Resident in Mysore as such, he shall be punished in the manner provided by Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

Commissioners to provide offices.

**17.** The Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall provide and keep an Office within the Civil and Military Station for the transaction of business.

*Mode of Transacting Business.*

Time for holding Meetings.

**18.** There shall be twelve Ordinary Meetings in every year at which the Municipal Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of general business; and it shall be necessary to give notice of the business to be transacted at such meetings. The Ordinary Meetings shall be held during the first week of every month or such days as shall seem expedient to the President of the Municipal Commission. Notice of the business to be transacted at such Meetings shall be published in one or more of the local English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore, at least seven days before the Meeting.

President to submit Statement of Receipts and Disbursements at each Meeting.

**19.** At each of the said Ordinary Meetings, the President shall submit to the Meeting a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the previous month, and such statement, with a copy of Minutes of the proceedings of the Meeting, shall be forwarded to the Resident in Mysore, and shall be placed at the conveyance of the Press.

Special Meetings may be called.

**20.** The President of the Municipal Commission may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a written requisition signed by any five Commissioners, call a Special Meeting of the Commissioners. Previously to any such meeting being held, at least seven days' clear notice specifying the time and place of such intended meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in one or more of the local English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore.

What business to be transacted at Meetings.

**21.** No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any meeting other than the business specified in the notices given under Sections 18 and 20; provided always, that any Commissioner may submit to a meeting any Resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given previous notice of his intention to do so, by leaving a copy of the Resolution at the Office of the Commissioners, to be published in one or more of the local English newspapers published in Bangalore, not less than four days before the said meeting.

All questions to be decided at Meetings by majority of votes.

**22.** All acts authorized or required to be done by the Commissioners and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided be done and decided by a majority of the Commissioners present and voting at any Ordinary or Special Meeting before which the matter may be brought.

Who to preside at Meetings of the Municipal Commissioners.

**23.** The President of the Municipal Commission shall preside at every such Meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes. In the absence of the President, otherwise than on leave under Section 14, the Commissioners present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside, who shall for that meeting have all the power of the President. The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Commissioners shall be present may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

What shall constitute a quorum.

**24.** No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Commissioners be present, that is to say, unless at least six

Commissioners be present at an Ordinary Meeting, and unless at least twelve Commissioners be present at a Special Meeting: Provided always that, if at any meeting of the Commissioners, there shall not be a sufficient number of Commissioners present to form a quorum, the President (whether he be the President of the Municipal Commission or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting, had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by, the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum of Commissioners present at such adjourned meeting or not.

Commissioners may appoint Committees.

25. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners from time to time to appoint from among their own number such and so many Committees consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the improvement and conservancy of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Provided that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Municipal Commissioners.

Minutes of Proceedings of Commissioners to be kept and to be open for inspection.

26. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Commissioners shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the Office of the Commissioners to the inspection of any Commissioner without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Mode of contracting by and on behalf of the Commissioners.

27. The President of the Municipal Commission may, on behalf of the Commissioners, and with their previous approval obtained at a Meeting Ordinary or Special, enter into contracts, in manner hereinbefore provided, with any person for the execution of any works directed or authorised by these Regulations to be done by the Commissioners, or for any other things necessary for the purposes of these Regulations.

*Estimates of Income and Expenditure, and Audit.*

The President to submit an Annual Budget of Income and Expenditure to the Commissioners.

28. At an Ordinary Meeting of the Commissioners of the Municipality to be held under these Regulations in the month of February in each year, the President of the Municipal Commission shall lay before the Commissioners a budget or estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Municipality for the year commencing on the 1st April then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Commissioners shall, from time to time, by order passed at an Ordinary Meeting, direct. Provided always that such budget shall be completed and printed and a copy thereof sent by post or otherwise to each of the Municipal Commissioners, and published in one or more of the local English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the budget is to be laid.

Budget of the expenditure.

29. The budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Revision and passing of estimates.

30. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners to pass, or to reject, or to modify, all or any of the items entered in the budget: Provided that no modifications are made which are inconsistent with the provisions of these Regulations.

Estimate to be sanctioned by the Resident in Mysore.

31. The budget, after being passed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall be submitted to the Resident in Mysore, and it shall be competent to the Resident to pass, or to reject, or modify all or any of the items entered in the estimate: Provided that no modification shall be made inconsistent with the provisions of these Regulations.

Supplemental Budget to be submitted by President whenever necessary.

32. It shall be lawful for the President of the Municipal Commission at any time to prepare a supplemental budget, which shall be submitted for the sanction of the Municipal Commissioners and of the Resident in Mysore in the manner provided by Sections 30 and 31 of these Regulations: Provided always, that such supplemental budget shall be completed and printed and a copy thereof sent by post or otherwise to each of the Municipal Commissioners, and published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which it is to be laid.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

33. The Commissioners shall, as soon after the first day of April in every year as may be practicable, prepare a detailed statement, showing the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the past year, and also report of their proceedings during that year; and such statement and report shall be printed and published for general information. The accounts of the Municipal Commissioners shall be audited annually by such person or persons as the Resident in Mysore shall appoint.

*Levy of Taxes, Tolls, and Rates.*

Taxes, tolls, and rates leviable.

34. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners, with the approval of the Resident in Mysore and sanction of the Government of India, to levy within the limits of the Municipality for the purposes of these Regulations, taxes on carriages, carts, horses and other animals at rates not exceeding those described in Schedule A to these Regulations annexed; or fees upon the registration of carts; or tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits; or a tax upon arts, professions, trades, or callings; or a tax upon the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors or town duties or rates which may consist of a rate not exceeding ten per cent. on houses, buildings, lands, according to the annual value thereof. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the approval of the Resident in Mysore and with the sanction of the Government of India,

as aforesaid, to raise the funds required for the purposes of these Regulations from all or any one or more of the above sources, as they shall decide. The Commissioners may exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any rate or tax under these Regulations, any person or class of persons who, by reason of poverty, may be unable to pay the same. The rates denoted in Schedule A shall be, from time to time, published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore.

No tax, &c., to be paid for period for which payment has already been made.

**35.** No tax, rate, toll, fee or assessment shall be payable under these Regulations for any period for which payment of the same shall have been made under the Regulations of 1871 or those Regulations as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 8 G. J., dated 28th April 1881, or other due authority.

*Taxes on Carriages and on Horses and other Animals.*

Taxes on carriages, &c., to be levied as provided for.

**36.** If it shall be determined by the Municipal Commissioners with the approval of the Resident in Mysore and the sanction of the Government of India, as aforesaid, to levy, for the purposes of these Regulations, taxes on carriages, horses and other animals, such taxes shall be levied as provided in Sections 37 to 43 of these Regulations.

Tax on carriages, horses, &c.

**37.** A tax, at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in Schedule A to these Regulations annexed, shall be imposed upon every carriage, horse, mule, ass, dog, bull, bullock, male buffalo, camel and elephant kept within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and shall be payable in advance. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or waggons; cavalry horses or horses of the Mounted Police, horses being chargers of Military Officers, carriages, carts, horses, mules or bullocks belonging to or employed in the service of the British or the Mysore Government or to the Municipal Commission; or vehicles kept for sale and not used for any other purpose, if the property of, and kept by, *bonâ fide* dealers in such vehicles.

Exemptions from tax on carriages and animals.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

**38.** CLAUSE I.—The owner or person having the charge of every carriage, horse, mule, ass, dog, bull, bullock, male buffalo, camel or elephant, kept within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, shall within one month from the date on which the sanction of the Government of India, in Section 36 mentioned, shall have been published in the local newspapers and thenceforward within sixty days from the 1st day of April and 1st day of October in each year, send to the Office of the Commissioners a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the vehicles and animals liable to the tax, for which he desires to take out a license. The owner shall, at the same time, pay to the Municipal Commissioners the half-yearly taxes payable by him, according to the rates given in Schedule A to these Regulations annexed. Any person becoming possessed, between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October, or between the first day of October and the 1st day of April of a carriage or animal so kept, shall, within sixty days of becoming so possessed, send to the Office of the Municipal Commissioners a similar statement together with full amount payable for the then current half-year according to the said schedule. Provided always that no person shall be liable to be taxed under this section for any carriage or animal which shall have been in his possession for sixty days only, or any less period in any half-year; or for any carriage or animal he may have on hire and for which this tax has already been paid.

Penalty for keeping a carriage, &c., without having a license.

CLAUSE II.—If the owner or person having the charge of any carriage or animal so kept as aforesaid shall not have duly taken out a license under the last preceding section, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be fined the full amount payable by him in respect of such carriage or animal and such further sum not exceeding twenty rupees as the Magistrate may direct; and he shall be liable to a further penalty of five rupees for every day after conviction during which he shall neglect to take out such license.

On payment of the tax the President to give a license.

**39.** On receiving the amount of the taxes as aforesaid, the President of the Municipal Commission or some person duly authorized by him in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same a license for each of the vehicles and animals for the period in respect of which the money is received. The owner of every carriage and animal aforesaid, who shall have received a license for the same, shall, at all reasonable times during the said period, be bound, under a penalty in default thereof not exceeding five rupees, to produce such license when called upon to do so by the President of the Municipal Commission, or any person duly authorized in writing by him to demand its production.

Carriages kept for hire to bear a registration number.

**40.** All carriages kept for the purpose of being let out for hire by the day or trip shall be registered; and shall bear a registration number in such manner as the Municipal Commissioners shall direct; and any owner of such carriage who shall fail to affix the registration number assigned to such carriage, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

The President may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

**41.** The President of the Municipal Commission at his discretion may compound for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages or animals aforesaid for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in Schedule A.

Carriages, &c., with the Civil and Military Station although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

**42.** Whenever the owner of a carriage or animal, as aforesaid, kept for the time being in premises situated within the Civil and Military Station of Banaglore, shall not reside in the said Civil and Military Station, the tax due for such carriage or animal shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

List of persons licensed under Section 38 to be entered in a Book.

**43.** The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns in a book to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons who during the then current period of six months shall have received a license under Section 38 of these Regulations and of the vehicles and animals in respect of which they may have paid.

*Registration of Carts and other Vehicles without springs.*

Registration of carts, &c., to be made as provided for.

**44.** If it shall be determined by the Municipal Commissioners with the approval of the Resident in Mysore and the sanction of the Government of India to levy, for the purposes of these Regulations, fees for the registration of carts and other wheeled vehicles without springs, such registration shall be made and fees levied as provided in Sections 45 and 46 of these Regulations.

Registry and numbering of carts, &c.

**45.** Every cart and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be registered in the Office of the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, ordnance carts or wagons, and other carts the property of, or employed by, the British or the Mysore Government; or conservancy carts, or other such vehicles belonging to, or employed by, the Commission.

Fee for registration.

**46.** The registration of carts and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the President of the Municipal Commission shall notify; and such fee as he shall fix, not exceeding two Rupees, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of April and the first day of October, or between the first day of October and the first day of April, of any such cart or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall within fifteen days of becoming so possessed, register the same; and the President shall grant registration in every such case, on payment of the fee for the current half-year. When any registered cart or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee not exceeding four Annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration. The register of carts, and other wheeled vehicles without springs, shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without charge.

Penalty for failing to register, &c.

**47.** Any person being the owner or having the charge of any carriage, cart, vehicle, or animal, liable, under these Regulations, to taxation or registration, who shall without lawful excuse fail to pay such tax and fees as may be due in respect of the same, or any sum which he may have contracted to pay under any composition made with the President of the Municipal Commission, or who shall fail to apply for such registration within the time appointed by these Regulations for such payments or registration; or who, being the owner or in charge of any registered cart, carriage or other vehicle, shall fail to affix thereto the proper registration number in such manner as the Municipal Commissioner may direct, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a further penalty of five Rupees for every day after conviction during which he shall neglect to take out such license.

*Tolls on Carriages and Animals entering the Station.*

Tolls and carriages, &c., to be levied as provided for.

**48.** If it shall be determined by the Municipal Commissioners, with the approval of the Resident in Mysore and the sanction of the Government of India as aforesaid, to levy, for the purposes of these Regulations, tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits, such tolls shall be levied as provided in Sections 49 to 56 of these Regulations.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

**49.** Tolls, at the rates mentioned in Schedule B, annexed to these Regulations, shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, horses, and other animals entering the Municipal limits within which the same are imposed, and the President of the Municipal Commission may construct toll-bars and gates, and gate-keepers' stations, at such places as may be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners; and may place the collections of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to him proper, or may farm out the same; and shall frame Bye-Laws for the guidance of such Toll Collectors subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioners; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under these Regulations. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals, the property of, or employed by, the British or the Mysore Government or the Municipal Commission or licensed or registered by the said Commission; and provided also, that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for and in respect of any carriage, cart, or animal, in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

**50.** In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officers appointed to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll; and if any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the President of the Municipal Commission may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll and all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, and sale. Any surplus that may remain shall be returned on demand, if made within six months, but not otherwise, to the owner of the property. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the President shall forthwith issue a notice which shall be posted up

at the Office of the Municipality that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, he will sell, at such place as he may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that, if at any time before the sale has actually begun, the person whose property has been seized, shall tender to the President, or other officer appointed by him, the amount of all expenses incurred, and of the toll payable by such person, the President shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, Government Stores, Police, &c., exempt.

**51.** No tolls shall be paid for the passage of Troops, and Military or other stores and equipages belonging to the British or the Mysore Government on their march, or of Military, Civil, or Police Officers of either Government on duty, or of any person or property in their custody; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under these Regulations shall be allowed.

The President may compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

**52.** It shall be lawful for the President of the Municipal Commission to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of these Regulations in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the Municipal limits, and the President shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and, while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls, as aforesaid, upon entering the Municipal limits; provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist Toll Collectors.

**53.** In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the Toll Collectors, all Police Officers shall be bound to assist the Toll Collectors, when required, and, for that purpose, they shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary Police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

**54.** Every person, other than persons appointed to collect the tolls under these Regulations, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully or extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or, under color of these Regulations, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner extort money or any valuable thing from any person under color of these Regulations, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating, or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively, by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

**55.** A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the Tamil, Kanarese, and Hindustani languages, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

*Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades or Callings, and Liquor Licenses.*

Tax on arts, &c., and on the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors.

**56.** If it shall be determined by the Municipal Commissioners, with the approval of the Resident and the sanction of the Government of India, as aforesaid, to levy, for the purposes of these Regulations, a tax on arts, professions, trades and callings, or a tax on the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or both, such tax or taxes shall be levied as provided in Sections 57 to 62 of these Regulations.

Every person to register his calling and take out certificate, and pay an annual sum.

**57.** Every person who shall within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore exercise any of the arts, professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule C to these Regulations annexed, shall cause his name to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners and shall take out a certificate of such annual registration. Every person required to take out a certificate shall pay for the same such annual sum as is in the said Schedule C mentioned. Provided that such annual sum shall be payable in two equal half-yearly instalments on or before the first day of June, and on or before the first day of December in each year. No such certificate shall be delivered until the payment of the first half-yearly instalment to which the person applying for such certificate shall be liable.

Every place for sale of spirituous liquor to be registered.

**58.** On and after the day when these Regulations shall come into operation, every retail dealer in spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall cause each separate place of business used by him for such sale to be registered annually in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, and shall take out a separate certificate of registration annually for each such place of business, and shall pay for every such certificate such annual sum as is specified in Schedule C-2 to these Regulations annexed.

President to determine the classes.

**59.** The President of the Municipal Commission shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in Schedules C and C-2 respectively to these Regulations annexed, every person or liquor-shop liable to be taxed shall be registered, and shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazars or markets within the meaning of these Regulations. Provided that every person dissatisfied with his classification under this section, may apply to the President for a revision of such classification; and in disposing of such applications, the President shall be assisted by one or more of the Commissioners who shall by preference be summoned from the Division in which the applicant resides, or in which he carries on his business. The President shall issue a summons to the Commissioner or Commissioners, naming the day and hour at which his or their attendance is required. The Commissioner or Commissioners so summoned shall be bound to attend, and shall be each entitled to a fee not exceeding ten rupees for each day's attendance. Provided also, that the decision shall be the decision of the President.

Appeals to be heard by President with the assistance of one or more of the Commissioners.

Certificate to specify date, name, and amount.

**60.** Every certificate of registration under Section 57 or 58 shall be granted by the President of the Municipal Commission, or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the name of the person to whom the certificate is granted and the sum paid for such certificate.

Date until which certificate to have effect.

**61.** Every certificate of registration which shall be granted before the 31st December in each year shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the said 31st December, and every such certificate which shall be granted upon or at any time after that date, shall expire on the 31st December, next after the day of the granting thereof.

Penalty for trading without having registered.

**62.** If any person shall exercise his art, profession, trade or calling, or shall carry on the retail sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the space of two months in any one calendar year without having duly caused his name to be registered and taken out a certificate of registration as required by Sections 57 and 58, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such magistrate would have been payable by such person in respect of a certificate duly taken out as aforesaid for the entire year.

*Rates on Houses, Buildings and Lands.*

Rates on houses, &c., to be levied as provided for.

**63.** If it shall be determined by the Municipal Commissioners, with the approval of the Resident in Mysore and the sanction of the Government of India, as aforesaid, to levy, for the purposes of these Regulations, rates on houses, buildings and lands according to the annual value thereof, such rates shall be levied as provided in Sections 64 to 77 of these Regulations.

Rates on all houses, buildings, and lands in the Civil and Military Station.

**64.** An annual rate not exceeding five per centum of their annual value shall be imposed by the Commissioners for the general purposes of these Regulations other than lighting and water-supply, upon all houses, buildings and lands in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described: Provided that it shall be at the option of the President of the Municipal Commission, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, such fixed annual rate as may be authorized by the Resident in Mysore. Any rate levied under this section shall be due and payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts respectively, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. The President shall exempt from assessment any house, building, or land, the annual value whereof is less than fourteen Rupees, if the same be the sole rateable property of the owner.

Proviso.

Exemption of buildings used for Military purposes and Public Worship.

**65.** Buildings and land exclusively used for Military purposes, buildings ordinarily used as places of public worship and public Government and Municipal Offices, shall not be liable to any rate under the last preceding section.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

**66.** When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the President of the Municipal Commission shall remit so much not exceeding one-half of the rate of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied: Provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the President notice in writing of the vacancy thereof and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands how to be ascertained.

**67.** The estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings, and lands liable to the rate or rates imposed under these Regulations upon houses, buildings, and lands according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of the rates leviable under these Regulations, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

Annual value to be assessed by the Commissioners.

**68.** The annual value at which lands, houses, buildings, or huts, with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under these Regulations, shall be fixed by the President assisted by two of the Commissioners; and such lands, houses, buildings, and huts, with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated upon the value of the area so fixed.

Value assessed, owner's name, &c., to be entered in a book.

**69.** The annual value assessed or the area fixed by the Commissioner as hereinbefore provided shall be entered in a book to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or, if the occupier and not the owner is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier, designation of the property, either by name, or number, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name of the street or division in which such property is situate, and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

Valuation now standing in the book of the Municipal Commissioners to be taken as the first under these Regulations till new one be made.

**70.** The annual value to which lands, houses, buildings, or huts, with their appurtenances are assessed at the date of these Regulations coming into operation, shall stand as entered in the books of the Municipality, and shall be taken to be the first valuation made under these Regulations, until such time as the Commissioners shall have caused a new valuation to be made under Section 68 of these Regulations.

Owner or occupier how to be designated, if his name be unknown.

**71.** When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the said book, and also in any notice or other proceeding under these Regulations, as the "Owner" or the "Occupier" of the property on which the rate is assessed, without further description.

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

**72.** When the valuation and measurement of any of the Divisions of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall have been completed, the President of the Municipal Commission shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the said book containing the valuation and measurement and the rate assessed, or a copy of the said book may be inspected, by advertisement in one or more of the local English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore, also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such Division of the Town: and the person in whose custody such book may be shall permit every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner, or occupier, to inspect the book, and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee; and every person who does not claim to be such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts in like manner, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

Notice of time of revising assessment.

**73.** The President of the Municipal Commission shall, at the time and in the manner in the preceding section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when he will proceed to revise the said valuation or measurement and assessment and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any property previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owner or occupier of such property. All applications for revision of such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the President by application in writing left at the Office of the Commissioners three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment; and, upon hearing such applications, the President shall make such amendments, if any, in the said assessment and in the said book as he shall think proper.

Appeals to be heard by President with the assistance of one or more of the Commissioners.

**74.** Every application preferred under the previous section shall be heard by the President of the Municipal Commission with the assistance of three or more of the Commissioners, of whom one shall, by preference, be summoned from the Division in which the house to be assessed is situated. The President shall issue a summons to the Commissioner or Commissioners, naming the day and hour at which his or their attendance is required. The Commissioner or Commissioners so summoned should be bound to attend, and shall be each entitled to a fee not exceeding ten rupees for each day's attendance. Provided always, that the decision shall be the decision of the President.

After revision the amendments to be authenticated by seal of the Commissioners.

**75.** After the applications have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation, or measurement, and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the said book shall be authenticated by the seal of the Commissioners, and the President at the same time shall certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said book entered, except in the case in which amendments have been made as shown therein; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the year for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the year in which such revision has been carried out.

Rate assessed to be deemed the rate for one year.

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

**76.** Provided always, that the President may at any time amend the said book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the rate, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the rate, without notice; and if any amendment shall be made in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice: and any person interested in such amendment may appeal, by application in writing, to the President, left at the Office of the Commissioners three days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment.

New assessment book need not be prepared every year.

**77.** It shall not be necessary to prepare a new book every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in the book for the past year, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation or measurement and assessment for the year next following. Provided always that public notice of such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 72 of these Regulations, and the provisions of that and the four following sections shall be applicable to the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the book or books in which it is contained. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Resident in Mysore from time to time to require the President of the Municipal Commission to make a new valuation under Section 68 of these Regulations.

Proviso.

*Appeals.*

Hearings of appeals.

**78.** Appeals against any rate, toll or tax, assessed or demanded by the Commissioners under the previous provisions of these Regulations, shall be heard and determined by the Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore unless such Magistrate is the President of the Municipal Commission in which case such appeals shall be heard and determined by the Civil

ing shall give to the President notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such building are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the President; and whoever fails to give such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

President to signify approval or otherwise within one month.

**148.** Within one month after receiving such notice, the President shall signify his approval of the proposed levels, or, if he disapprove thereof, he shall fix other levels in lieu thereof within the same time.

Building erected without notice, or contrary to provisions of these Regulations, may be altered by the President.

**149.** If such building be begun or made without sending such notice and plan, or at any levels different from those fixed by the President within the said month, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of these Regulations, the President may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished, as the case may require, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

If President fails to signify approval, &c., within one month, parties may proceed without.

**150.** If the President fails to signify in writing his approval or disapproval of the levels shown on such plan as aforesaid, and to fix other levels, within one month after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to erect or restore the building therein referred to, according to the levels shown on such plan, provided that such erection or restoration be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

**151.** Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or any broken glass, or earthenware, or other rubbish, or (until suitable sewers shall be provided) any night-soil, into any sewer or drain, belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Latrines and Urinals.

**152.** The Commissioners shall provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common latrines and urinals, and shall cause the same when provided to be kept in order, and to be daily cleansed, and the owner or occupier of every building standing on and surrounded by land of area exceeding ¼ an acre shall provide a good and sufficient latrine in a convenient place within such area for the use of the servants and persons employed in or about such building, and shall keep the same in a clean and proper manner, and, in default, such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, for every day after conviction of such offence during which the offence shall continue.

Licensing of public latrines.

**153.** The President may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such latrine for public use, as he, from time to time, may think proper; and whoever keeps any public latrine without such license, or having a license for a public latrine, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleaning the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence shall continue.

Neglecting to enclose and roof a private privy.

**154.** The owner or occupier of any building having a privy on his premises shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or face from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood. Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach.

Branch drains, privies to be under the control of the Commissioners and to be kept in good order by owners.

**155.** All branch drains, as well within as without the lands or buildings to which they belong, and the privies and cesspools in or near any street, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be altered, repaired and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owners of the lands and building to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued; and if the owner of any land or buildings to which any such drain, privy or cesspool belongs, neglects during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, and put the same in good order, in the manner required by the President, the President may cause such drain, privy, or cesspool to be altered, repaired, and put in good order, and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

If the owners neglect, President may cause to be done, and charge the owners with expenses.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains contrary to the order of the President.

**156.** If any such drain, privy, or cesspool, be constructed after these Regulations come into operation, without the consent in writing, or contrary to the directions of the President, or if any person constructs, rebuilds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cesspool which has been ordered by him to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the President may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cesspool, as he thinks fit, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cesspool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

**157.** The President, or any officer appointed by him for that purpose may inspect any such drain, privy or cesspool, and, for that purpose at any time between sunrise and sunset after twelve hours' notice in writing to the occu-

pier of the premises to which such drain, privy, or cesspool is attached, may enter upon any lands and building with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be; and if upon such inspection, it appears that the drain, privy or cesspool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed after these Regulations come into operation contrary to the provisions thereof, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the persons to whom such drain, privy, or cesspool may belong, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided; but if the drain, privy, or cesspool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of these Regulations, the President or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be; and the expenses of opening, closing and making good such drain, privy, or cesspool shall, in that case, be defrayed by the Commissioners, provided always that nothing hereinbefore, contained shall authorize an entry into the zenanas, or private apartments appropriated to the females of Hindu and Musalman families for the purpose of such inspections, until a reasonable time has been allowed for such inmate to retire.

Proviso.

President, in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses.

**158.** Whenever, under the provisions of these Regulations, any work is required to be executed by the owner or occupier of any building or land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the President, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Power to levy charges on occupier who may deduct the same from his rent.

**159.** If the defaulter be the owner of the building or land, the President may, by way of additional remedy, whether any action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the building or land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the movable property of such occupier, and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses.

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

**160.** No occupier of any building or land shall be liable to pay more money in respect of any expenses charged by these Regulations on the owner thereof than the amount of rent due from him for the premises in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which, at any time after such demand has accrued, may become payable by him, unless he neglect, or refuse upon application made to him for that purpose, by the President, truly to disclose the amount of his rent, and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum demanded of any such occupier is greater than the rent which was due by him at the time of such demand or which has since accrued, shall be upon such occupier; provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

Occupier in default of owner may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

**161.** Whenever default is made by the owner of any building or land in the execution of any work required by the President to be executed, the occupier of any such building or land may cause such work to be executed, and the expenses thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Proceedings in case of occupier opposing the execution of these Regulations.

**162.** If the occupier of any building or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such building or land any of the provisions of these Regulations, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, the President, upon proof thereof, may give an order in writing requiring such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works with respect to such building or land as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of these Regulations, and if, after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order, such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, such occupier shall, for every day during which he so continues to refuse, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and every such owner, during the continuance of such refusal, shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

Public tanks, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

**163.** All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works existing at the time these Regulations come into operation, or afterwards made, laid, or erected, and whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property or the property of Government) appertaining to any public tank, shall be vested in, and belong to the Commissioners.

Construction and maintenance of works for supply of water.

**164.** The Commissioners shall cause all existing public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works used for the supply of water to the inhabitants, or other purposes mentioned in these Regulations to be continued, maintained, and supplied with water; or they shall substitute other works and shall cause them to be maintained and supplied with water; and the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, from time to time, construct aqueducts and lay pipes, for bringing water into Municipal limits and may provide any number of new tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells and other water-works for the purpose aforesaid.

Fouling water by bathing. Washing animals or things, &c. Throwing rubbish, &c.

**165.** Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners under Section 167, shall bathe in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit or aqueduct belonging to the Commissioners, or washes, or causes to be washed therein, any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or throws, puts, or casts or causes to enter therein any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or to be brought thereinto, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him, or flowing from any building or from any ground occupied by him, or does anything whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Allowing drains, &c., to flow.

Water fouled by offensive trades.

**166.** Whoever being the proprietor of any gas-works, or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas, or being the occupier or proprietor of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, wilfully does any act connected with the said business, whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners, is fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every day while the offence is continued, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing from the President in that behalf; and the President may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such persons, and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be, and be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided; but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

Commissioners may set apart bathing place.

**167.** The Commissioners may, at their discretion, set apart any public place, or any part of the large tanks or of the strand of any run (not being private property), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place; and may also provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks for the inhabitants to bathe in; and may also set apart tanks or reservoirs or runs of water for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness and comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

**168.** It shall be lawful for the President to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the President, his officers and workmen may enter such premises and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as he shall think fit, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pool in open place.

**169.** The President shall, from time to time as he thinks fit, cleanse, fill up, or drain all receptacles of stagnant water, not being within any private enclosure, which shall appear to him likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether such receptacles be the private property of any person, or otherwise.

Commissioners in executing works to provide roads, &c., where existing ones are injured.

**170.** The Commissioners, in executing any works directed or authorized by these Regulations to be made, shall provide and make, at the expense of the Municipal Funds, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless, by reason of the execution of such works, and, in case of any difference arising between the Commissioners and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Commissioners breaking up street to restore the same with all convenient speed.

**171.** When the pavement or surface of any street, or road, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Commissioners, their officers or servants, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the works on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground and make good the pavement and surface and the sewer or drain so opened, or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall, in the meantime, cause the place, where such pavement or surface shall be so opened, or broken up, to be fenced and guarded and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Situation of gas and water pipes to be altered at the expense of the Commissioners.

**172.** If the President deems it necessary, for the purposes of these Regulations, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works laid in any of the streets, he may, from time to time by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the President directs: Provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners,

as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong as to all other persons. And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the President may cause the same to be made.

**173.** If the persons to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered in such manner as the President requires, the President may cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered as he may think fit. Provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

Boards to be set up during repairs.

**174.** Every person intending to build or take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such works, shall, before beginning the same and having first obtained a license in writing from the President so to do, cause sufficient boards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street or footway, and shall continue such board or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the President, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person, who begins to build or to take down or alter, or repair any building contrary to the provisions of this section, or who without license erects or sets up any board, scaffolding or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or board, or to continue the same standing, and in good condition as aforesaid, during the time aforesaid, or who does not, while the said boards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same when directed by the President, within eight days, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the said President.

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and light placed at night.

**175.** The President shall, during the construction or repair of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in the Commissioners, take proper precaution for guarding against accidents, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any of the streets, to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, or other vehicles, cattle or horses, while such works are carried on, as to him shall seem proper; and the President shall cause any sewer, drain or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night; and whoever takes down, alters, or removes any of the said bars, chains or posts, or extinguishes any light, without the authority or consent of the President, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

**176.** No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the President; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials, or makes a hole, without such permission, or fails to fence, or enclose, and light such materials, or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the President.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

**177.** If any building, tank, well or hole, or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to human beings, it shall be lawful for the President to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the said premises to cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition within twenty-four hours, or shall fail to complete the same with due diligence, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence, and a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each day of delay; and it shall be lawful for the President to cause the said premises to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, as he shall think fit, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

*Regulation of Offensive Trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.*

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house or market, without a license from the President.

**178.** No place shall be used as a slaughter-house or as a market for the sale of butcher's meat, dead poultry, fish, or vegetables, within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as such has been obtained from the President, who is hereby empowered, at his discretion, from time to time, to grant and withdraw or revoke such licenses; and whoever, without such license, or after notice of its withdrawal or revocation, uses as a slaughter-house, or as a market for the sale of butcher's meat, dead poultry, fish, or vegetables, any place within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued. Provided that an appeal against the President's refusal to grant such license, or against his withdrawal or revocation thereof, shall lie to a Magistrate in the manner provided by Section 78 for appeals against assessment. Provided that if such Magistrate is the President of the Municipal Commission, the appeal shall be heard and determined by the Civil Judge of the Station.

**179.** The Commissioners shall, from time to time, provide a sufficient number of places for the purposes of being used as slaughter-houses and public markets.

Commissioners to provide slaughter-houses, &c.

**180.** Every owner of a market, or of any slaughter-house, within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, shall cause such drains and cess-pits to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the President, and if required so to do by the President shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone and burnt-brick or to be metalled with gravel, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner, after notice in writing given to him by the President, that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

**181.** Whoever, for the purpose of sale, slaughters, cuts up, or skins any sheep, goat, or pig, or any cattle, at any place within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, other than in a licensed slaughter-house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for each animal.

Penalty for slaughtering, except at a slaughter-house.

**182.** It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any animal or article which is or has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being used, or sold or offered, or exposed for sale within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as food or drink for man, to grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person and to search for and seize such animal or article; and if it appear to the said Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order such animal or article to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

**183.** The Commissioners, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may, at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, fruit, or vegetables, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcass meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, or vegetables which may be therein, and in case any animal, carcass meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize and order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for food; and if it appear to a Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcass meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, or vegetables was unfit for the food of man, the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same was found, shall be liable to the penalty provided by Section 273 of the Indian Penal Code. If the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the article so destroyed was fit for the food of man, he shall make an order upon the Commissioners to pay to the owner such amount as the said Magistrate shall consider to have been the fair value of the article.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect slaughter-houses, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

**184.** The owner or occupier of every place within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore used at the time these Regulations come into operation for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, or for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap, camphor, or oil-boiling house, or as an oil mill or press, or as a dyeing house or yard, or as a tannery, or as a brick pottery or lime kiln, or as a paper manufactory, or as any other manufactory or place of business, from which any offensive or unwholesome smell arises, or as a gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks, place of storing explosive or combustible materials or of any place which is used for any purposes which are calculated to be dangerous to life, health or property, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, timber, firewood, coal, or fuel, shall within three months after these Regulations come into operation, whether the same be kept for sale or otherwise, register the same at the office of the Commissioners in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever after the expiration of the said three months and after eight days' notice from the President, uses any such place without the same being registered, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every day during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and dangerous trades and depôts existing before passing of these regulations to be registered.

**185.** If it be shown to the satisfaction of the President that any place registered under the preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health, he may give notice to the occupier to discontinue within one month the use of the place, or to use it in such a manner only as the President may in writing direct; and whoever, after the expiration of the time so fixed, shall use such place, or permit it to be used, in violation of the terms of the notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every day during which it shall be so used.

Power of President in respect of place of noxious trades which may be public nuisances.

**186.** No place shall be newly used within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for any of the purposes mentioned in Section 184 except under a license from the President, who is hereby empowered, at his discretion, from time to time, to grant, withdraw, or revoke such license; and whoever, in violation of this section, uses any such place for such purpose, without a license, or after its withdrawal or revocation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

Penalty for newly establishing such trades or depôts without license.

**187.** The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such; and every such place, and every burning ground now existing shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same, by order of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said time knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not so registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

**188.** No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath any church or chapel, or other place of public worship built within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore after these Regulations come into operation, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed, within the said limits after these Regulations come into operation, otherwise than by, or under the authority of the Resident in Mysore, without a license describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the President, who is hereby empowered, at his discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made, or formed without such license, or contrary to the terms thereof, or in any public or private place, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the President.

**189.** If upon the evidence of any competent person, the President with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial, or any place used for the burning of corpses, within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any church or other place of public worship within the said limits is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of or underneath the same, or in any churchyard or burial ground adjacent thereto, and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a reasonable distance and is available, it shall not be lawful, after a time not less than two months to be named in such certificate, to bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpses in, upon, within or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate, and whoever after due publication of such certificate as hereinafter provided, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always, that every such certificate shall be published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore, and that a transmission there of in the Vernacular language chiefly in use shall, in the case of a burial of burning ground, the affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

President to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

Proviso.

**190.** The Commissioners shall, from time to time, out of the Municipal Funds, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

Commissioners shall provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

*Rights of Entry and Powers in reference to Works.*

**191.** The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter into and upon any building or land, as well for the purpose of making any survey or inspection which they may be entitled to make, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by these Regulations to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of anything done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of these Regulations. Provided that except when herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners, or their Officers, shall not enter upon any building or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

Power to enter upon lands for the purposes of these Regulations.

Proviso.

**192.** The Commissioners, or their Officers, or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by these Regulations authorized to be made for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said land, to the owner and occupier thereof from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also, for the permanent injury (if any) to such land; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses. Provided that before the Commissioners make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give seven days' notice of such their intention to the owners and occupiers of such land, and, if required, shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required, to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

Power to Commissioners to enter on lands adjacent to works.

Proviso.

Penalty for obstructing persons employed by the Commissioners in their duty.

**193.** Whoever at any time obstructs or molests the Commissioners, or any person employed by the Commissioners, or any person with whom they have contracted under the provisions of these Regulations in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of anything which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of these Regulations, or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of any work authorized by these Regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or, in the discretion of the Magistrate before whom he is convicted, to rigorous or simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

Powers to be exercised by the Commissioners when constructing drains, aqueducts, &c., without the Town.

**194.** For the purpose of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making dams, sewers, or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or watercourse without the said limits, it shall be lawful, whenever a plan for laying any such pipes or constructing any such dam, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the Resident in Mysore for the Commissioners and their Officers, with such assistants as they may require, to exercise in the laying of such pipes and construction of such dam, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, all the powers which by these Regulations it is lawful for them to exercise within the limits of the said Civil and Military Station, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such dam, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing; and it shall also be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, to exercise in respect thereof the like power and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district, as it is by these Regulations lawful for a Magistrate to exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Commissioners within the limits of the Civil and Military Station as aforesaid.

*Lighting and Water-supply.*

Assessment of lighting rate.

**195.** It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to assess upon the occupiers of all buildings, tenements and premises within the limits of these Regulations, an annual lighting rate not exceeding one per centum upon the annual value thereof.

Supply of water.

**196.** The Commissioners may cause to be laid down in each street, lane, and thoroughfare of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or in any division or portion thereof, sufficient mains and pipes for the supply of water in such street, lane, or thoroughfare, and may also erect in every such street, lane, and thoroughfare, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes for the gratuitous use of the rate-payers. The said stand-pipes shall be so placed that there shall not be a greater interval than one hundred yards between any such stand-pipes, and such stand-pipes shall at all times be kept charged with water.

Notification of supply being complete.

**197.** When the Commissioners shall have carried out a system for the supply of water to the Civil and Military Station as aforesaid, or to any division or portion thereof, including such convenient mains and stand-pipes as aforesaid, and such system shall in the judgment of the Commissioners be complete, the Commissioners shall, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, declare by Notification published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore, that the supply is complete within the said Civil and Military Station or any such division or portion thereof.

Water-rate may be assessed.

**198.** After it has been so notified as aforesaid that the water-supply in any district has been completed, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to assess a rate upon all occupied buildings and premises within such district. The said rate shall not exceed two per centum upon the annual value of the said buildings and premises.

Householder entitled to supply of water for domestic use.

**199.** Every householder assessed to, and paying the water-rate, shall be entitled to have, free of further charge or assessment in respect of the same, a supply of water from the mains and pipes of the Commissioners for the domestic use of himself and his household.

Communication pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

**200.** Every person assessed to, and paying the water-rate, shall be entitled to lay down communication pipes from the mains and pipes of the Commissioners for bringing into his house a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes. The communication pipes leading the water from the mains and pipes of the Commissioners into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material, as the said Commissioners, or their proper officer in their behalf, shall fix and approve, and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

What are domestic purposes.

**201.** A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for horses or for washing carriages where such horses or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Supply for business.

**202.** It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to supply water, at a rate not exceeding one Rupee for every two thousand gallons supplied, for other than domestic purposes, and for trade, manufacturing, business, ornamental or mechanical purposes. Provided the person requiring such supply make application to the Commissioners in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required, and the quantity likely to be consumed. And the Commissioners may thereupon, subject to

such charges or rates as may be agreed upon between themselves and the person so requiring such supply not exceeding the rate aforesaid, lay down or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and person requiring such supply, or in the absence of such agreement as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

Communication pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Surveyor.

**203.** The communication pipes and works leading water from the mains and pipes of the Commissioners into any building or premises, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor or other officer to be appointed in that behalf by the said Commissioners. Such communication pipes and works may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed, and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same way as the water-rate.

Sufficient supply of pure water to be kept.

**204.** The Commissioners shall at all times keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of the rate-payers, and for the other purposes for which supply is required; and shall at all times, between the hours of five in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon, maintain a pressure of water in the pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all buildings and places in which the same may be introduced.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

**205.** If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the water-rate at any of the times of payment thereof, or shall waste or misuse the water supplied to him, the Commissioners may stop the water from flowing into the premises in respect of which such rate is payable, or in which such waste or misuse has occurred, by cutting off the pipe to such premises, or by such means as the Commissioners may think fit, and may recover the expenses of cutting off the water from such person

Damaging works or obstructing or diverting water.

**206.** Whoever shall wilfully or carelessly break, injure, or open any lock, cock, main, or pipe, belonging to, or under the management or control of, the Commissioners, or constructed, or continued or maintained under these Regulations, or shall unlawfully flush, draw off, divert, or take water from any water-works belonging to the Commissioners or under their management or control, or from any water or streams by which such water-works are supplied, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 50 Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after written notice in that behalf.

Application of rates and moneys received from the supply of water.

**207.** All rates and moneys collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water, or the execution of works, and all penalties or forfeitures connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Commissioners in defraying the expense of making and maintaining the said water-works, in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works, and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water; and if any surplus should remain thereafter, then the same shall be applied in reduction of the rates assessed for the supply of water.

Assessment may be on owner in certain cases.

**208.** Wherever any building or tenement is divided into flats, rooms, or portions in the occupation of different tenants, and also in the case of all buildings or tenements, the annual value whereof is less than one hundred Rupees, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to assess the owner or landlord of such building or tenement, although he does not himself occupy the same, and to recover from him the rates imposed thereon for lighting and water, respectively.

Rates for lighting and water-supply.

**209.** The rates for lighting and water-supply shall be ascertained, fixed, and collected in the manner and shall be payable at the times provided by Sections 63 to 90 of these Regulations, both inclusive.

*Registration of Births and Deaths, and taking of a Census.*

Commissioners to keep a Register of births and deaths and appoint Registrars.

**210.** The Commissioners shall keep in their Office a register of all births and deaths within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and for this purpose they shall divide the said Civil and Military Station into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of Births and Deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

**211.** Every Registrar shall reside within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name with the addition of "Registrar of Births and Deaths" for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Civil and Military Station.

Commissioners to have Register Books prepared and numbered.

**212.** The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Station, according to the forms prescribed in Schedules K and L to these Regulations annexed, and the page of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

**213.** Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after these Regulations come into operation; shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after

the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules K and L respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one week.

**214.** The father or mother of every child born within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during the childbirth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, and who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Information of death how to be given.

**215.** Some one of the persons present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying within the limits of the said Civil and Military, Station or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building or tenement, or in case the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the building or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district according to the best of his or her knowledge or belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. It shall also be the duty of every person who is conducting or performing the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the limits of the said Civil and Military Station when required, to furnish to the Registrar, or to any person authorized by him, such information as he may possess in relation to the said several particulars. Any such person who shall neglect or refuse to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the Register

**216.** Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under these Regulations shall have been given, shall, if he can write, sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode, and if he cannot write, shall put his mark in the register to his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed or put his mark to it.

Enumeration of inhabitants.

**217.** At such time and in such manner as shall be directed, from time to time, by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Government, an enumeration shall be made of the persons who at the time of making such enumeration shall be within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore: Provided always, that one clear month previous to such enumeration being commenced notice of the intention to make the same, with the date or dates upon or within which it is intended to be made, and all other necessary particulars, shall be published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore.

Commissioners to superintend the enumeration

**218.** The Commissioners shall superintend the taking of such enumeration, and shall appoint such Enumerators and make such arrangements generally as may seem to them necessary for the purpose of such enumeration, and all expenses incurred in respect of such enumeration shall be defrayed out of the Municipal Funds.

Delivery of Schedules and Returns.

**219.** Each Enumerator or other subordinate officer appointed under these Regulations shall, agreeably to his instructions, leave at each building or place of residence within his district, four days at least before the time appointed for the collection of the completed returns or census, a blank schedule or return, to be of such form and containing such particulars as the Resident in Mysore may approve, to be duly filled up and signed by the owner, tenant, or principal occupants of the said building or place of residence.

Occupier of building, &c., to furnish required information

**220.** Any person wilfully neglecting or refusing correctly to fill up and affix his signature or mark to any such schedule or return so left at his place of residence, or who shall neglect or refuse to return the same to the Enumerator or other officer when called upon so to do, or to furnish the necessary information to an Enumerator to fill up the same for him, if he do not know how to write, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and may also be detained in custody until he shall have correctly filled up and signed, or affixed his mark to the said schedule or return: Provided that it shall be the duty of the Enumerator, if required, to fill up all schedules or returns for those who are unable to write.

Proviso.

Occupier to amend returns if found defective.

**221.** Any Enumerator or other subordinate officer employed in the collection of such schedules or returns, if he shall find any of the same defective, or in any respect improperly filled in, shall return the same to the occupant of the building or residence to which they relate; together with a written or printed notice requiring that the same be duly filled in or amended within a specified period not less than twenty-four nor more than forty-eight hours, and if such occupant shall then fail so to fill in or amend any such schedule or return, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and may also be detained in custody until he shall correctly fill in or amend the said schedule or return.

Military Officers and certain other, if required, to act as Enumerators.

**222.** Any Military Officer or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as Enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed for the making of such enumeration. Every person so required to

act as an Enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Commissioners in that behalf.

Returns of houseless persons.

**223.** The Commissioners shall obtain by such ways and means as shall appear to them best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Government, returns of the particulars required by these Regulations, with respect to all houseless persons and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed for the making of such enumeration, were on outdoor night duty, or for any other reasons were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the Enumerators.

*Powers to make Bye-laws.*

Commissioners empowered to make Bye-laws.

**224.** It shall be lawful for the Commissioners from time to time to make Bye-laws, and to repeal, alter and amend the same subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, for the guidance and control of persons employed by them, and for the management and conduct of the places described in Sections 136, 178, 184, 185 and 190, and for preserving order and cleanliness in the Station and for carrying out any of the purposes of these Regulations. Provided that no such Bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no penalty for any one infringement of such Bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in the case of a continuing infringement [illegible] from the President of such infringement.

Bye-laws to be confirmed.

**225.** No Bye-law or alteration of a Bye-law shall have effect until the same is confirmed by the Resident in Mysore.

Notice of confirmation.

**226.** No Bye-law or alteration of a Bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore at least five times, nor till the space of one month has elapsed since the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed Bye-law shall be kept at the Office of the Commissioners, and all persons may, at any time between eleven o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon, inspect such copy without fee or reward.

Publication of Bye-laws.

**227.** Such Bye-laws, when confirmed, shall be published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore, and copies thereof shall be painted and placed on boards which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Commissioners.

Bye-laws to be judicially noticed.

**228.** All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of such Bye-laws, when the same shall have been confirmed and published as aforesaid.

Existing Bye-laws to continue in force till repealed.

**229.** All Bye-laws in force at the time when these Regulations come into operation, shall be deemed to be made under these Regulations.

*General Provisions.*

Publication of Penalties.

**230.** The Commissioners shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by these Regulations, or by any Bye-laws made under these Regulations, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars, in the English, Tamil, Kanarese and Hindustani languages, to be painted or placed on boards which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Commissioners.

Power to summon persons liable to taxation, &c.

**231.** It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to summon the owner or occupier of any place which is liable to taxation, registration, or inspection, or which requires to be licensed under these Regulations, or in respect of which they are authorised to do any act, or to make any order; or the owner of any article or animal liable to taxation or registration, or the agent or servant of such owner or occupier, and examine him, or to require him to make a return in writing, in respect of any matter relating to such place, article, or animal upon which they may require information for the purposes of these Regulations.

Power to inspect places, articles or animals.

**232.** It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, their officers, and servants, at any time between sunrise and sunset to enter into or upon any land or building for the purpose of inspecting any place, animal, or thing which is liable to taxation, registration, or inspection, or which should be licensed under these Regulations, or any place which is supplied by the Commissioners with water or gas, or through which water or gas pipes may run, or for the purpose of making any survey, or of executing, repairing, or inspecting any work, or of doing any other act authorised by these Regulations to be done by the Commissioners. Provided that the Commissioners, their officers, and servants shall not enter into any apartment occupied by any woman, unless with the consent of such woman; without giving to the occupier of the house six hours' notice of their intention to do so.

Penalty for obstructing Municipal Officers in the discharge of their duty.

**233.** Whoever shall, without lawful excuse, obstruct, molest, or hinder the Commissioners, or any of their officers or servants, not being public servants within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, in doing any act authorized by these Regulations to be done by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Service of summonses, &c.

**234.** Every bill, schedule, notice, or summons required or authorized by these Regulations to be served upon any person shall, if practicable, be served personally, upon the person to whom it is addressed, or, if he cannot be found, it may be served upon some adult male member of his family living with him; or if no such member of his family be found, then such bill, schedule, notice, or summons shall be held to be duly served if it be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house in which such person shall have

last resided: Provided that, if the President shall know the place of residence of such person, and such place shall be beyond the Municipal limits, the President shall send a copy of such bill, schedule, notice, or summons to such person at that place by post; and any bill, schedule, notice, or summons so sent by post shall be held to be duly served.

Commissioners may direct prosecutions.

**235.** The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of these Regulations; and if judgment shall be given against the defendant, the Magistrate may award the Commissioners their full costs; but on failure of conviction, the expenses of such prosecution or other proceeding, and any costs awarded to the defendant by the Magistrate shall be paid out of the Municipal Funds. But nothing in this section shall be held to hinder any person from publicly prosecuting any other person for any nuisance.

Regulations not to affect nuisances at common law.

**236.** Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person which is, or but for these Regulations would by law be, deemed to be a nuisance, nor to exempt any person guilty of [illegible] who secution or action in respect [illegible] the building or [illegible] have happened, [illegible] the day of such Commissioners, or their officers, or [illegible] acting under the direction of the Commissioners for any thing done or intended to be done under the powers of these Regulations until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the Office of the Commissioners or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and of his Attorney or Agent in the cause, and upon the trial of any such action, the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action, except such as is stated in the notice so delivered, and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given shall, before action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought, and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit and thereupon, such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

**237.** [illegible]

No action to be brought against Commissioners or their Officers until after one month's notice of cause of action.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Funds.

**238.** The Commissioners may, on a resolution to that effect passed by them at a meeting, make compensation, out of the Municipal Funds, to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers, or servants, under and by virtue of these Regulations.

Fees for licenses, &c.

**239.** When any license or registration is granted under the provisions of Sections 136, 178, 184 or 190 of these Regulations authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under Section 112 for making any temporary erection, or under Section 127 for putting up any projection, the Commissioners may charge a fee for such license, registration, or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be, from time to time, adjusted by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore; Provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one hundred Rupees. When permission or license is given for the temporary occupation of any ground belonging to the Commissioners under the provisions of Sections 174 and 176, the Commissioners may charge rent for such ground, according to the time the occupation may continue. Provided that all licenses, permissions, or registrations hitherto granted under any law hereby repealed, shall be valid and continue in force for the purposes of these Regulations.

**240.** In all cases where any damages or ex- [illegible] ator or other officer when called upon so to do, or to furnish the necessary information to an Enumerator to fill up the same for him, if he do not know how to write, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and may also be detained in custody until he shall have correctly filled up and signed, or affix- [illegible] lawful for the said Court [illegible]

Method of proceeding before the Civil Court.

the application of either party, to summon the other party to appear before them, at a time and place to be named in such summons, and every such summons shall be served by delivering the original or a copy thereof to the person summoned, or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of abode with some adult member or servant of his family. Upon the appearance of the parties, or in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such Court to hear and determine such questions, and, for that purpose, to examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath, and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such Court who shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

**242.** If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of one of the said Magistrates, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such party, and the overplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand, if made within twelve months, but not otherwise, to the party whose goods shall have been distrained.

**243.** Instead of proceeding by distress and sale and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges or damages awarded under the provisions of these Regulations, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by or on failure of distress.

**244.** Every prosecution under these Regulations in cases not otherwise provided for, shall be taken before a Magistrate with full powers having jurisdiction in the place in which the offence was committed. Any fine or penalty which may be imposed under these Regulations or under any Bye-laws in force, may be levied in the manner prescribed by Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Recovery of fines and penalties.

**245.** The Magistrate by whom any fine or penalty is imposed by virtue of these Regulations may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine or penalty to be paid to the Commissioners, to be by them applied to the purposes of these Regulations.

How fines and penalties are to be applied.

**246.** No person shall be liable to any fine or penalty under these By[illegible] one infringement of such Bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in the case of a continuing infringement [illegible] from the President of such infringement.

No person liable to fine [illegible]

**225.** No Bye-law or alteration of a Bye-law shall have effect until the same is conf[illegible]

Bye-laws to be confirmed.

**247.** If, through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by these Regulations, any damage to the property of the Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Magistrate by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on non-payment of such damage on demand, the same shall be levied by distress, and such Magistrate shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Damage to the Commissioners' property to be made good in addition to penalty.

**248.** It shall be the duty of all Police Officers to give immediate information to the Commissioners or to their officers of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of these Regulations, or the Bye-laws made in pursuance of Section 224 of these Regulations. Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the provisions of these Regulations, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police Officer in question shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, such person may be detained at until his name and address shall ined.

Police Officers to report offences to Commissioners, and to arrest unknown offenders.

Power to inspect places, articles or ani- for the purpose of thing which itle. inspect

lations may be cited as the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883.

## SCHEDULE A.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 34.) VEHICLES AND ANIMALS LIABLE TO TAXATION WITH THE RATES OF TAXATION.

| | Half-yearly. Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses . | 9 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. do. one horse, or a pair of horses under thirteen hands, or by bulls or bullocks . . . . . | 4 | 8 |
| Do. 2-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullocks . . . . . | 3 | 0 |
| Do. horse over thirteen hands . . . . . | 4 | 8 |
| Do. horse of, or under, thirteen hands, or mule . . . | 1 | 8 |
| Do. elephant . . . . . | 12 | 0 |
| Do. camel . . . . . | 6 | 0 |
| Do. horse of, or under, eleven hands . . . . . | 0 | 8 |
| Do. bullock or bull . . . . . | 0 | 8 |
| Do. male buffalo . . . . . | 0 | 8 |
| Do. ass . . . . . | 0 | 4 |
| Do. dog . . . . . | 0 | 8 |

## SCHEDULE B.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 49.) TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

| | Rs. | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On every 4-wheeled carriage on springs . . . . | 0 | 4 | 0 | each. |
| Do. 2 do. do. do. . . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | „ |
| Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | „ |
| Do. not laden . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | „ |
| Do. buffalo, bull, or bullock, laden . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 | „ |
| Do. horse over thirteen hands, laden or ridden . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | „ |
| Do. do. do., not laden or ridden . | 0 | 0 | 6 | „ |
| Do. horse of, or under, thirteen hands, or ass, laden or ridden . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 | „ |
| Do. elephant . . . . . | 0 | 8 | 0 | „ |
| Do. camel . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | „ |

## SCHEDULE C.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 57.) LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

### *Class I.*

| | Yearly, Rupees. |
|---|---|
| (A).—Joint Stock Companies, whether registered under any English or Indian Act or Acts, and other Companies, whether incorporated by Royal Charter, Act of Parliament, or Act of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of the Presidencies, and carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, and the paid-up capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs of Rupees . . . . . | 100 |
| (B).—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the paid-up capital of which exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees . . | 50 |
| (C).—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the paid-up capital of which is 5 lakhs or under. | 25 |
| All persons holding any office or appointment, or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month or upwards. | |

### *Class II.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Merchants, Bankers, Saukars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gumastas or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons, when the Principals are non-resident. | |
| Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils of the High Court. | |
| Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers. | 25 |
| Owners or Farmers of Markets. | |
| Owners of any Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other Materials, of any Coffee Cleaning Establishment, or Saw Mill, and Auctioneers. | |
| [illegible] any office or appointment or employed in any capacity [illegible] less than Rs. 3,000. | |

### *Class III.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Merchants, Bankers, Saukars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents, or any Agents, Gumastas or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons, when the Principals are non-resident, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class II. | |
| Keepers of any Warehouse, or Wholesale Produce Depôt. | |
| Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artisans or Traders, the gross rental of whose shops or places of business is estimated at Rs. 100 a month or upwards. | 12 |
| Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Pleaders and Vakils not assessed under Class II. | |
| All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rs. 400 a month and is less than Rs. 800. | |

### *Class IV.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Not included in Classes II and III. | |
| Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors. | |
| Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artisans or Traders, the gross rental of whose shops or places of business is estimated at 20 or more Rupees, and less than 50 Rupees a month. | 6 |
| Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of imports or exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight. | |
| Merchants and Commission Agents whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class III. | |
| All persons holding any office or appointment in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rs. 250 and is less than Rs. 400. | |

*Class V.*

| | Yearly, Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Hotel-keepers, Boarding and Lodging House-keepers, Shop-keepers, owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artisans or Traders, the gross rental of whose shops or places of business is estimated at 8 or more Rupees and less than 20 Rupees a month. | 2 |
| Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of imports or exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class IV. | |
| All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rs. 100 a month and is less than Rs. 250. | |

*Class VI.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Not included in either of the foregoing Classes. Native Doctors, Dallals, Pawnbrokers, Petty Money-lenders, Hawkers. Shop-keepers, owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artisans or Traders, the gross rental of whose shops or places of business is estimated at 2 or more Rupees and less than 8 Rupees a month. All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rs. 50 a month and is less than Rs. 100. | 1 |

## SCHEDULE C II.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

LIQUOR LICENSE.

*Class I.*

| | Yearly, Rupees |
|---|---|
| Retail Dealers in country-manufactured Beer or Spirits . . . . Keepers of Patte and Colombo Arrack Shops . . . . . | 180 |

*Class II.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I. | 50 |

*Class III.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I and II. Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy, for each shop . . . . | 25 |

*Class IV.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I, II and III. | 12 |

## SCHEDULE D.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 83.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

Take notice that the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore demand from you the sum of due from* (you) as owner (*or occupier*) (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 18 ; and that, if the sum due together with for this notice, is not paid into the Office of the said Commissioners at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L. S.)

Date.

(Signature of the President of the Municipal Commission.)

*In the case of a demand under Section 83, state that the notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

## SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 83.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To

*(Here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the Warrant.)*

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for the rates *(or taxes)* *(or rates and taxes)* mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said *(or, as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to)* to the amount of the said sum of Rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within seven days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rs. and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said you are to certify the same to me together with this Warrant.

(L. S.)

Date.

(Signature of the President of the Municipal Commission.)

## SCHEDULE F.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 84.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

*(State particulars of goods seized.)*

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above Inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates *(or taxes)* mentioned in the margin for the month of 18 ; and that unless you pay into the Office of the Municipal Commis-ioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.)

Date.

## SCHEDULE G.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 85.)

*Table of Fees payable on Distraints under this Act.*

| Sums distrained for. | Fees. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. |
| Under 5 Rupees | 0 | 8 |
| 5 and under 10 Rupees | 1 | 0 |
| 10 „ 15 „ | 1 | 8 |
| 15 „ 20 „ | 2 | 0 |
| 20 „ 25 „ | 2 | 8 |
| 25 „ 30 „ | 3 | 0 |
| 30 „ 35 „ | 3 | 8 |
| 35 „ 40 „ | 4 | 0 |
| 40 „ 45 „ | 4 | 8 |
| 45 „ 50 „ | 5 | 0 |
| 50 „ 60 „ | 6 | 0 |
| 60 „ 80 „ | 7 | 8 |
| 80 „ 100 „ | 9 | 0 |
| Above 100 „ | 10 | 0 |

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

## SCHEDULE H.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

The Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Bangalore, the 188 .

No.

By virtue of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations, 1883, we the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore incorporated under the said Regulations, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by A. C. of promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of Rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the day of and the day of .

(Signature of the President of the Municipal Commission.)

Seal.

## SCHEDULE K.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 213.)

*Report of Birth.*

No.
Date of Birth.
Nationality or Caste.
Father's . { Name and Surname. / Occupation.
Child . { Born alive. / Still-born. / Sex.

Remarks. Signature.

## SCHEDULE L.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 213).

*Report of Death.*

No.
Date of Death.
Nationality or Caste.
Place of Residence.
Duration of residence in Bangalore { Years. / Months. / Days.
Name.
Sex.
Age . { Year. / Months. / Days. / Death.
Cause of Death.

Remarks. Signature.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindu*, mention the particular *sub-division of Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of *pure European* parentage, those *of mixed blood*, viz., *Indo-Europeans*, and those of *pure Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negroes*, *Africans* or *Seedees* be reported as such, and not as Musalmans.

This report, when filled in, to be delivered to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths.

GENERAL.

*The 3rd February, 1883.*

**No. 342** *G.*—Major W. S. Peat, Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

*The 7th February, 1883.*

**No. 309** *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learnt with great satisfaction that His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has abolished all transit duties, with the exception of the duty on opium, hitherto levied on the roads leading to that portion of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which lies within the Jeypore Territory.

**No. 384** *G.*—Mr. W. B. Cracknall, Barrister-at-Law, Second Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is granted six months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under Section 51, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

**No. 386** *G.*—Mr. F. Holmwood, First Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is appointed to officiate as Second Assistant in addition to his own duties, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. B. Cracknall.

*The 8th February, 1883.*

**No. 407** *G.*—Foreign Department Notification, No. 834 G.-G., of the 19th May, 1882, granting Major J. E. P. Mosley, Commandant of the Biluch Guides, privilege leave for three months, is hereby cancelled.

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MILITARY.

*The 7th February, 1883.*

**No. 381** *G.*—Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon Wing Officer, 8th Madras Native Infantry, and Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

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POLITICAL.

*The 3rd February, 1883.*

**No. 352** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Seth Gokal Das, of Jabalpur, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

**No. 353** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Seth Bahabh Das, of Jabalpur, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 9th February 1883.*

**No. 732.**—The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 37.

*Section 81.*

*Substitute the following for this Section :—*

81.—Service paid from an Excluded Local Fund does not qualify; but this Rule shall not be held to prohibit the grant and payment of pensions under the general Rules of this Code by the authorised administrators of any such Fund. The Government is in no way responsible for the sanction or continuance of such pensions, and no standing order for their payment may be issued to or received by any Government Treasury.

[NOTE.—Sections 125 to the end of the Code do not apply to these pensions. Nor does Rule 1 under Section 82 apply to an Excluded Local Fund.]

*Section 83.*

*For the word "a" substitute "an Incorporated." And in Rule 1, between the words "from" and "Local" in the second line, insert "Incorporated."*

**No. 769.**—The rate of exchange for the adjustment of Financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1883-84 has been fixed by the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and seven pence three farthings (1*s.* 7¾*d.*) the rupee.

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 9th February, 1883.*

APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 74.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Thomas George Johnson, Wiltshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 24th Native Infantry,—30th March, 1881.

**No. 75.**—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major F. B. J. Jerrard, West Riding Regiment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major A. G. Wynen, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 24th January, 1883.

**No. 76.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*3rd Punjab Cavalry.*

In G.G.O. No. 65 of 1883 enter *Officiating* before "Squadron Officer."

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 77.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. M. Lees, Bengal S.C., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (p.a.) for one year and 40 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Murray, Bengal S.C., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p.a.) for one year and 248 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain J. F. J. Miller, Bengal S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, (p.a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. Crombie, M.D., (p.a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. Strachey, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 11th Native Infantry, (m.c.), under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

**No. 78.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. W. Rutherfurd, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for 182 days.

Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., (p.a.) for six months.

**No. 79.**—With reference to G.G.O. No. 12 of 1882, Captain H. M. Briscoe, Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough (m.c.) for one year and 182 days, under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 18th January, 1882.

### LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 80.**—The following extracts are published for general information:—

*"London Gazette," dated the 9th January, 1883, pages 152 and 153.*

*"War Office, Pall Mall, 9th January, 1883.*

MEMORANDA.

* * *

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred on Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles Wickham, Bengal Establishment, in the Gazette of 1st December, 1882, is antedated to 18th August, 1882.

* * *

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants to be Honorary Captains:—

Edwin William Allum, Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1882.

Godfrey Leonard, Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1882.

Joseph Comber, Bengal Establishment. Dated 24th August, 1882.

William Wood, Bombay Establishment. Dated 16th September, 1882.

The undermentioned Assistant-Commissaries to be Honorary Lieutenants. Dated 16th September, 1882:—

William Anderson, Madras Establishment.

Edward T. Fox, Bombay Establishment.

Patrick Davitt, Bombay Establishment.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant-Commissaries to be Honorary Lieutenants:—

Andrew Sutherland Sinclair, Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1882.

William Jack, Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1882.

James Loughlin, Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1882.

Robert Foreman Castellari, Bengal Establishment. Dated 24th August, 1882.

Robert Butler, Madras Establishment. Dated 16th September, 1882.

John McManus, Madras Establishment. Dated 16th September, 1882.

Henry William Dunlop, Madras Establishment. Dated 16th September, 1882.

Michael Bourke, Madras Establishment. Dated 16th September, 1882.

* * * *

*India Office, 9th January, 1883.*

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Francis Gellie. Dated 20th October, 1882.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Local Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. Dated 20th October, 1882.

*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant John William Edward Angelo. Dated 2nd October, 1882.

Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Weller. Dated 12th November, 1882.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*To be Deputy Surgeon-General.*

Brigade Surgeon William Walker, M.D. Dated 24th October, 1882.

*To be Brigade Surgeon.*

Surgeon-Major Robert Sander Bateson. Dated 24th October, 1882.

* * * *

BREVET.

*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Archibald McNair, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnstone, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry. Dated 17th December, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Frederick Battye, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Barras, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Durand, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 27th October, 1882.

Major Charles St. John Burren Barnett, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th November, 1882.

Major George Randell, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st October, 1882.

Major Hubert Langton Walter, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.

Major Digby Cotes Pedder, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd December, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Purcell Currie, of the Bombay Army. Dated 1st July, 1882.

Brigade Surgeon Edward Somerset Cleveland, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 25th November, 1882.

Brigade Surgeon Hunter Adam, of the Madras Army. Dated 31st December, 1882.

Surgeon-Major William John Busteed, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 9th November, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Walter Fry, of the Madras Army. Dated 20th November, 1882.

### BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of Honorary Rank on retirement:—

*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Barras, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Durand, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 27th October, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Purcell Currie, of the Bombay Army. Dated 1st July, 1882.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Charles St. John Burren Barnett, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th November, 1882.

Major George Randell, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st October, 1882.

Major Hubert Langton Walter, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1882.

Major Digby Cotes Pedder, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd December, 1882.

*To be Deputy Surgeon-General.*

Brigade Surgeon Ardern Hulme Beaman, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st August, 1882.

*To be Brigade Surgeon.*

Surgeon-Major William John Busteed, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 9th November, 1882.

NOTE.—The retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers of the Madras Staff Corps is to date from the 1st October, 1882, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 1st December, 1882:—

Colonel P. J. P. Wetherall.

Colonel W. Rose.

Colonel A. Jenkins.

Colonel W. J. Vizard.

Colonel H. C. Z. Claridge.

And the step of honorary rank granted to Colonels Wetherall Rose, Jenkins, and Vizard is to bear the same date."

### PENSIONS.

**No. 81.**—Second class Apothecary R. Higginson is transferred to the Pension establishment.

### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 82.**—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-General Henry Hamilton Maxwell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, *vice* General Sir G. Brooke, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 1st January, 1883.

**No. 83.**—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

*Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles Atkinson (Supernumerary) to be Assistant Commissary (Supernumerary). Dated 16th September, 1882.*

*Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Edmundson, Assistant Commissary, to be Deputy Commissary.*

*Honorary Lieutenant John McDermott, Assistant Commissary, to be Deputy Commissary.*

Honorary Lieutenant Mathew Johnstone, Assistant Commissary, to be Deputy Commissary, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary John Walshe, retired.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary William Cummings to be Assistant Commissary, *vice* M. Johnstone, promoted.

*Conductor Nicholas Hutchinson, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary.*

Conductor James Ryan to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, *vice* William Cummings, promoted.

Sub-Conductor David Burns Imrie to be Conductor, *vice* J. Ryan, promoted.

Sergeant Robert Read to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* W. B. Imrie, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from 1st December, 1882.

**No. 84.**—NATIVE ARMY—

*5th Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Nuntram to be Subadar, *vice* Jakharie, invalided; Havildar Lallagobind Pershad to be Jemadar, *vice* Nuntram, promoted,—11th December 1882.

### RETIREMENTS.

**No. 85.**—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox, Bengal S.C., is transferred to the Retired List.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th February, 1883.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 27th January to the 9th February, 1883 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of Decease | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Staff Corps . | Captain A. Melvin . . . | 29th January, 1883. | Dibrugarh. | | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 13th January to the 9th February, 1883.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *R a. p.* | | |
| Herbert Pigott O'Callaghan (*a*). | Lieutenant . | Durham Light Infantry. | 10th November, 1882. | Intestate . | 259 3 11 | . . | 9th April, 1883. |

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Vice-Admiral George William Douglas O'Callaghan, C B ,—Roland's Castle, near Portsmouth.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 9th February, 1883.*

## PROMOTIONS.

**No. 9.**—Mr. A. Avron, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 26th January, 1883.

W. M. LEES,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 3rd February 1883.*

**No. 38.**—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for one year, under Section 131 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

*The 5th February 1883.*

**No. 39.**—The following reversions on the Local Administration List will have effect from the 4th January 1883 :—

Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. L. Gramatzki, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

*The 6th February 1883.*

**No. 40.**—The following promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from 1st January 1883 :—

Mr. W. H. Freeman, District Traffic Superintendent, from Class III to Class II.

Mr C. E. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, from Class IV to Class III.

**No. 42.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following changes in the Classes of Superintending Engineers, in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 290, dated the 7th December 1882 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, to be Superintending Engineer, Class II, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from the 5th October 1882

Major F. J. Home, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, to revert to Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, from the 18th October 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, sub. *pro tempore*, to be permanent in that class, with effect from the 29th October 1882.

Mr. H. Bell, Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, to be Superintending Engineer, Class II, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from the 29th October 1882.

Major F. J. Home, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, to be Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, from the 29th October 1882

*The 9th February 1883.*

**No. 43.**—The 20 months' furlough to Europe granted to Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, Railway Branch, in Public Works Department Notification No. 311 of the 23rd September 1880, is extended by one day.

**No. 44.**—Mr. W. G. Allen, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch, to that under the Director General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, up to 15th February next, for printing the Calcutta Series of the Indian Law Reports from April to December 1883, together with a half-yearly or yearly Index. The work to be done will comprise 2,800 copies of about 100 pages of matter, of royal octavo size, monthly, and the same number of copies of the Index, and about 150 pages will have to be kept standing. Specimen copies of the Reports and Index can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, where full information regarding the nature of the work can be obtained.

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## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the — February 1883.*

**No. 330.**—The following officiating promotions are made, with effect from the 1st instant:—

Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

*The 9th February 1883.*

**No. 331.**—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st February 1883, *vice* Mr. J. Campbell, Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, who has retired with effect from the above date:—

Mr. J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

*Surveyor General of India.*

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 2679.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

*N.B.*—Amounts are converted into

| Revenue | Estimates, 1882-83. | April to August 1881. | April to August 1882. | Comparison of two Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,172,000 | 8,027,526 | 7,835,522 | ... | 192,004 |
| II.—Tributes | 701,000 | 186,932 | 183,174 | ... | 3,758 |
| III.—Forest | 806,900 | 206,114 | 198,435 | ... | 7,679 |
| IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 3,331,000 | 1,361,871 | 1,482,667 | 120,796 | ... |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 538,000 | 363,965 | 392,809 | 28,844 | ... |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 2,649,000 | 1,118,344 | 1,003,274 | ... | 115,070 |
| VII.—Customs | 1,181,000 | 978,338 | 540,658 | ... | 437,680 |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,049,000 | 2,980,898 | 2,112,126 | ... | 578,762 |
| IX.—Opium | 9,500,000 | 4,018 858 | 3,766,792 | ... | 247,066 |
| X.—Stamps | 3,342,000 | 1,505,120 | 1,502 882 | ... | 2,538 |
| XI.—Registration | 284,000 | 130,657 | 132,581 | 1,027 | ... |
| XII.—Mint | 145,000 | 3,765 | 91 965 | 88,200 | ... |
| XIII.—Post Office | 967,000 | 401,541 | 412,430 | 10,889 | ... |
| XIV.—Telegraph | 493,700 | 170,024 | 161,861 | ... | 8,763 |
| XV.—Minor Departments | 65,500 | 23,748 | 18,030 | ... | 5,718 |
| XVI.—Law and Justice | 659,000 | 248,669 | 234,662 | ... | 14,007 |
| XVII.—Police | 248,000 | 102,153 | 92,648 | ... | 9,505 |
| XVIII.—Marine | 183,000 | 68,361 | 66,429 | ... | 1,932 |
| XIX.—Education | 177,000 | 71,565 | 79,272 | 7,707 | ... |
| XX.—Medical Services | 39,000 | 11,993 | 11,224 | ... | 769 |
| XXI.—Stationery and Printing | 59,000 | 19,635 | 21,330 | 1,695 | ... |
| XXII.—Interest | 617,000 | 436,487 | 351,783 | ... | 84,704 |
| XXIII.—Pensions | 206,800 | 55,860 | 50.042 | ... | 5,818 |
| XXIV.—Miscellaneous | 262,000 | 146,299 | 90,396 | ... | 55,903 |
| XXIX.—Gain by Exchange | 361,000 | 48,043 | 45,805 | ... | 2,238 |
| Total | 55,086,900 | 22,692,656 | 21,178,800 | ... | 1,513,856 |
| XXV.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* — Traffic Receipts | 8,268,000 | 2,996,039 | 3,186,662 | 189,723 | ... |
| *State Railways.* — Gross Traffic Earnings | 2,775,800 | 851,886 | 968,652 | 116,766 | ... |
| Net do. East Indian | 2,660,000 | 1,169,137 | 1,164,513 | ... | 4,924 |
| XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation | 961,800 | 247,134 | 349,182 | 102,048 | ... |
| XXVII.—Other Public Works | 469,000 | 196,976 | 171,963 | ... | 25,013 |
| XXVIII.—Army | 813,500 | 454,075 | 363,675 | ... | 90,400 |
| Total | 71,035,000 | 28,609,103 | 27,383,447 | ... | 1,225,656 |
| Inland, including Army, Public Works, &c. | 219,000 | 152,257 | 116,957 | ... | 35,300 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 71,254,000 | 28,761,360 | 27,500,404 | ... | 1,260,956 |

Comptroller Genl's Office,
Calcutta,
*January 1863.*

## INDIA OFFICE.

*Fifth month of the year 1882-83, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82.*

Sterling @ R10 to the Pound Sterling.

| Expenditure. | Estimates, 1882-83. | April to August 1881. | April to August 1882. | Comparison of two Years. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,609,300 | 1,479,811 | 1,692,451 | 212,640 | ... |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 457,200 | 88,582 | 92,188 | 3,606 | ... |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 511,000 | 173,406 | 205,140 | 31,734 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 3,167,000 | 1,212,857 | 1,237,986 | 25,129 | ... |
| 5.—Forests | 575,800 | 151,116 | 156 677 | 5,231 | ... |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 99,000 | 37,559 | 40,031 | 2,472 | ... |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 15,000 | 5,746 | 5,787 | 41 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 49,000 | 25,269 | 23,818 | ... | 1,451 |
| 9.—Customs | 163,000 | 80,628 | 72,668 | ... | 7,960 |
| 10.—Salt | 639,000 | 186,857 | 214,086 | 27,229 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,219,900 | 1,402,028 | 1,651,543 | 249,515 | ... |
| 12.—Stamps | 80,000 | 34,684 | 34,474 | ... | 210 |
| 13.—Registration | 186,000 | 74,598 | 76,662 | 2,064 | ... |
| 14.—Mint | 104,400 | 32,724 | 37,660 | 4,936 | ... |
| 15.—Post Office | 1,069.400 | 425,806 | 446,110 | 20,304 | ... |
| 16.—Telegraph | 511,900 | 147,645 | 179,860 | 32,215 | ... |
| 17.—Administration | 1,286 300 | 491,014 | 518,069 | 27,055 | ... |
| 18.—Minor Departments | 420,900 | 205,449 | 163,523 | ... | 41,926 |
| 19.—Law and Justice | 3,315,700 | 1,304,719 | 1,320,254 | 15,535 | ... |
| 20.—Police | 2,635,000 | 1,022 100 | 1,050,099 | 27.999 | ... |
| 21.—Marine | 376,300 | 115,991 | 136,096 | 20,105 | ... |
| 22.—Education | 1,118,600 | 419,910 | 438,825 | 18,915 | ... |
| 23.—Ecclesiastical | 162,000 | 66 379 | 67.421 | 1,042 | ... |
| 24.—Medical Services | 695,500 | 2 7,615 | 268,691 | 1,076 | ... |
| 25.—Stationery and Printing | 300,000 | 191,031 | 142.019 | ... | 49,012 |
| 26.—Political | 492,700 | 221,613 | 221.771 | 158 | ... |
| 27.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,873,900 | 609,194 | 608,141 | ... | 1,053 |
| 28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 4,000 | 1,817 | 638 | ... | 1,179 |
| 29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 741,000 | 321,365 | 345,208 | 23,843 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 253,000 | 119,992 | 101,.20 | ... | 18,872 |
| 31.—Famine Relief and Insurance | 1,500,000 | 25,291 | 287,257 | 261,963 | ... |
| 36.—Loss by Exchange | 3,156,000 | 1,430,538 | 714,807 | ... | 715,731 |
| Total | 31,889,700 | 12,403,670 | 12,581,083 | 177,413 | ... |
| 32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* | | | | | |
| Working Expenses, &c. | 4,795,000 | 1,259,013 | 1,301,880 | 42,867 | ... |
| Land and Supervision | 92,000 | 34,211 | 31,358 | ... | 1,853 |
| Interest in India | 5,500 | 3,100 | 3,015 | ... | 85 |
| Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies | 449,500 | 57,609 | 77,895 | 20,286 | ... |
| *State Railways.* | | | | | |
| Working Expenses, &c. | 2,333,000 | 725,635 | 769 506 | 43,871 | ... |
| Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway | 214.700 | 82,977 | 122,148 | 39,171 | ... |
| Frontier Railways | 120,000 | 354,219 | 87,385 | ... | 266,834 |
| Subsidized Railways | 33,500 | ... | 12,917 | 12,917 | ... |
| 33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation, Interest, &c. | 1,476,600 | 355,941 | 400,708 | 44,767 | ... |
| 34.—Other Public Works | * 5,280,300 | 1,154,408 | 1,211,712 | 57,244 | ... |
| 35.—Army | 12,103,000 | 6,113,593 | 5,289,324 | ... | 824,269 |
| Total | 58,792,800 | 22,543,436 | 21,898,961 | ... | 654,475 |
| *England*, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c. | 14,166,200 | 6,293,077 | 6,125,719 | ... | 167,358 |
| Total | 72,959,000 | 28,836,513 | 28,014,680 | ... | 821,833 |
| 37.—*Productive Public Works*— Capital Expenditure in India | 2,700,000 | 1,023,681 | 793,641 | .. | 230,037 |
| Ditto ditto in England | 550,000 | 118,220 | 1,715,995* | 1,597,775 | ... |
| Total | 3,250,000 | 1,141,901 | 2,509,639 | 1,367,738 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 76,209,000 | 29,978,414 | 30,524,319 | 545,905 | ... |

* Includes £1,337,568 on account of purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking and £195,037, discharge of portion of East Indian Railway annuity.

E. W. KELLNER,
*Depy. Comptroller General.*

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1883.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68. | 5 per cent Loan of 1856-57. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1876. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion. | Total. | | | | |
| Balance of 15th January 1883 . . . . . | 54,100 | 12,79,893 | 30,73,100 | 2,34,19,400 | 1,03,42,490 | 2,73,55,037 | 2,83,99,500 | 1,000 | 9,39,00,330 | 47,88,100 | 1,12,97,400 | 10,22,86,100 | 11,83,71,600 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,35,14,730 |
| *Add*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | 43,200 | 500 | 53,800 | 4,500 | ... | 1,02,000 | ... | 40,000 | 1,06,500 | 1,46,500 | ... | ... | ... | 2,48,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 1,10,000 | 5,000 | ... | 1,17,000 | ... | 1,90,000 | 2,95,000 | 4,85,000 | ... | .. | ... | 5,72,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,18,500 | 4,100 | 93,000 | 22,800 | ... | 2,39,400 | 57,200 | 47,600 | 1,34,400 | 2,39,200 | ... | ... | ... | 4,78,600 |
| | 54,100 | 12,79,893 | 30,74,100 | 2,35,83,100 | 1,03,47,000 | 2,76,41,837 | 2,84,31,800 | 1,000 | 9,43,58,730 | 48,45,300 | 1,15,45,000 | 10,28,22,000 | 11,93,12,300 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,38,13,830 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | ... | 5,000 | 75,500 | 500 | 2,21,000 | 1,35,000 | ... | 4,87,000 | ... | 6,000 | 2,07,500 | 2,13,500 | ... | ... | ... | 7,00,500 |
| Balance on 31st January 1883 . . . . . | 54,100 | 12,79,893 | 30,69,100 | 2,35,07,600 | 1,03,46,500 | 2,74,20,837 | 2,82,46,800 | 1,000 | 9,38,71,730 | 48,45,300 | 1,15,39,000 | 10,26,14,500 | 11,89,99,800 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,31,13,330 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1882, enfaced from India 4,088 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,925 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | 1st Dec. 1882 to 15th Dec. | ,, | ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, |
| ,, | 16th ,, | ,, | to 31st | ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 7 | ,, |
| ,, | 1st Jan. 1883 to 15th Jan. 1883 | ,, | ,, | | | | 14 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| ,, | 16th ,, | | to 31st | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 13 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 7 | ,, |
| | | | | | | | | 4,775 lakhs. | | | 3,943 lakhs. | | |
| | | | | | | | | 3,943 ,, | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Balance against India | 777 lakhs. | | | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, the 2nd February 1883.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the previous advertisement issued in the Gazettes of India and Calcutta, it is notified for general information that Dr. Jolly, Tagore Professor of Law, will begin his lectures on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption according to the Smritis on Wednesday, the 14th February, at 4-30 P.M., in the theatre of the Hindu School.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 6th February* 1883. G. BELLETT, *Registrar.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ray, Nikunjabihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 2 | Sen, Saratchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| 3 | Ray, Benibhushan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 4 | Ghosh, Mahendrakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| 5 | ,, Jogindrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6 | Das, Gobindachandra | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Basu, Bhupendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Mitra, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Ditto. |
| | Ray, Nagendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| 4 | Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| 5 | Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad | .. | Patna College. |
| 6 | Ali Ahmad | ... | Ditto. |
| 7 | Sahay, Jagannath | ... | Ditto. |
| | Pain, Priyalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 9 | Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |
| 10 | Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra | ... | Patna College. |
| 11 | Gupta, Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 12 | Ghosh, Ramgopal | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Maitra, Sureschandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| 15 | Basu, Rakhalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 16 | Mitra, Upendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 17 | Chaudhuri, Tarapada | ... | Ditto. |
| 18 | Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 19 | Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| 20 | Ghosh, Basantakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Sen, Kailaschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 22 | Basu, Matilal | ... | Hughli College. |
| 23 | Basu, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Das, Taraprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| 25 | Raychaudhuri, Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | De, Bipinbihari | ... | Ditto. |
| | Guin, Srinibas | ... | Presidency College. |
| 28 | Gupta, Prasannakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 29 | Datta, Brajaballabh | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Majumdar, Debendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 31 | Ghosh, Bipinbihari | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Syamacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 33 | Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath, Sr. | ... | Patna College. |
| 34 | Ghosh, Sasikumar | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Upendrachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Ghosh, Baradaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| 37 | Mukhopadhyay, Harischandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| | Das, Akshaycharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 39 | Ray, Biswambhar | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| 40 | Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| 41 | Palit, Harinath | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Biharilal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Ray, Surendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| 44 | Ghosh, Kantibhushan | ... | Patna College. |
| 45 | Haldar, Basantakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Ghosh, Bipinbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Rajendralal | ... | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | Pal, Syamacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 49 | Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Binodbihari | ... | Ditto. |
| 51 | Mitra, Lalbihari | ... | Hughli College. |
| 52 | Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Mitra, Birajacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| 55 | Ray, Satischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Sasibhushan | ... | Hughli College. |
| 57 | Mitra, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Sur, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| 59 | Chakrabarti, Harachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Sen, Chandrakanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| 61 | Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 62 | Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada | ... | Hughli College. |
| 63 | Namasivaya, V. | ... | Presidency College. |
| 64 | Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh, No. 1 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 65 | Ghoshal, Nabinchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Dinabandhu | ... | Ditto. |
| | Pramanik, Rameswar | ... | Canning College. |
| 68 | Mukhopadhyay, Phanibhushan | ... | Kishnaghar College. |
| 69 | Basu, Anantakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 71 | Som, Trailokyanath | ... | Hughli College. |
| 72 | Ray, Harinath | ... | Patna College. |
| | Basu, Latubihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Tulsidas | ... | Presidency College. |
| 75 | Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| 76 | Sarkar, Ramchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| 77 | Sinha, Brajeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 78 | Basu, Girischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Chaki, Benimadhab | ... | Ditto. |
| 80 | Lahiri, Sribari | ... | Ditto. |
| | Chakrabarti, Jogindranath | ... | Ditto. |
| 82 | Maitra, Batakrishna | ... | Muir Central College. |
| | Ghosh, Abinaschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 84 | Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 85 | Basu, Kedarnath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | ,, Sibaram | ... | Ditto. |
| 87 | Haldar, Satkari | ... | Ditto. |
| | Takrimuddin Ahmad | ... | Ditto. |
| 89 | Ghosh, Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| | Pal, Srinath | ... | Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 6th February* 1883.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th February 1883.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 35,11,646 | 4 | 4 |
| | ₹ | a. | p. | | | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 96,22,812 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,79,92,372 | 6 | 9 | 2,76,15,184 | 7 | 3 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 3,20,96,997 | 12 | 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | | | 4,12,139 | 15 | 8 |
| Sundries | | | | 7,68,737 | 10 | 10 |
| RUPEES | | | | 8,44,04,706 | 2 | 9 |

| ASSETS. | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 1,10,03,061 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | 44,15,831 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 51,15,413 | 8 | 11 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | 37,62,474 | 3 | 11 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,14,53,186 | 7 | 10 |
| Balances with other Banks | 5,48,603 | 13 | 6 |
| Bullion | 8,50,076 | 13 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | 11,99,429 | 13 | 2 |
| Stamps | 6,390 | 4 | 0 |
| Sundries | 6,56,332 | 11 | 0 |
| | 4,90,10,800 | 8 | 0 |
| ₹ a. p. | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 2,13,57,917 5 7 | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,40,35,988 5 2 | 3,53,93,905 | 10 | 9 |
| RUPEES | 8,44,04,706 | 2 | 9 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta. 8th February 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA, REVENUE BRANCH.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 3rd February 1883.*

**No. 1.**—Mr. W. R. Vyall, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th ultimo.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Revenue Surveys.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 3rd February 1883.*

Offices opened and closed during the month of January 1883 :—

| Name of Station. | Where situated. | Date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cossipore . . | Suburbs of Calcutta. | 8th . | Opened. |
| Dallah. . . | Suburbs of Rangoon. | 31st . | Closed. |
| Hoshiarpur. . | Punjab . . | 10th . | Opened. |

R. MURRAY, *Colonel*,
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 12th January 1883.*

**No. 2.**—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Military establishment are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma :—

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 363, Nadir-oddeen Hossein.

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 432, Brijbasee Lall.

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 441, Abdool Mujed Khan.

*The 2nd February 1883.*

**No. 3.**—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Behary Lal Basu, of the supernumerary list, is dismissed the service.

*The 5th February 1883.*

**No. 4.**—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Nikunja Mohun Lahori, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 11th January 1883.

*The 6th February 1883.*

**No. 5.**—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Hari Charn Sen, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
*Surgeon-General with the Government of India.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mount Abu, the 1st February 1883.*

**No. 327** *G.*—Lieutenant A. W. Pope, of the Tirhoot Volunteer Rifles, having been transferred from the Tirhoot District to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is appointed to be Lieutenant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**No 330** *G.*—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, Jeypore, is appointed to be Lieutenant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 26th January 1883.*

**No. 3.**—Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Quetta Division, Military Works, from the 1st to 11th November 1882, inclusive.

*The 29th January 1883.*

**No. 4.**—Lieutenant J. A. Tanner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

*The 31st January 1883.*

**No. 5.**—Captain R. F. Moore, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works.

**No. 6.**—Lieutenant F. Peel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### Buildings and Roads Branch.

*Allahabad, the 8th January 1883.*

### KUMAUN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

The Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the Works and Apparatus for the manufacture of Steel or Iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| DATE | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Treasury | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1883. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Jan. 29 | 1,820 | 34,521 | ... | 3,765 | 44,07,202 | 16,95,364 |
| „ 30 | ... | 26,417 | ... | 3,765 | 43,72,202 | 16,64,407 |
| „ 31 | ... | 26,470 | 1,863 | 1,865 | 43,47,702 | 16,43,300 |
| Feb. 1 | ... | 26,469 | ... | 1,865 | 44,14,702 | 16,16,290 |
| „ 2 | ... | 13,215 | 1,008 | 1,865 | 42,98,852 | 16,04,754 |
| „ 3 | ... | 24,593 | ... | 50 | 42,02,852 | 15,79,058 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 5th February 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | | ₹ | |
| W12 | . M 44—92993 . | 100 | Raghunandan Mohanlal Bombay. |

BOMBAY,
*The 6th February 1883.*

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Asst. Accott Genl., Paper Currency Department,*
for *Commissioner of Issue.*

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 259 | . P 42—96262 . | 100 | The Post Master General, Bengal. |
| 260 | . P 43—07343 . | 100 | Babu Kunja Behari Singha. |
| 261 | . P 9—40478 . | 50 | Lalla Ram Golam Ram. |
| 262 | . O 97—40520 . | 100 | M Hazon Mal. |
| 263 | . P 42—47802 . | 100 | Babu Ashootosh Roy. |
| 264 | . P 42—75659 . | 100 | Diam Mundle and Ahajuddin Mundle. |
| | P 9—39581 . | 50 | |
| 265 | . P 9—43334 . | 50 | Lalla Baij Nath. |
| 266 | . P 11—45815 . | 500 | Janokigeer Gossamy. |
| 267 | . P 43—23843 . | 100 | Messrs. Octavius Steel, and Co. |

CALCUTTA,
*The 9th February 1883.*

J. TAYLOR,
*Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.*

### Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 30 | . P 11—02423 . | 500 | Ishra Sing, Chahar Hurpal Tahseel, Rawal Pindi. |

LAHORE,
*The 3rd February 1883.*

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

### Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 40 | . B 55—07846 . | 50 | Mr. D. Schmid, Post Master, Nagpur. |

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
*The 29th January 1883.*

H. S. GROVES,
*Assistant Accountant General,*
*in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,*
for *Commissioner.*

## POST OFFICE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th February 1883.*

Bainbridge, Dr.
Elsey, T.
Simmonds, J. C.
White, C. H.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Allen, Robert.
Balsamo, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Beighton, W. H.
Beazley, Mrs J. S.
Birch, Mrs Graham.
Bose, P. N.
Britton, Mrs. A.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, Rev. J. C.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Crafter, George.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Daniels, E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
D'Ereuoo, P. W.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Dunn, Captain R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Fleming, Wm.
Fluery, George H.
Fraser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Girard, Louis.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Graf, F. A.
Gray, Alex.
Gradley, Capin. W.
Grieff, Miss M.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
H. G.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Heynemans, Edward.
Hennicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hughes, R. J.
Hunter, Henry C. V.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Lambert, J.
Lang, Jas.
Leonard, H. A. H.
Lewis, J. C.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Lynham, —.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
Mekwan, R.
Mitchell, Lt.-Col. C.B.H.
Morris, C. E.
Murphy, W. Bradwell.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robt.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
T. W. B.
Vetch, Major.
Waddell, Dr.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captain.

*Registered Letters.*

Clarke, T. H.
Eigenstein, Abram.
Babinovitch, Herrn
Aron.
Roe, Mrs. P.
Russell, Miss A.
Ward, G. B.

*The 10th February 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date. | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883. | |
| Persian Gulf . . . . . | 17th Feb. | From Bombay. |
| Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports . | 10th „ | Str. *Malda.* |
| Madras and Ceylon . . . . . | 11th „ | P. & O. Str. *Rohilla.* |
| Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay . . . . . | 13th „ | From Bombay.* |
| Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets . | 13th „ | From Bombay. |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits . | 15th „ | Str. *Pursulia.* |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon . . . . . | 15th „ | Str. *Commilla.* |
| Straits and Hong-Kong . . . . . | 16th „ | Strs. *Moray* and *Crystal.* |
| Port Blair and Camorta . . . . . | 15th „ | Str. *Moharani.* |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *via* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles) Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

*N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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## گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئيناٹين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه'

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

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|---|---|---|---|
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

## Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1882, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the year 1881.*

| Particulars. | In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1882. | In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1881. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter ... ... ... ... ... ... | 73,96,845 4 10 | 69,34,190 0 10 | 4,62,655 4 0 | ..... |
| **Add Receipts—** | | | | |
| Subscription from February to April 1882 to the Widows' Fund | 1,12,249 13 8 | 1,08,864 5 3 | 3,385 8 5 | ... .. |
| Ditto ditto Children's Fund . | 76,386 14 0 | 73,049 1 9 | 3,337 12 3 | .. |
| Entrance fees, ditto .. . . .. ... | 416 0 7 | 763 2 6 | ..... | 347 1 11 |
| Amount received with interest from Government of India for sums advanced to Widows and Orphans on account of the late mutiny of 1857 .. .. ... .. | 2,961 2 0 | 2,878 7 6 | 82 10 6 | .. .. |
| Interest on reserve fund passed to debit of subscribers ... ... | . . | 602 4 0 | ... .. | 602 4 0 |
| Ditto received from Government of India . .. .. | 4,41,567 5 6 | . . * | 4,41,567 5 6 | .. ... |
| Total Receipts ... | 6,34,581 3 9 | 1,85,957 5 0 | 4,48,573 4 8 | 949 5 11 |
| Grand Total ... | 80,30,426 8 7 | 71,20,147 5 10 | 49,11,228 8 8 | 949 5 11 |
| **Deduct Payments—** | | | | |
| Pensions paid to incumbents on the Widows' Fund ... ... | 77,099 9 9 | 75,196 4 8 | 1,903 5 1 | .... |
| Ditto ditto Children's Fund ... | 52,977 15 6 | 54,058 7 6 | ... . | 1,080 8 0 |
| Pay of establishment, including office-rent and contingencies ... . . ... .. .. .. . | 8,931 14 10 | 9,632 3 3 | ..... | 700 4 5 |
| Loss in exchange on remittances to England ... ... ... | 9,091 10 5 | 8,922 2 11 | 169 7 6 | .. ... |
| Amount paid from divisible surplus (W. F) ... ... .. | 6 12 0 | ..... | 6 13 0 | .. ... |
| Total Payments ... | 1,48,097 14 6 | 1,47,799 2 4 | *B* 2,079 8 7 | 1,780 12 5 |
| Net balance in favour of the Fund ... ... ... | 78,82,328 10 1 | 69,72,348 3 6 | *C* 9,09,149 0 1 | 810 6 6 |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,374 12 0 |

| | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Subscribers ... ... ... ... . | 1,467 | 980 | 1,463 | 968 | 4 | 12 | ..... | ... .. |
| Ditto of Incumbents .. ... ... ... ... | 365 | 538 | 355 | 541 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Ditto of Subscribers sharing in divisible surplus ... ... | 933 | 634 | 864 | 590 | 68 | 44 | ..... | ..... |

* Statement of interest received from the Comptroller-General after the publication of the fourth quarter's accounts of 1880-81, and amount since added Rs. 4,13,584-11-8.

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| *A*—Net increase ... ... ... | 9,30,279 2 9 |
| *B*— „ ... ... ... | 2[illegible] 2 2 |
| *C*— „ ... ... ... | 9,09,980 6 7 |

G. W. Maclnod, *Accountant.*

H. Ronaldson, J. Bell, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. Ryland, *Secretary.*

*Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.*

Fort George, the 30th January 1883.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 051063, of the four per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹100, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation and last endorsed to Baboo Panna Lall Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PANNA LALL DASS,
*89, Chunam Gully, Calcutta*

CALCUTTA,
*The 5th February 1883.*

### Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. A006468 of the 4 per cent., for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Seetanath Mytee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

SEETANATH MYTEE.

ETAWAH,
*The 14th January 1883*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. II OF 1883.

*An Act to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VI of 1879.

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

For section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT No. III OF 1883.

*An Act to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act XXVII of 1854 (*to amend the law relating to the Názim of Bengal*) provides for the service and execution of processes within the precincts of the palace of the Názim at Murshidábád, through the Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat, or other officer discharging like functions;

And whereas by an indenture dated the first day of November, 1880, and made between His Highness Sayyad Mansúr Alí, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, of the first part, the Secretary of State for India in Council of the second part, and certain other persons of the third part, the Nawáb Názim of Bengal has, for certain valuable considerations in the indenture mentioned, relinquished and retired from the Nizámat and Súbahdárí of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his position as Názim and Súbahdár of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his right as Nawáb Názim for the time being to the authority, dignities, stipend, pay, allowances, properties, privileges and rights thereof, or in any wise thereunto annexed or appertaining or therewith enjoyed, and all right and title to interfere or intermeddle hereafter in any way, directly or indirectly, with anything concerning the said Nizámat and Súbahdári;

And whereas, in consequence of the arrangements made by the said indenture, the office of Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat has been abolished, and there will in future be no officer discharging the like functions, and it is therefore expedient to repeal Act XXVII of 1854; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXVII of 1854.

1. Act XXVII of 1854 is repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

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## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th January, 1883:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Agent, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, No. 1879-238, dated 24th February, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
„ Agent, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, No. 2005-252, dated 27th February, 1882, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1160, dated 4th April, 1882 [Paper No. 3].
„ Resident, Haidarábád, No. 161, dated 17th April, 1882 [Paper No. 4].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 445-13L., dated 19th April, 1882 [Paper No. 5].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 374, dated 27th April, 1882 [Papers No. 6].
„ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 279, dated 3rd May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
„ Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1345-60, dated 21st April, 1882 [Papers No. 8].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3013, dated 15th May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 311, dated 29th April, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 226-2, dated 2nd May, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
„ Government Advocate, Panjáb, No. 906D.A., dated 5th April, 1882 [Paper No. 12].
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 23, dated 15th June, 1882, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 2365R., dated 19th July, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
„ Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 801R.T., dated 10th August, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
„ Under Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 706R.T., dated 14th July, 1882, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
„ Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 3303, dated 15th September, 1882 [Paper No. 17].

2. Since the Bill was circulated, several valuable suggestions have been made to us as to points in which the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, might be amended. We think, however, that, as the extension of Railways in this country will probably necessitate before long a general revision of that Act and the preparation of a Bill calculated to meet the growing wants of the country, it is expedient to confine ourselves to the matters with which the Bill before us is concerned, and to leave suggestions on other points to be considered when the whole of the law relating to Indian Railways is dealt with.

3. With this view we have made only such amendments in the Bill as we deemed necessary or desirable in order the better to give effect to the present intentions of the legislature. These amendments are briefly as follows:—

(1) In section 5 A (present numbering) we have enabled the Governor General in Council to appoint officers either by name or by virtue of their office to be inspecting officers under the Act.

We have drawn section 5B so as to render it unnecessary for the Governor General in Council specially to appoint an officer to inspect any particular Railway, and as it may, in some cases, be desirable that sanction should be obtained at once to the opening of a Railway, and that the inspecting officer's report should be communicated by telegraph, we have omitted the provision requiring that officer's report to be in writing.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section we have given the Governor General in Council power to confer, in any particular case or class of cases, on the inspecting officer the power to sanction the opening of a Railway or portion of a Railway. As the Bill was drafted, this power had

to be conferred in each particular case, and we considered that it would be more convenient to enable a general power to be conferred on the inspecting officer for dealing with any particular class of cases, such as minor additions to, or extensions of, a Railway.

(3) In sub-section (3) we have reserved to the Governor General in Council a power to review any sanction given by an inspecting officer, and to cancel or modify it.

(4) To meet a case when it is desirable to sanction the opening of a line subject to conditions which are to be complied with by a Railway Administration, we have, in sub-section (4), expressly declared that the sanction may be absolute or subject to conditions. We have accordingly provided in sub-section (5) that, when a conditional sanction is granted for the opening of a Railway and the conditions are not complied with, the sanction shall at once be deemed to be void, and that the Railway shall not be used until sanction is again obtained.

(5) To provide for the case where, after sanction has been given for the opening of a Railway, an alteration is made in it by the Administration, we have in section 5C (present numbering) prohibited the use of any portion of a Railway, so altered as to interfere with the safety of passengers, until formal sanction has been obtained for the opening of the portion for the public conveyance of passengers.

(6) In section 5D (present numbering) we have conferred upon officers appointed to inspect Railways the additional power of inspecting the rolling-stock used on a Railway, and have amended sections 5C (now 5E), 5D (now 5F) and the penal provisions contained in section 4 of the Bill accordingly.

4. We have made a few minor alterations in the Bill which do not call for special notice.

5. The Bill has been published, and we recommend that it should be passed as now amended; but first we consider, having regard to the amendments we have made, that it should be republished in the *Gazette of India*.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
E. BARING.
T. C. HOPE.
H. J. REYNOLDS.
H. S. THOMAS.

*The 25th January, 1883.*

## No. II.

*A Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.*

IV of 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Railway when to be opened.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"5B. (1) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(3) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(4) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5 A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(5) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

[34 & 35 Vic., c. 78, s. 4.]

"5D. (1) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely:—

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"(*a*) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(*b*) he may by an order in writing under his hand require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(*2*) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5F (*1*) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

Re-opening of Railway

"(*2*) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and".

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council, under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*1*), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*2*), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is used."

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5D, and keeping open after order under section 5C

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1883:—

## No. 3 OF 1883.

*A Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor of Laws to persons who have not undergone a previous examination;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate for the time being of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and if the Chancellor of the respective University confirms the recommendation, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the University may confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, by which the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were respectively established and incorporated, power is given to grant degrees only after examination, and Act XLVII of 1860 only extends the number and description of degrees which can be conferred, but leaves the necessity of a previous examination untouched. No Act giving power to grant honorary degrees was passed until 1875, when an Act was passed to enable the Calcutta University to confer honorary degrees. That Act enables the University to grant any honorary degree, but it is thought desirable to confine the power to the grant of the degree of Doctor of Laws, in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Universities in England. Madras and Bombay have never had power to grant honorary degrees. It is now proposed to place the Universities at all the three Presidency-towns on the same footing with regard to these degrees.

2. With this view section 1 of the proposed Bill repeals Act XXI of 1875. By the Act establishing the Universities, the power to confer degrees is granted to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, in whom, therefore, the power to grant honorary degrees is also vested by section 2 of the Bill. An honorary degree is not, however, to be granted to any person unless the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate recommend the grant and the Chancellor confirms the recommendation.

J. GIBBS.

*The 30th January, 1883.*

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1883 :—

## No. 4 OF 1883.

*A Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.*

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a Scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation, 1876;

XIV of 1874.

III of 1876.

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883 : and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Declaration of laws to be in force in Little Cocos and Preparis Islands.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in those Islands and not in that District shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

Provision as to pending proceedings.

3 All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Withdrawal of Little Cocos Island from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and Scheduled Districts Act, 1874

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a Scheduled district.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Little Cocos Island formed a portion of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and, as such, a portion of a Scheduled District under Act XIV of 1874; the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being a district named in Part VIII of Schedule I of that Act.

2. For administrative purposes it was thought advisable to transfer this Island to the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and to attach it to the District of Hanthawaddy in British Burma. It is, therefore, necessary to withdraw the Little Cocos Island from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act and of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to make the laws in force there the same as those in force in the district of Hanthawaddy. Preparis Island, which was only nominally included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, and which is not a portion of a Scheduled District, has also been attached to the Hanthawaddy District in British Burma, and it is expedient therefore to have the same laws in force in Preparis Island as in the Hanthawaddy District.

3. These objects are effected by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill, the change of the law being made to take effect from the date on which the Islands were transferred to British Burma.

C. P. ILBERT.

*The 31st January, 1883.*

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. 2 / 56—66

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 8th February* 1883.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated the 8th October 1881, reviewing the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India, and appointing a Committee to prepare a draft Code for regulating the grant of Government aid to European and Eurasian schools.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 23rd February 1882, approving of the proposals set forth in the foregoing Resolution.

Letter No. 4461, dated the 20th July 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., submitting the draft Code drawn up by the Committee appointed in the said Resolution, together with an Explanatory Report.

Home Department letter No. 484, dated the 20th September 1882, thanking the Committee and inviting them to re-consider certain points in the draft Code.

Letter No. 2, dated 22nd December 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., in reply to the foregoing, with revised copy of the draft Code.

## RESOLUTION.

IN paragraph 22 of the Resolution of the 8th October 1881, the Governor General in Council appointed a Committee* to draft a Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency so far as this is dependent upon Government support. The Committee were instructed to consider, in accordance with the general principles laid

*President:*

* A. W. Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal

*Members:*

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.

The Very Reverend Father Van Impe, Rector of St. Xavier's College.

The Reverend J. Robertson, Principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta, and late Principal of the Doveton Institution.

that if the proposed rates were applied to existing primary and middle schools, the additional expenditure, if any, that would fall on Government, would not at the outset exceed 10 per cent. The case of high schools is considered in a later paragraph.

Means adopted to obtain the opinion of experts.

5. The standards of examination which we proposed to adopt were sent to the Directors of Public Instruction in the different provinces to which the Code is intended to apply, as well as to the managers of all European schools in those provinces, with the object of obtaining an expression of their views upon our proposals. We also took the opportunity of consulting those educational officers from Bombay and Madras who were present in Calcutta during the cold weather as members or the Education Commission. The majority of those whom we consulted approved entirely of the standards proposed, and all were willing to accept them with modifications. Of the many valuable suggestions that we received, the most important have been adopted. In the Central Provinces, indeed, it was represented that the standards were uniformly too high; but on a careful examination of those proposed by the Inspector General of Education, we found that the main difference lay in the introduction of an initial standard of examination below that which we have adopted as standard I. We hold, however, to the opinion that no advantage is likely to result from the individual examination of children at so early a stage of their school career. For children at that stage, we are of opinion that grants should be determined solely by attendance, organization, and discipline; and we have accordingly proposed in their case a higher rate of attendance grant.

The mode of introducing the Code.

6. We are unanimously of opinion that if the Code in its present form is approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, it should not be brought into full operation immediately. We recommend that, in the first two years, the schools should be examined under the proposed standards by an Educational officer specially deputed to that duty, and the amounts that would be earned under the Code recorded for future guidance; but that during that period no change should be made in the grants now enjoyed by the schools. The information obtained during this period of transition will enable the Education Department to determine the sufficiency and suitability of the rates here tentatively proposed, and to modify them in any way that experience may show to be necessary; while the schools will have time allowed them to work up to the proposed standards. The revised rates may then be finally introduced, and grants made to schools in strict accordance with them; with the possible modification, should such a course be found desirable, that in the third year half the grants should be made on the old, and half on the new system, the full introduction of the Code being postponed to the fourth year. This appears to us to be the only satisfactory method of removing the uncertainty that must otherwise attend the introduction of the new system, and of securing that "no avoidable harm is done to existing schools." In the words of the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the system must be introduced gradually, with such temporary modifications and adaptations as will enable all really sound institutions to bear the change without injury. As time goes on and the standard of education rises, the conditions of the grants may be modified and made more stringent."

7. Having thus explained our view of the practical value of the scheme which we have the honour to submit, we now proceed to explain in detail the principles by which we have been guided and the methods by which we propose to give effect to them.

The definition of the term "European."

8. We have adopted, with a few verbal modifications, the definition of the term "European" given in the note appended to paragraph 6 of the Resolution. We anticipate, however, that there will be difficulty in applying the definition to particular cases. We were at first disposed to recommend that the term should be applied only to those children whose parents (or one of whose parents) use a European language as a vernacular; but on reconsideration we found that, apart from the general difficulty of applying such a test, it might have the effect of excluding from the benefits of the Code a certain number of children, specially those of unknown parentage, in free schools and orphanages, for whom the Gov-

ernment of India intended that provision should be made. On the other hand, it should be understood that the definition, as it now stands, does not clearly exclude such classes as the "Feringhis" of Chittagong, the "Portuguese" of Bombay, or the Indo-Chinese of Calcutta, who can hardly be regarded as having been contemplated in the Resolution. These classes would be largely, if not entirely, eliminated by the application of the language test.

The scope of the resolution.

9. As explained in the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the chief object to be kept in view is the provision of greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children." This is to be secured by a more equitable distribution of grants-in-aid, by the award of scholarships, and by providing a larger supply of efficient teachers; and the only conditions laid down (paragraph 18) are (1) that the system shall be one of strict religious neutrality; (2) that all schools which give a sufficient and suitable secular education shall be eligible for aid; (3) that aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results; and (4) that every aided institution shall be freely open to the inspection of the Government educational officers.

The conscience clause.

10. The Resolution does not appear to contemplate any application of the principle of religious neutrality beyond requiring that no school shall be disqualified for a grant-in-aid because of the religious denomination to which it belongs. This would probably be sufficient for all practical purposes in these places in which schools suited to the various denominations actually exist, but it does not meet the case of those places in which there is room for only one or two schools, and in which, therefore, children of one denomination will have to attend schools of another. In the last-mentioned case it appears to us only reasonable that an institution aided by the State should be subject to a conscience clause; and the existence of such a clause in all aided institutions will probably tend to give increased facilities for education. We have therefore recommended (article 5) that every aided institution shall be conducted in accordance with a conscience clause similar to that which is enforced in every public elementary school in England and Scotland, and in every Irish National school. We do not recommend that the managers of every aided school should be required to give facilities, on the school premises, for the religious instruction of scholars whose parents object to that given in the school. In schools established wholly or for the most part by Government such facilities might well be required, as is the case in the "vested" schools of Ireland; but a school built mainly by voluntary subscriptions, like the "non-vested" schools, must in fairness be left in this respect entirely under the control of its managers. We think it sufficient that no scholar shall be required to attend any religious service, or to receive any religious instruction, against the expressed wish of his parents or guardians. But to give greater prominence to the principle of religious neutrality, as well as to make it clear that grants are given only on account of "a sufficient and suitable secular education," we have inserted in article 6 the declaration that no grant is given for or in respect of any instruction in religious subjects. A similar declaration will be found in article 7 (*a*) of the English and Scotch Codes. We have reason to believe that the proposed conscience clause will be generally acceptable.

The eligibility of all schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education.

11. The principle of the eligibility of all schools that fulfil the condition of giving a sufficient and suitable secular education is enunciated in the Resolution in connection with the requirement of religious neutrality, and appears to us to have been intended to prevent the exclusion of any school on religious grounds, rather than to secure the inclusion of all schools that satisfy the condition. However this may be we are of opinion that the principle should not be adopted without limitations of a somewhat stringent character. There are certain schools which, owing to their high rate of fees or the possession of substantial endowments, are, or ought to be, independent of Government support; and in view of the strong tendency in this country to lean as much as possible on Govern-

Exceptions. Schools with a large income from fees or endowments.

ment, we think it desirable that such schools should be excluded from the operation of the Code. We have, therefore, introduced into article 6 the limitation that no grant shall be made in respect of any school, the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Education Department, to maintain it in efficiency. But as it is evident that there are high schools which may require aid in varying degrees, we have provided in article 40 that such schools shall not receive the full grants to which they would otherwise be entitled under the Code, but only such a proportion of the full grants as the Department may think necessary in order to maintain them in thorough efficiency. We admit that we are not entirely satisfied with this method of fixing the grants to high schools, the working of which may not be free from difficulty; but after careful consideration of the arguments adduced in the next paragraph, we have found ourselves compelled to introduce some such condition as this, on account of the large amounts that might otherwise be claimed by flourishing schools in Calcutta, which stand in no real need of such assistance. Under the conditions of a fixed total grant for European education, the admission of such schools to the full benefit of the Code could only have the effect of largely reducing the amount available for grants to small and poor schools, and of developing high education at the expense of primary and middle.

The corresponding limitation in the English and Scotch Codes is that, in any school receiving aid, the ordinary fee for instruction must not exceed nine pence a week (English Code, article 4; Scotch Code, article 6 *d*); but with our present information we are unable to recommend the introduction of a fee limit.

Objection to the proposed method of determining grants to high schools.

12. One of our number is unable to concur in the recommendation of this mode of determining the grants to high schools, and desires to place his views on record, so that they may be taken into consideration in the final settlement of the question. Exception is taken to the proposed method, because it introduces a principle that has been carefully excluded in determining the grants to primary and middle schools. Grants earned by the latter are limited only by their income from all other sources (article 38); grants to high schools are similarly limited, but are finally determined by expenditure (article 40). The question of efficiency need not be considered in this connection, as that is equally secured by either method. But it is contended that the principle of basing grants on expenditure has a tendency to encourage and develope small schools, by making it possible to maintain schools with a comparatively small number of scholars; and that it fails to supply the stimulus to the formation of large schools which is secured by allowing a grant to increase with the income from other sources, that is, practically, with the number of scholars. A more serious objection is that the want of any uniform rule as to the rate of expenditure in the different high schools will cause great difficulty, and probably much uncertainty, in its application. This principle regulates the present grants to colleges in Lower Bengal, and in one case it has necessitated the substitution of estimated for actual expenditure. It will be practically impossible to obviate this awkward result in the case of Roman Catholic schools, the establishments of which, as a rule, provide only a subsistence allowance for their teachers. The full force of this objection may be seen by comparing the tuitional expenditure of such schools as Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, the Naini Tal Diocesan School, St. George's College, Mussoorie, the Allahabad High School, and St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpore, in which the monthly expenditure varies from R14-12-5 to R3-13-4 for each scholar. The application of this principle will also cause grave irregularities in the rates of the grants allowed to the various schools. If carried out on the basis of actual expenditure, it will seriously reduce the grants to most Roman Catholic high schools; and if the expensive establishments of many of the hill schools are admitted to be necessary, it will allow these schools to draw full grants, while it reduces the grants to schools of precisely the same class in Calcutta. The principle therefore, it is urged, practi-

cally subsidises hill schools as opposed to Calcutta schools. If high schools were opened, as they should be, only where a number of scholars sufficient to justify the expense could be collected, the principle would be found to subsidise hill schools as opposed to schools in the plains, and thus to be inconsistent with the principle laid down in paragraph 15 of the Resolution. If it is contended that the proposed method is needed in order to secure the grants necessary for the maintenance of all high schools outside Calcutta, it is replied that these schools have been unnecessarily multiplied, that they have been opened at places where there is not a sufficient amount of local support, and that the supposed necessity is the direct result of the principle objected to, which facilitates the multiplication of small schools. The method proposed in the Code does not recognise the superior merit of either self-denial or success; it discourages a successful school, and encourages one that is less successful. It must thus tend to create uncertainty and dissatisfaction, and as the Department is not likely to allow any discussion of the reduction adopted for a particular school, this tendency will be greatly increased in any disputed case. In short, the proposed method leaves the present anomalies and inequalities in the mode of aiding high schools practically untouched, and affords no prospect of a final settlement of the question. If the condition of a fixed total grant for European education makes it impossible to admit all high schools to the benefits of the Code, it is contended that it would be more just and reasonable to adopt some method of eliminating schools that are intended for the better classes, and therefore charge high fees. The most direct method of securing this is to insist on a fee limit, as in England and Scotland, and to refuse grants to any school in which the monthly boarding fee exceeds R24, and the monthly tuition fee exceeds R2 in the primary, R4 in the middle, and R6 in the high department. If the amount to which high schools would thus be entitled should still absorb too large a proportion of the total grant, a further reduction might be secured by cutting off grants for attendance, as less necessary in those schools, and allowing grants for passes alone. This method would secure uniformity in all aided schools, and by tending to reduce high fees would give greater facilities for the education of the children of the poorer classes. Schools for the higher classes may be left to themselves, as in England and Scotland. But whatever method is finally adopted, it is contended that until fuller information is obtained than is at present available, it would be better to continue the present mode of aiding high schools than to introduce an exceptional method based on an uncertain principle.

Unnecessary schools.

13. We are all agreed in thinking that, where there are more schools than can reasonably be expected to be maintained in efficiency, the interests of education require that there should be some means of reducing their number; and when there is a tendency to multiply small schools for any purpose, denominational or other, an effort should be made to check this tendency. This is partly secured in England and Scotland by article 7 (*b*) of their Codes; but as the purpose we have in view is somewhat wider, we recommend that the limitation should be expressed as in article 6 (*c*) of the draft Code:—"No grant is made for or in respect of any schools which the Department declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality." This limitation is all the more important in view of article 6 (*d*), which fixes the minimum of scholars constituting a school at 12.

Private adventure schools.

14. Further, we are of opinion, though on this point we have been unable to arrive at a unanimous conclusion, that as in England and Scotland, no school carried on with a view to private profit should be eligible for aid under the Code, and accordingly we have introduced this limitation into article 13(*b*), which corresponds to article 17(*b*) of the English and Scotch Codes. Its introduction is held to be justified, partly by the practice prevailing in other countries, but mainly by the considerations that efficient schools of this class can hardly be said to exist in India; that the majority of those that do exist have acted prejudicially to the interests of education by preventing the establishment of more efficient

schools; and that the recognition of them in the Code would only increase this tendency, and thus help to defeat the great purpose of providing facilities for the extension of efficient education. On the other hand, it is contended that the proposed limitation excludes good and bad alike; that it may prevent the opening of schools by private persons in some stations in which there is at present no school, and in which there is little probability of a school being opened at an early date under the management of a committee; and that it seems to traverse the principle laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution, that Government "will not insist on any particular form of management." But those of us who support the view which has been embodied in the Code are so deeply impressed with the mischievous tendency of such schools as a rule, with the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure, and with the necessity of enforcing in every possible way the principle that schools, if aided by Government, must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars, that notwithstanding the considerations above adduced, we cannot recommend the recognition of any school conducted with a view to private emolument or profit. To give full effect to that principle, indeed, no teacher should be allowed to be a manager of the school in which he is employed; but this regulation would interfere so seriously with the arrangements of some of the best schools, that it would be impossible to enforce its adoption in every case. We recommend that, except with the consent of the Department, teachers should not be allowed to be members of the committee of management (article 11 *b*), which should in every case consist of at least three members (article 12). We have also added the condition that the income of every aided school must be applied solely to educational purposes recognised by the Department (article 14 *c*). These last two provisions will be governed by the admission or the exclusion of private adventure schools.

Teachers as managers.

As, however, the opinions of the Committee are equally divided on the question of admitting private adventure schools to the benefits of the Code, we have thought it advisable to enter upon a fuller statement of the grounds for supporting or opposing that policy.

15. In the first place, it not contended that inefficient and unnecessary private adventure schools ought to be placed under the Code. Nor, again, is it contended that an efficient and necessary private adventure school, which is carried on at a profit, or allows its principal teacher an income, after payment of all expenses, equal to the salary which he might fairly claim if the school were under a committee of management, should be entitled to claim a grant. The only condition, therefore, under which a private adventure school, being both efficient and necessary, can claim a grant, is that its income does not suffice to maintain the proper standard of efficiency, unless the principal teacher, who is its proprietor, carries it on at a loss to himself. Those of us whose opinion is now being stated think it doubtful whether such a school exists, or is hereafter likely to exist, in the Presidency of Bengal. But admitting the supposition that under the operation of the Code such schools may be called into existence, and also allowing the justice of aiding them, we are decidedly of opinion that the aid given should be given under the regulation of the Code which places the school under a committee of management, the principal teacher and his assistants (if any) becoming thenceforth their salaried officers. Our grounds for this opinion are as follows:—

Conditions under which private adventure schools could be recognised.

(1.)—It is impossible for the Department to exercise the regular supervision and control which the school would have under a local committee of management. The Inspector makes one visit of inspection, and at most one or two visits of surprise, during the year. The school accounts are inspected only once a year. But a school under a local committee is frequently visited by one of the members, or by the secretary of the committee; its accounts and attendance registers are made up, examined, and checked monthly; the recovery of un-

Better supervision under a committee.

paid fees is more easily made; and complaints made by parents more satisfactorily settled by a committee of management than by a teacher carrying on the school for his own profit.

Greater independence.

(2.)—A teacher of a school under a committee of management occupies a much more independent position towards his scholars and their parents than the teacher of a private adventure school. In private adventure schools, children are often withdrawn on unfounded charges of unjust or severe punishment, or for having been put down in their class, or because other children are thought unduly favoured, or on account of a private disagreement, entirely unconnected with the school, between the teacher and the parents. The proprietor and teacher of a private adventure school has to keep the parents in good humour, and he cannot enforce either strictness of discipline, or regularity and punctuality in payment and attendance. Every one acquainted with the working of European schools in India, especially in the smaller stations, knows to what an extent these evils exist even when there is a committee of management. But in this case they are greatly kept in check, and are sooner corrected, by the influence which the managers can bring to bear upon the parents.

Larger income and greater efficiency.

(3.)—Schools under a committee of management are maintained, not by fees alone, but also by local grants and voluntary contributions, wherever such are needed. Private adventure schools are without this source of income, and therefore can fulfil the conditions of the Code (if they can fulfil them at all) only in an inferior degree, and at a higher cost to the parents of their scholars. Further, the teacher of a private adventure school has too strong a pecuniary interest to get the most out of the school with the least possible expenditure, since it comes out of his own pocket. His assistants, if he has any, have lower salaries and lower qualifications than those of schools conducted by a committee, and in the smaller Indian stations he has to charge higher fees than many of the parents can afford to pay. But the committee of a school under management has neither the same necessity nor the same strong individual interest to attain the maximum of income from fees and the minimum of expenditure; it is therefore able both to lower the fees to the level of the means of the parents, and to maintain a higher standard of efficiency.

Teachers unlikely to object.

(4.)—The teacher of a private adventure school carried on at a loss—the only case in which a private adventure school can be brought under the Code—would not, it may be presumed, object to place his school under a committee of management. As the salaried officer of a committee responsible to public opinion, and subject to the supervision of the Department, his income would be at least as large, and much less precarious. Refusal could only arise when there was a dislike to inspection and control, which would also make the teacher unwilling to put his school under the Code at all. We cannot recall the case of any salaried teacher in a school under a committee, who, without some special and personal reason, has given up his position to undertake a private adventure school; nor of any teacher of a private adventure school who has not been willing to exchange it for a salaried teachership (principal or assistant) in a school under management.

Private schools unnecessary in large stations.

16. We have assumed above, for the sake of the argument, that private adventure schools which are both efficient and necessary may be called into existence under the operation of the Code. We must, however, express our conviction that this assumption rests on exceedingly doubtful grounds. For instance, in all the larger stations of the Presidency, no private adventure schools are any longer needed. Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Simla, Murree, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, are already supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character for European children of the middle and lower classes, except, indeed, those of the pauper class. If a private adventure school were now started in any one of these stations, and

were to apply for a grant under the Code, the application must be rejected on the ground that the school is 'unnecessary,' unless indeed the school was established only for pauper children who could find admission into none of the existing schools. But pauper education is a field of enterprise which the teacher of a private adventure school is unlikely either to enter or to succeed in.

Unlikely to arise in small.

In smaller stations, now without schools, but with a sufficient number of European children of school-going years, it is true that a private adventure school could not be excluded from the benefit of the Code as 'unnecessary.' Yet the fact that schools of this class in such stations have been shortlived and conspicuously inefficient; and, on the other hand, the fact that every school which has had, or promises to have any permanence, and approaches to any degree of efficiency, is and has been under a committee of management; are strong arguments for concluding that there is a cause of failure inherent in private adventure schools, which prevents both their permanency and their efficiency, and therefore for discouraging their establishment. This cause is simply that it will never pay any man or woman with the qualifications of a good teacher to establish or maintain them.

Improvement of such schools under the Code doubtful.

17. It is contended, however, that private adventure schools may become profitable and efficient if they are admitted to the benefit of the Code,—not, perhaps, as efficient as they would be under a committee of management, but efficient enough to justify Government in paying them for such education as they can supply. It certainly may happen that in the smaller mofussil stations there may be an absence of united effort on the part of the residents to establish a school, and for such stations a private adventure school may be thought better than none. But this case will, in our opinion, be better dealt with by the local Governments, as provided in article 31 or 36 of the Code, than by encouraging the establishment of schools which, during the time of their existence, will impart (as we believe) an inferior education, while they may bar the way to better. For, even admitting all that the advocates of the opposite view can claim, we hold the possible exclusion of a moderately good school in isolated cases (for such cases will admittedly be rare) to be a lesser evil than the encouragement offered to the indifference or supineness of residents in the smaller stations, if aid is given to schools which, but for that provision, might soon give place to better.

Again, as regards the possibility of profit, it will be remembered that the grant is not a net gain to a school, but involves a very considerable expenditure in fulfilling the conditions on which it is given. The receipt of a grant does not involve any great addition to income, since most private adventure schools are so poorly equipped and conducted, that to carry them on under the regulations of the Code would very largely reduce the net profit to be derived from the grant. For all these reasons, we are opposed to the extension of the grant-in-aid system to any school which is conducted as a private adventure school. We do not think the Resolution requires the inclusion of such schools.

Arguments for not excluding private adventure schools as such.

18. On the other hand, some of us hold that article 13 (*b*), which excludes private schools as such, is inconsistent with the principles laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution. This consideration, however, need not be insisted on, as we have been directed to submit reasoned opinions. Taking the arguments adduced in support of the disputed article, some of us contend that they are inconclusive. It is evident that general arguments applicable only to a majority of private schools cannot logically be applied to particular cases, which in common fairness must be dealt with according to their individual merits. It is also evident that arguments for excluding private schools on the ground that they are inefficient, or unnecessary, or unsuited to particular localities; are either irrelevant to article 13 (*b*) or, if relevant, prove that it is superfluous; for every such case will be completely met under the ordinary operation of the examination tests and of articles 6 (*c*, 13 (*c*), *d*, *e*, and *f*) and 39. Similarly, any

contention that private adventure schools are unlikely to arise goes to prove that is it unnecessary to insist on specially excluding them. The real question at issue is, whether an efficient private school should be excluded from the benefits of the Code simply because it is carried on with a view to private emolument. The argument for their exclusion asserts that such schools can hardly be said to exist in India; but as a matter of fact some of them, *e.g.*, the Calcutta High School and D'Cruz's Bengal Academy, have proved their efficiency by their success at the University examinations, and notwithstanding the detailed statement which has been laid before us by one of our number, it is not clear that some of those which now exist are not fairly efficient. At all events, this point cannot fairly be settled without a thorough and detailed application of the tests provided in the Code, and a fair comparison of these with other European schools. The argument from the practice prevailing in other countries loses much of its force when it is noted that these countries are well supplied with public schools, properly so called, whereas in India all the schools for Europeans, with the single exception of the Kurseong Government school, are really private, though only a few are private adventure schools. In our opinion, any argument that can be adduced for aiding an efficient denominational school can with equal justice be urged in favour of an efficient private adventure school of the same class. It has been stated, further, that the majority of these schools have prevented the establishment of more efficient schools, that their recognition would tend to strengthen this mischievous tendency, and that their exclusion is necessary in order to enforce the principle that aided schools must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars. These considerations are far too general to be safely applied to individual cases. It is admitted, however, that difficulties of the kind referred to may arise in connection with private adventure schools, as they have arisen, and may again arise, in connection with denominational schools; but they are at best matters of detail, which may be safely left to the ordinary working of the Code under the Education Department. Certainly, efficient schools cannot fairly be charged with exerting a prejudicial influence on the interests of education, or with neglecting the interest of their scholars; and it is contended that any mischievous tendency which private adventure schools may show is much more likely to be checked by bringing them under the Code than by excluding them from its operation. Even in the supposed case in which a moderately good private adventure school stands in the way of the establishment of a more efficient school of a less private character, it is open to the Department, as soon as satisfactory evidence is adduced, to declare the existing school unsuited to the locality under article 6 (*e*), and encourage the establishment of the proposed new school. In such a case it would be, to say the least, very remarkable if the indifference and supineness of parents should induce them to sacrifice the interests of their children by persisting in sending them to a school which the reports of the Department show to be less efficient than another equally convenient school. The argument that the pecuniary interests of the teacher of a private adventure school must tend to make him reduce his expenditure on the school to the lowest possible point compatible with efficiency, is irrelevant in any case in which the tests of efficiency are satisfied, and this is the only case under discussion. If it is suggested that private adventure schools must charge high fees, facts can be quoted to show that, in some cases at least, the fees charged in them have been 25 per cent. under those charged in other schools that are eligible for aid under the Code. But the suggestion has little force in view of the fact that no free limit is proposed in the Code. The only remaining argument for the exclusion of these schools is based on the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure. It would probably be difficult to support this contention as a general proposition, or as a portion of an argument which admits the propriety of aiding denominational schools; but the question really turns on the extent to which the private adventure provides a public advantage, and as efficient private schools must be admitted to do this, the impropriety and impolicy of aiding them is not evident. The argument has no force except in the case in which the school shows a surplus after affording reasonable salaries to those employed

in it. It is well known that denominational schools do not as a rule show such a surplus; and if the salaries of ₹500 or ₹700 (with a house) paid to the head-masters of some aided denominational schools be regarded as reasonable, it is difficult to see how any question of excessive profit could ever arise. Those who would exclude private adventure schools practically admit that the objection on the score of profit has no foundation in fact. The small number of such schools in India, and their want of permanence, go to prove that they have not been profitable; but in any case excessive profit is fully met by articles 6 *f* and 40.

Arguments for the recognition of private adventure schools.

19. Passing now to more direct arguments for allowing private adventure schools to come under the Code, we note at the outset that no special provision is required to secure this; all that is needed is that they should be examined and reported on by the Department, and that those which are found to satisfy the various tests should, as in the case of other efficient schools, be allowed to claim grants. In this way the Department will obtain a full and trustworthy report on each case, and be enabled to take action on ascertained facts; inefficient and unnecessary or unsuitable schools will be condemned, while any school that may be found efficient will be recognised as doing a public service, instead of being placed in a position that may reasonably suggest a grivance. The recognition of those schools has also the advantage of securing for the Department an opportunity of obtaining a more complete acquaintance with the means and methods of European education in India than can be expected if such schools are excluded. Again, the great object of Government is to secure efficient instruction for every European child; and as a means of securing this, it is proposed to aid schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education. For this purpose it is a matter of little importance whether the school in which the child is efficiently instructed is private or public; the point of real importance is to see that the work is actually done, and if this is secured, there is neither impropriety nor impolicy in allowing an efficient private school to earn the same grant as is allowed to an efficient denominational school of the same class. The form of management is at best a question of machinery, which should never be permitted to usurp the place of the great object aimed at by Government. "Free trade" in education is the only consistent policy, unless Government is prepared to take the work entirely into its own hands. Further, it should be noted that, according to the report of the Committee of Enquiry, dated the 15th May 1880, schools of this class were alone available for Europeans at 11 mofussil stations, and were in existence at several other stations, as well as in Calcutta. Some of them, however, were not private adventure schools; but no detailed information is given with regard to them. The majority of them may have been very inefficient, as not a few denominational schools also appear to have been; but the latter are expected to improve under the operation of the Code, and a similar hope may reasonably be entertained with regard to the former. The contention that private adventure schools are unnecessary in large stations, because these are supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character, rests on exceedingly uncertain grounds. In Calcutta, for example, the statement cannot be admitted, if due regard be had to distance, the climate, and the rate of fees. An efficient private adventure school, with upwards of 150 scholars and a low scale of fees, is a stubborn fact that cannot be disposed of by the assertion that the school is, or ought to be, unnecessary. It is not impossible, nor even improbable, that similar cases may arise in some of the larger towns in the plains; and as regards hill stations, local necessity is of little importance whether the school is private or otherwise. At all events it is wiser policy to await the development of facts. Private adventure schools afford a means, though it may not be the best, for the extension of educational facilities; and unless there is some probability of other schools being established at an early date to take their place, the proposed exclusion of private schools must tend to circumscribe the efforts of Government to bring about such an extension. It is doubtful how far Government can directly undertake the work at present, and if the suggested application of article 31 be made in favour of denominational schools, the exclusion of private adventure schools may be

impolitic, as tending to force all European children into denominational schools. The proposal to overcome the difficulty by extending the operation of article 36, labours under the grave objection that it would remove children from the immediate care of their parents and guardians at a very tender age. It has been suggested also that efficient private adventure schools might be admitted to the benefits of the Code, if they were placed under the charge of a committee in terms of article 12, the teacher, who is really the proprietor, becoming a salaried officer; and this proposal is supported by a statement of reasons for preferring a school under a committee. Were general arguments of the kind adduced regarded as relevant to a discussion of individual cases, it would be easy to construct a counter-statement of probabilities; but it is more important to observe that the Code lays down no condition as to the mode of appointing a committee, and that at present it is impossible to devise satisfactory conditions. The suggested transfer will be either a fact or a fiction; if it is a fact, the private adventure school is not recognised in any form; if it is a fiction, the school may indeed be recognised, but in a way that evidently encourages dishonesty. The latter case has not been found to be imaginary in England; and the danger of such a development adds force to the contention that no antecedent conditions as to the form of management should be laid down, but that the Department should be left free to recognise any efficient school, denominational or other, whatever form of management it may have. It might still further be urged that the recognition of private adventure schools, by opening up a field for an independent career, would encourage capable men to adopt the profession of teacher; while the operation of the Code might be entirely relied on to remedy defects and check abuses. The probability that such cases will not arise is of no avail against facts, if they should arise; and Government can well afford to wait for and watch the facts. If they do not arise nothing is lost; if they do, something may be gained. In any case it is urged that, whatever may be the final decision as to private adventure schools, they should not be excluded from the operation of the Code until they are fully examined and reported on, and that they should in the meantime be allowed to earn grants under the ordinary rules, as appears to have been the case hitherto in at any rate one instance.

No probationary period for schools.

20. The English Code (article 7 N. B. 2*a*) provides that no grant shall be made to any school for the first twelve probationary months. In view of the large number of stations in India which at present have no school for European children, we think that the great object of the Resolution will be best secured by requiring no probationary period before a school may receive a grant. We therefore recommend (article 18) that if any school has, at the time of the Inspector's first visit, been open for less than a year, it shall receive a proportionate amount of the grants payable to schools that have been open for a whole year. This provision will reduce the initial difficulty usually experienced in establishing schools in India, and stimulate efforts towards a speedy supply of the pressing want of European schools. In no case, however, should a grant be given for any period prior to the date of application.

Grants determined by results.

21. The third leading principle mentioned above, *viz.*, that all aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results, has been applied to every grant proposed in the Code, with some slight exceptions which, we trust, will commend themselves to His Excellency the Governor General in Council. The grants for attendance and instruction in day and night schools, the grants for pupil teachers and training colleges, and the grants for scholarships, are in every case determined by results alone, and we have provided for reducing and even for entirely withholding them when the Department is dissatisfied with the results. Building grants are to be determined by the circumstances and requirements of each locality, and by the suitability of the proposed school as tested by these.

Grants to boarding establishments.

22. It may be doubtful whether the grant recommended in the case of boarding schools (article 35) is covered by the terms of paragraph 18 of the Resolution; but it depends

while in article 28, the case of a scholar who fails to pass by the full standard is provided for in such a way that no instruction grant can be earned twice in the same subject.

Grant for organisation, discipline, &c.

50. The grant for the completeness of educational appliances and for discipline is regulated by article 21 (*c*), which provides on this account a maximum yearly grant of R3 for each scholar, an amount which will only be given in cases of exceptional merit. This is intended as a substitute for the 'special merit' grant recently proposed in England; and, when taken in connection with the reduction provided for in article 39, will give a sufficiently wide range for the discrimination of schools. Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same article offer grants for singing and for drill or gymnastics.

Mode of paying the grant.

51. The mode of paying the grants is explained in articles 29 and 30. At his annual visit, the Inspector will calculate the amount to which the school is entitled according to the proposed rates for the year then ended, and this amount is to be paid to the school, less the amount of any provisional grants that it may have received from Government during the year. Article 18 provides for a proportionate reduction in the case of a school that has not held the prescribed number of meetings at the time of the Inspector's visit. The method of provisional grants has been proposed in reference to the Indian custom of paying salaries monthly, and with the object of enabling the managers to carry on the school during the following year. We recommend that provisional grants should be paid monthly, for both instruction and attendance. The former has been fixed at one-twelfth of the full amount earned for instruction during the previous year, according to the Inspector's report; the latter at one-twelfth of the yearly rate for attendance, for every scholar in average daily attendance during the month for which the bill is drawn. If a school has not been open for a full year, the provisional grants for the second year are to be calculated on a corresponding principle (article 29, *note*). The proposed method of payment will facilitate the introduction of the new system of grants, and will undoubtedly prove a boon to the schools, without involving any serious risk of loss to Government. If the standard of education rises, as under the Code we hope it will, every good school ought to have a balance in its favour at the close of the year; but if this should not be the case, article 30 provides that any deficit shall be made good by deduction from the provisional grants payable in the following year or otherwise.

Night-schools.

52. We do not anticipate that there will be any great demand for grants to night-schools; but some schools of this class already exist in connection with the railway workshops, and others may be established in some of the larger towns. They are required only for those who cannot attend a day-school, and therefore we propose that the managers of any night-school applying for a grant should be required to certify that the scholars admitted to it are "beneficially and necessarily" employed during the day (article 32). We further propose that these schools should be confined to Standards I—VII, and that primary night-schools should earn grants only in elementary subjects, and middle night-schools in elementary, and at most in two class subjects (article 33 *e* and *f*). These recommendations are based mainly on the small amount of time that can be devoted to instruction in such schools. Primary night-schools will probably be found only in the larger towns; middle night-schools may be established in connection with large workshops, especially for the benefit of apprentices who enter the workshop at an early age, and desire to carry on their education. The need of primary night-schools should gradually disappear under the operation of the Code.

Grants to night-schools.

53. We have adopted a considerably higher limit, as to both the number of school meetings and the number of attendances, than that prescribed in the English and Scotch

Codes. In England and Scotland the limit is determined by the consideration that night-schools can be held with advantage only during winter. In India there can be no hardship in requiring them to meet three times a week for rather more than half the year, and in requiring each scholar to be present at 50 meetings of one hour each. The instruction grants for night-schools are fixed at the same rates as those for day-schools: but the attendance grant is a uniform grant of R4 in primary schools, and of R3 in middle schools, for every scholar in average attendance throughout the school year (article 33).

54. To European schools established by Government, as contemplated in paragraph 21 of the Resolution, the provisions of the Code will apply as fully as to any aided school. The salary of the teachers will be governed, partly at least, by ordinary departmental rules; but it would be desirable to enforce in any such rules the condition that a part of the salary should be determined by the results of examination. Care would, it may be presumed, be taken to prevent an excessive proportion of the amount set apart for European education being given to such schools.

Scholar's register.

55. To enable the Inspector to trace easily the school history of each scholar, it is provided that, on his admission to a school, he shall deposit with the principal teacher a "scholar's register," showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage (article 42), and certifying, in the case of his being transferred from one school to another, that he has been transferred with the consent of the managers of the former school (article 22, *note* 3). The "scholar's register" is intended to serve the same purpose as the "child's school book" in England and Scotland, and much care will be needed in order to render it thoroughly effective. As far as possible, a certificate of age should be required; a mere declaration by a parent or guardian has not been found to work well in England and Scotland. If sufficient care is taken, the "scholar's register" may become a powerful check on any tendency to too frequent transfers. The form proposed for the "scholar's register" is given in Appendix I of the Code.

Number of teachers.

56. We have not proposed any definite rule as to the number of teachers to be employed in a school. It would not be difficult to lay down such a rule on abstract principles; but we think it better that this question should be deferred until some experience has been gained of the working of the schools under the Code, and the scholars have been classified on a uniform system. We therefore suggest that it should in the meantime be left to the Education Department to determine whether the staff of teachers in any school applying for a grant is sufficient (article 13 *e*); and to enable the Department to do so, that every application should state the class of the school, the number of scholars in each standard, and the names and qualifications of the teachers (article 7 *a*, *b*, and *d*). As a large number of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are conducted on the continental method of having a separate teacher for each class, we might have suggested a limit for the number of scholars in a class; but probably it is advisable that this, too, should be left for future regulation. The only point on which we have insisted is that the staff, as to number and qualifications, shall be approved by the Department, and that no teachers shall be recognised in day-schools except certificated teachers or pupil-teachers.

Registers and accounts.

57. A complete record of the working of each school is provided for in articles 43—46. The principal teacher is required to make a weekly entry in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the admission or withdrawal of scholars, the progress of the various classes, changes in the staff, and other facts relating to the school or its teachers; and no entry once made in the log-book may be removed or altered except by a subsequent entry. All changes in the staff must be at once reported to the Department for sanction, otherwise the school does not satisfy the conditions of article 13 (*e*), and cannot receive a grant. Records of the daily attendance of scholars must be made regularly, and accounts of income and expenditure must be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and

submitted to the Department annually (article 14 *b*). The Education Department will thus be provided with complete information as regards every school.

Accommodation.

58. We have laid down limits of accommodation for both day and boarding schools. In the former we require that an area of 12 square feet shall be provided in each class-room for every scholar in average daily attendance, and that this limit shall be raised to 16 square feet if more than one class is taught in the same room at the same time (article 13 *c*). This is practically twice the area required by the English and Scotch Codes; but it is necessitated by the conditions of climate in India, which render the maintenance of effective discipline much more difficult than in England or Scotland. We have ascertained that the area specified is already provided in most of the more efficient schools. In boarding schools we recommend that an effort should be made to regulate the sleeping space allotted to each boarder, by requiring in every case a certificate from some competent medical authority that it is sufficient for the purposes of health. But we are of opinion that the space assigned to each boarder should not be less than 40 square feet and 400 cubic feet if he is under 12 years of age, or 48 square feet and 480 cubic feet if he is above 12. We are aware that the space allotted to each boarder in some boarding schools is considerably less than this; but we are strongly of opinion that the interests of good health and thorough discipline in the dormitories cannot be properly secured with a smaller space than that recommended by us.

Reduction of grants.

59. The total amount of the grants proposed for the maintenance of schools in Chapter II, Sections II—IV, may be reduced by an amount varying from one-tenth to one-half for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to provide efficient instruction or proper apparatus, or to remedy any serious defect in the premises (article 39). The total amount of the grant may also be reduced by the excess of the attendance and instruction grants (articles 20, 21, 22, 26 and 27) above the income of the school from all sources other than Government grants (article 38). The reduction clause in the English and Scotch Codes (article 32 *a*), corresponding to article 38, is limited by the condition that the grant shall not be reduced below 17*s*. 6*d*. for every scholar in average attendance throughout the year; but the circumstances of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are so varied that we are unable to recommend the adoption of any minimum below which the grant shall not be reduced. It appears to us to be a sound principle that the amount of Government aid should not, except in extraordinary cases, exceed the amount contributed from private sources, including fees; and we understand that this principle is regularly applied to grants-in-aid at present. In any case, the article as it stands allows the income of a school from sources other than Government to be doubled; and we are of opinion that this will be found sufficient for all practical purposes, until, if it should be thought necessary to adopt a minimum, fuller information may supply the data for a satisfactory decision. The operation of the article will, however, be seriously modified, if not neutralised, unless steps are taken to separate boarding and tuition fees, which in many schools are at present charged in one consolidated fee. We ought also to explain that, in our judgment, the grant for pupil-teachers, as indicated by the place assigned to it (article 50), should not for the present be brought under the operation of the article on reduction, as is the case in the English and Scotch Codes. That is a reasonable course when the pupil-teacher system has been thoroughly established: the case is entirely different in India, where the system will need every advantage that can reasonably be allowed to it in order to secure its speedy and successful adoption. The reduction of the grant to high schools has been already referred to.

Scholarships.

60. Proceeding now to the subject of scholarships (Chapter VII), we propose that only two grades should be recognized: one adapted to scholars who are reading in Standard IV,

and are therefore preparing to leave the primary school or department; the other adapted to those who are reading in Standard VII, and are therefore preparing to leave the middle school or department. The scholarships are termed respectively primary and middle; the former being open to all scholars who are under 11 years of age, the latter to all who are under 14. The primary scholarships are of the value of ₹5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school or department; the middle scholarships are of the value of ₹8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school if the scholar elects to read for the final examination of Schedule I, or for five years in a technical school, if the scholar prefers a technical education. The scholarships are open to any candidate, wherever educated; but we propose that no scholarship should be tenable in any school unless it is certified by the Department as efficient, and is therefore open to inspection. This is the course followed with regard to scholarships tenable in schools for natives. The limits of age have been so fixed that a capable and deserving boy may earn a scholarship at each stage of his school course, reaching the Entrance Examination at 16; after which his requirements are sufficiently provided for by the ordinary college scholarships. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the Resolution, we have restricted scholarships to boys; but there is nothing in the Code to prevent girls from competing at the examination, *honoris causâ*. The scholarships are to be awarded entirely by competitive examination, marks being assigned on the scale proposed in article 107. We propose that the schools shall, for the purposes of this examination, be arranged in circles or groups; that a certain number of scholarships shall be assigned to each circle; that the examination shall be held simultaneously at selected centres towards the close of the year; and that the managers of every school shall be at liberty to send to the examination as many candidates as they think proper. We further propose that a scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department, and should be liable to reduction or forfeiture in cases of misconduct, continued absence, or failure to pass by the prescribed standards. We have proposed the grouping of schools in circles, partly in order to secure a satisfactory distribution of scholarships, but chiefly in order to meet difficulties likely to arise from the dependence of the school year on the date of the Inspector's visit. The Inspector would probably visit all the schools in a circle about the same time; but he could hardly arrange to visit all the schools in a province within a period that would make a simultaneous scholarship examination a fair comparative test.

Technical scholarships.

61. The provision that a middle scholarship may be held in a technical school is in accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 20 of the Resolution, that a certain number of scholarships should be reserved for lads desirous of receiving technical instruction. Further facilities of the same kind might be secured by offering scholarships, tenable in technical institutions of a higher class, to candidates passing the final examination from high schools. In Lower Bengal some provision of this kind already exists, in connection with the Government Engineering College at Sheebpore, near Calcutta. In addition to a similar privilege enjoyed by 40 native students, 30 European and Eurasian apprentices of the "mechanical apprentice" class are boarded and educated in that institution on payment of a monthly charge of ₹5; the extra cost, amounting to ₹15 a month, being defrayed by Government. Twenty stipends of ₹10 and of ₹6 a month, tenable for a year and a half during the last (or purely practical) portion of the course, are also awarded to those apprentices, European and native, who have made the best use of their time in the earlier portion. Ten special scholarships of ₹10, ₹15, and ₹20, open to Europeans as well as to natives, are awarded, on the result of the Entrance Examination, to students intending to join the engineer class of the college. Four graduate scholarships of ₹50, and ten of ₹30 each, are also awarded to those European and native students of the college who pass with the greatest credit at the final University examination for engineers. They are tenable for one year, provided that the students are continuously employed during that period in practical work.

General statement of provisions with regard to teachers.

62. We proceed to explain our recommendations with regard to the teachers that are to be recognised in schools under the Code. The Resolution refers to the difficulty that is likely to "arise in applying the system of payment-by-results from the want at present of properly trained teachers in many schools" (paragraph 19), and directs us to devote special attention to the introduction of an efficient pupil-teacher system (paragraph 24). We have made provision for a thorough classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools (Chapter IV), for securing that those who are hereafter employed shall be properly qualified (Chapter IV), and for developing what will, we trust, form an efficient pupil-teacher system (Chapter III).

Teacher recognised in the Code.

63. The Code recognises none but certificated teachers and pupil-teachers on the staff of any day-school; but other persons may be employed in a night-school with the approval of the Department (article 13*e*). The assistant teachers recognised in article 79 of the English and Scotch Codes are, we think, properly placed among certificated teachers (articles 60, 61, 70, and 71). The stipendiary monitors recognised in the English and Scotch Codes (article 70 *i* and *k*) can hardly be regarded as efficient teachers, and therefore are not recognised in this Code. If the system which we propose should not meet every case that may arise, we do not think it would be more likely to do so by accepting as teachers children of 12 years of age, who have passed the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic by Standard IV.

Certificates.

64. We recommend that there should be three grades of certificates, determined partly by examination and partly by service, and that there should be a strict limitation as to the position for which any certificate qualifies its holder (article 57). Our recommendations in the latter respect are more elaborate than the provisions of the English and Scotch Codes; but as the range of education in the schools, and, consequently, of the qualifications required in the teachers, is much wider than in England and Scotland, where secondary education has not been brought under the Code, we think it is fairer to the teachers, and will be more conducive to the interests of education, that the certificates should be more strictly defined.

Provisional certificates.

65. Putting aside for the present the arrangements for pupil-teachers, which will be explained separately, we propose that in determining the certificate to which any applicant is entitled the Department shall be guided by the examinations he has passed and the training he has had as a teacher; and that, if the latter has been too short to give assurance of his fitness, he shall undergo probation for a longer or shorter period, receiving in the meantime a provisional certificate of the grade to which he is entitled by examination. This provisional certificate consists in entering his name in a register kept for such cases by the Education Department; and with the limitation stated in article 57 (*d*), it qualifies the teacher for holding the position to which he would be entitled under a permanent certificate of the same grade.

Examinations.

66. The ordinary examinations for teachers' certificates should ultimately be those held in connection with training colleges, as in England and Scotland; but in the absence of such colleges we propose that the Department should avail itself as far as possible of the University examinations. This affords a convenient test of qualifications for regulating the various grades of certificates; and at the same time secures a greater degree of simplicity and uniformity in the educational system than could otherwise be attained. Moreover, in the case of high schools it is eminently desirable that the principal teacher should have received a University training; and we have accordingly proposed that no certificate of the highest grade should be granted to any one (except as provided in article 67)

who is not a graduate. For the present, the First Examination in Arts may be accepted as serving the same purpose in the case of female teachers. It may be observed that, under the regulations of the Calcutta University, a teacher can be admitted to any examination without going through a course of study in an affiliated college.

Probation.

67. We propose that in all cases, except those provided for in articles 79 and 80, a longer or shorter period of probation should be required as a condition of obtaining a permanent certificate of any grade. This period consists of service with credit (article 60, *note*) for a certain number of years, during which the Inspector will report annually upon the work of the teacher. An unfavourable report from the Inspector will render the teacher liable to a further year of service. This secures that the probation shall be undergone in a school open to inspection. We assume as a general rule that, for certificates of the same grade, the higher the qualifying examination the shorter the period of probation should be; and that for certificates of different grades, the higher the grade the longer the probation. When training colleges are established, the period of probation for certificates of the lower grades may fitly conclude with an examination on school management, similar to that which students in training colleges will have to pass (Schedule III).

General statement of the scheme for awarding certificates.

68. Taking the case of male teachers, we may state our scheme briefly as follows:—The Entrance examination with three years' probation, or the First Arts examination with probation for two years, qualifies for a permanent third grade certificate (articles 61 and 62); two years' service with credit under that certificate, with further probation for two years after passing the First Arts examination, or three years' service with credit after obtaining a degree from a University of the United Kingdom or India, qualifies for a permanent second grade certificate (articles 63 and 64); and three years' service with credit under the latter certificate, with two years' further probation after graduating, qualifies for a permanent first grade certificate (article 65). To meet special cases, *e.g.*, the case of teachers specially brought to India to take charge of high schools, we propose that the Department should be empowered to give provisional certificates of the first grade to any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom who is over 25 years of age, but that this certificate should be made permanent only after three years' service with credit.

The scheme for female teachers is parallel to this, but the highest examination required is the First Examination in Arts.

Cases specially provided for.

69. Cases which are not directly included in the foregoing statement are separately provided for. For example, no reference is made in that statement to teachers holding certificates from the Education Department of the United Kingdom, nor does it provide for the case of the great majority of teachers in the schools connected with the Church of Rome. These and similar cases are provided for by the general rule laid down in article 58, it being understood that the Department is at liberty to require candidates for certificates to undergo examination if that should be deemed necessary.

Classification of present teachers.

70. The classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools will be secured by the rules laid down in articles 67 to 69 and 75 to 77. We propose to recognise the principal teacher of a high school as entitled on application to a first grade certificate, provided that the school is efficient, and that the teacher has been in charge of it for the three years immediately preceding the date of application. Shorter service will entitle the candidate to a provisional first grade certificate, which shall be made permanent on the completion of the period of three years, provided that the Inspector reports favourably of the school. Corresponding provision is made for the principal teachers of middle schools. Teachers

holding a lower position will receive provisional certificates, to be determined in each case by age, character, qualifications, and period of service, provided that the candidate is an efficient teacher serving in an efficient school. We propose that these clauses should be in force only for two years after the Code comes into operation. This will afford ample time to any one who wishes to apply for a certificate.

Teachers passing through a training college.

71. It will be observed that, in dealing with the case of teachers passing through a training college, we attach great importance to the training which a candidate may have had as a pupil-teacher; and that we regard such training as a reason for reducing some of the periods of probation which we have required in the case of other candidates for certificates. This course appears to us to be not only reasonable in itself, but also fitted to secure for the training colleges their legitimate place in the system of European education.

Objections to the scheme.

72. It is not unlikely that doubts may be felt whether our proposals will work satisfactorily when brought to the test of practice, especially in view of the high qualifications that we demand, and the small number of Europeans who prosecute their studies beyond the Entrance examination. And it may appear also that, as pupil-teachers are to be introduced only into "the larger elementary schools" (paragraph 19 of the Resolution), and as the only other teachers we recognise in day-schools are certificated teachers (article 13 *e*), we exact too much in practically requiring all the teachers of primary schools to have passed the Entrance examination. We admit that these objections have force, and that if carried out very stringently, our proposals might perhaps seriously injure some schools. But we regard the scheme as laying down the lines on which any permanent progress in European education must be made. The conditions required in the case of high and good middle schools are certainly attainable, and are not higher than those required in the corresponding schools for natives. And if the conditions are somewhat stringent in the case of primary schools, it must be remembered that these are precisely the schools that suffer most from inefficient management, and that one of the first steps for their improvement must be to secure for them a more efficient class of teachers. Much caution will, no doubt, be required on the part of the Inspector to prevent any avoidable harm during the period of transition; present teachers should not be rashly removed; the better prospects that teachers will have under the operation of the Code will probably induce larger numbers than hitherto to qualify themselves for employment. Certainly, the qualifications prescribed are not in themselves too high, nor are they higher than the parents and guardians of the scholars generally desire. Our proposals will also, we trust, give a much needed stimulus to the demand for higher education among Europeans in India. It would be a great mistake to limit our proposals by the results of the very unsatisfactory system which we desire to replace.

Pupil-teachers: conditions of engagement.

73. The scheme which we propose for the introduction of the pupil-teacher system is drawn up on the lines of that now in force in England and Scotland. We require that the candidate for employment shall be 14 years of age; shall have passed Standard VI; shall produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct; and shall satisfy the Inspector that he possesses aptitude for teaching. The school in which he is employed must be thoroughly efficient, and likely to be maintained during the period of an engagement duly entered into between the candidate and the managers (article 47). The pupil-teacher is to be under engagement for three years, in the first of which he shall be required to teach in the school classes for two hours a day, and in the last two years for three hours; and he shall receive throughout his engagement an hour's special instruction each day, from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade (article 49). The candidate must be approved by the Department; but the Department, though it prescribes the form of agreement (Appendix II), is in no way a party to his engagement (article 48). At the end of each year of

his engagement, he must be presented to the Inspector for examination in the subjects prescribed in Schedule II, producing on each occasion the certificates prescribed in Note (1) appended to that Schedule; and if he passes in the compulsory subjects prescribed for that examination, the grant specified in article 50 will be paid on his account, he himself receiving one-half of the whole amount earned, in addition to the salary specified in his agreement. This grant, however, may, on the report of the Inspector, be reduced by an amount not exceeding one-third (article 51). If the pupil-teacher fails to pass in the compulsory subjects, he must be presented again for examination by the same standard (article 52); and if he fails a second time in these subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher (article 53), and therefore can form no part of the staff of an aided school (article 13 *e*). We have provided in Appendix II for a new memorandum of agreement on change of managers; but this provision would, as we are advised, be unnecessary in the case of any school registered under Act XXI of 1860, or incorporated under Act VI of 1882 (section 26). We think it very desirable that every school under a committee should register or incorporate itself under one or other of these Acts, not only for the reason above given, but also because it would in that case have a legal status for the recovery of debts. The registration, we desire to point out, would be much facilitated if it could be effected without the payment of any fee.

Reasons for preferring a short engagement and a comparatively small amount of work.

74. We have recommended a much shorter period of engagement than that recognised in England and Scotland, and have also materially reduced the amount of time to be devoted to teaching. At the outset, a longer period of engagement would probably act as a deterrent both to the candidates and to their parents and guardians; but apart from this, we regard a three years' engagement as quite sufficient to secure satisfactory results, and we depend mainly on the subsequent training and periods of probation to develope fully the skill of the teacher. The limitation of the amount of work to be done by the pupil-teacher is based on the conviction that the permanent interests of education as well as the personal interests of the pupil-teacher are seriously prejudiced by the practice of requiring him to teach for five hours a day. A boy or a girl of 15 has not the strength required for this, and in addition for a vigorous prosecution of the studies prescribed. If the pupil-teacher's strength is overtaxed by teaching, his studies suffer, and he is less likely to turn out a good teacher. We believe too that if we were to require a full day's teaching, and thus to prevent the pupil-teacher from joining the higher classes during any part of the day, we should find it exceedingly difficult to establish the system. And we understand that, even in the far more favourable climate of England and Scotland, experience points very decidedly to the necessity of shortening the time that pupil-teachers must devote to teaching. It should be noted too that the diminution of the time spent in teaching has enabled us to insist on a higher standard of qualification.

The rates proposed for pupil-teachers.

75. The rates which we have proposed in article 50 are very much higher than those that now prevail in England and Scotland, but they are really lower in the aggregate than those that were allowed during the period in which the pupil-teacher system was being established. They are no doubt very liberal; but we do not think they are more liberal than is necessary for giving the system an opportunity of establishing itself. In fixing the relative proportions of the rates, we have endeavoured to emphasize the great importance of the art of teaching, and the necessity of regular and well marked progress in it. The provision of article 51 will be specially valuable in carrying out this principle, by reducing the grant when the pupil-teacher does not show complete efficiency; and the provision that he himself is to receive half the amount of the grants earned should stimulate his application to study.

Prospects of the proposed pupil-teacher system.

76. The foregoing remarks show that we are not insensible to the difficulties of establishing an efficient pupil-teacher system. The few prizes that are within the reach

SECTION III.—*Examinations.*

88. Every student admitted to a training college under the conditions specified in article 87, who has been in residence for eight months of the year, and who has spent in that year at least 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school, shall be presented at the close of the year for examination by the standards fixed, for first and second year students respectively, in Schedule III.

89. The yearly examinations will be conducted by the Department. After each examination the names of the successful candidates will be arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, the second in alphabetical order.

90. The place taken by each student in the examination will be recorded on the certificates granted by the Department under articles 79, 80.

SECTION IV.—*Grants.*

91. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 750 for each student passing the annual examination in the first division, and of Rs. 500 for each student passing in the second division.

92. On the recommendation of the Inspector, a grant not exceeding Rs 100 may be made on account of a student who fails to pass the annual examination; but this grant will not be made more than once for the same student

93. The managers shall receive monthly a provisional grant of Rs 35 for each student on the rolls during that month.

94. After the annual examination, the managers shall receive the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, less the amounts actually paid under article 93.

If the amounts paid under article 93 exceed the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 93, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

95. The amounts specified under article 91 will not be payable on account of any student who has resided for less than eight months during the year.

Exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Department, be made in special cases, provided that no grant will be payable for any student who has resided for less than six months, or who has spent less than 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school In the case of students so excepted, a reduction not exceeding Rs 200 will be made in the amount of the grant.

## CHAPTER VI.

BUILDING GRANTS.

96. Grants may be given under this Chapter to managers of schools, in aid—

(*a*) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;
(*b*) of executing extensive repairs;
(*c*) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings.

*Note.*—Expenditure in the purchase of buildings may be treated as expenditure on the erection of buildings

97. Except in the case provided for in article 96 (*c*), no grant shall be made in consideration of former expenditure on school buildings

98. For the purposes of this Chapter local Governments will divide stations into three classes:—

A.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed one-half of the total cost
B.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.
C.—Stations in which, from the fluctuating number of European children, the erection of permanent school buildings is undesirable In these stations the amount actually paid as rent will be considered in determining the special grants that may be allowed under article 31.

99. Before a grant is sanctioned for the erection of school buildings, the Department must be satisfied—

(*a*) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;
(*b*) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;
(*c*) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;
(*d*) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title and trust deeds in due form.

100. The trust deed must declare the building to be granted in trust for school purposes only. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the school.

*Note.*—This article does not preclude the managers from using the building for other purposes when not required for the purposes of the school

101. The grant is not paid until—

(*a*) a report is received from the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, certifying that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications;

(*b*) a certificate is received from the managers, setting forth that the funds in their hands will, when added to the grant, be sufficient to meet all claims and to close the account; and

(*c*) the trust deed is duly registered, and a copy lodged with the Department.

102. The trustees must undertake to refund the amount of the grant if the building ceases to be used as a school within three years from the date of payment.

103. All applications for grants must be submitted to the Department not later than the 1st of October in any year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Scholarships.

104. Scholarships are of two grades, primary and middle; the number of each grade will be determined by the local Government. Boys only are eligible for scholarships, which will in every case be awarded after a competitive examination.

105. Primary scholarships are of the value of Rs. 5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school, or in the middle department of a high school. Middle scholarships are of the value of Rs. 8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school, or for five years in a technical school. Scholarships are tenable only in schools recognised by the Department as efficient.

106. Candidates for primary scholarships must be under 11 years of age, and for middle scholarships under 14 years of age, at the date of examination. The selection of the candidates from each school shall be left to the managers of the school.

107. The examination for primary and middle scholarships shall comprise the subjects of Standards IV and VII respectively Marks shall be awarded to the several subjects of examination as follows:—

*Primary Scholarships.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English .. | Grammar and Composition ... ... | 100 | 200 |
| | Explanation of passages ... ... | 50 | |
| | Dictation ... ... ... | 50 | |
| Arithmetic ... ... ... ... | | | 200 |
| Geography ... ... ... ... | | | 100 |
| | Total ... | | 500 |

*Middle Scholarships.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English, including Grammar and Composition ... ... | | 250 |
| Second Language ... .. ... ... | | 150 |
| History ... ... ... ... ... | | 75 |
| Geography . ... ... ... ... | | 125 |
| Arithmetic ... ... ... ... ... | | 125 |
| Geometry and Algebra ... ... ... ... | | 200 |
| Elementary Science ... ... ... ... | | 75 |
| Total ... | | 1,000 |

108. For the purposes of this Chapter, each province will be divided into circles, and a certain number of scholarships allotted to each circle, to be competed for by candidates from schools situated in that circle. In November of each year (or some other month to be fixed by the Department), the examination shall be held simultaneously at certain centres previously selected. The examination papers shall be the same for all centres.

109. A scholarship may be reduced or withdrawn in cases of misconduct, of continued absence, or of failure to pass by the prescribed standards.

110. A scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Revision of the Code.

111. Subject to the confirmation of the Governor General in Council, the local Government may cancel or modify any articles of this Code, or may introduce new articles.

112. The schedules and notes appended to the Code shall have the same effect as the articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of article 111.

## SCHEDULE I.

# STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (PRIMARY).

| Subjects. | Lower Division. | | Upper Division. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. |
| | **Elementary Subjects.** | | | |
| (1) Reading* ... | To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable.<br>*Accuracy of pronunciation to be considered.* | To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading-book. | To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book, or stories from English or Indian history.<br>*Spelling to be tested.* | To read a short passage of prose or poetry from a more advanced reading-book. |
| (2) Writing† ... | To copy in manuscript characters a line of print; to write from dictation a few common words. | To write a passage of not more than three lines from the same book, slowly read over once, and then dictated word by word.<br>*Before examination, the passage shall be read over again.*<br>Copy-books to be shown. | To write six lines from one of the reading-books of the standard, slowly read over once, and then dictated a few words at a time.<br>Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing. | To write eight lines from a reading-book slowly read over once, and then dictated in sections.<br>Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing. |
| (3) Arithmetic‡ | Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition, not more than five lines to be given. Multiplication table to 6 × 16. | Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The first three simple rules, and division by numbers not exceeding 12 Multiplication table to 12 × 16. Anna table to 100 annas | The four simple rules. Addition and subtraction of English and Indian money. Multiplication table to 16 × 16. Pence table to 120 pence. | A.—The compound rules, and reduction in all weights and measures of common use.<br>B (for boys only).—Easy examples of G. C. M. and L. C. M. Easy fractions, with denominators not over 20. |
| | **Class Subjects.** | | | |
| (4) English ... | To recite 10 lines of easy poetry, and to know their meaning. | To recite 20 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning.<br>To point out nouns and verbs in the passages read or written. | To recite with intelligence and expression 30 lines of poetry.<br>To point out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns in the passages read or written. | To recite 40 lines of poetry, and to explain the words and allusions.<br>Easy parsing; to point out the subject and predicate in a simple sentence; to form simple sentences illustrating the use of the parts of speech named in Standard III. |
| (5) Needlework‖ (for girls only) | Hemming; plain knitting with two needles. | Seaming; knitting with two needles, plain and purled rows alternately. | Frilling and pleating; plain knitting with four needles. | Stitching and sewing on strings; knitting with four needles, plain and purled rows alternately. |
| (6) Geography | ..... | To name the points of the compass in the school room, and on a local or district map. Explanation of simple geographical terms by reference to a map. | The outlines of the geography of India by book and map.<br>To draw on the slate a ground-plan of the school-room, showing the position of the furniture. | The outlines of the geography of Asia, and of the British Isles, by book and map.<br>To draw a ground-plan of the school compound and the principal objects in it, with its approaches. |
| (7) Object Lessons. | Common objects; colour. | Common objects; their colours, shapes, and uses. | Habits and uses of domesticated animals. | General comparison of animals, vegetables, and minerals; common substances used in arts and manufactures. |

*N.B.*—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. In Standard III and upwards, two sets of reading-books should be provided, of which one should be historical or biographical. The Inspector may examine in any of these books, and may test the intelligence of the reading by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† The writing of Standards I and II may be on slates or paper, at the discretion of the Inspector; in Standards III and upwards it must be on paper.

‡(*a*) The Inspector may examine scholars in arithmetic in any standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in mental arithmetic suited to their respective standards. The object of the exercise in mental arithmetic is to encourage dexterity and correctness in computation; and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have to be worked out in writing. Such exercises should from the first deal with concrete as well as with abstract numbers.

(*b*) In those schools in which arithmetic is taught up to the fourth standard in a different order from that here defined, the subjects in the first three standards may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, be so arranged accordingly.

§ No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard unless in boys' schools English, and in girls' schools needle-work, is taken up.

‖ In each standard a simple garment must be shown containing the stitches required in that and lower standards.

## SCHEDULE I.

# STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE).

| Subjects. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | Standard VII. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS. | |
| (1) Reading | To read a passage from a more advanced book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. *Reading may be tested by passages from a newspaper, or from a book not comprised in the school course.* | To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. | To read a passage from Shakspeare or Milton, or from a standard history of England or India. |
| (2) Writing | To write from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, hand-writing, and correct expression to be considered. (At the discretion of the Inspector, dictation may be substituted for the story.) Copy-books to be shown. | To write a short narrative or letter; spelling, hand-writing, and composition to be considered Copy-books and exercise-books to be shown. | To write a letter or narrative, or a short essay on some subject comprised in the school course for the year Exercise-books to be shown. |
| (3) Arithmetic. | | | |
| A.—For boys | Vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple); practice. *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.* | Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest. | Discount and stocks; exchange; averages and percentages; the metric system. |
| B.—For girls | G. C. M. and L. C. M; vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple). *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.* | Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; decimals (simple). | Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest. |
| | | CLASS SUBJECTS * | |
| (4) English | To recite 60 lines of poetry or 30 lines of prose, and to explain the allusions. | To recite 80 lines of poetry or 40 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions. | To recite 100 lines from Shakspeare or Milton, or 50 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions. |
| | To parse and analyse a simple sentence, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other. | To parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to know the meaning and use of Latin prefixes in the formation of English words. | Grammar and analysis of sentences. Prefixes and terminations; easy derivations from Latin and Greek. |
| (5) Needle-work (for girls only). | Herring-boning, and marking on coarse material; knitting socks or stockings; plain darning and mending stockings; patching old garments. | Gathering; stroking; setting-in; sewing on buttons and button-holing; knitting a full sized stocking; improved darning and mending; cutting out plain under-garments. | Running tucks; whipping; setting-on frills; marking on finer materials; knitting a stocking with thickened heels; Swiss darning; cutting out any garment which can be made by children at this standard. |
| (6) Geography (including physical geography). | The outlines of the geography of Europe; special knowledge of the geography of India. To draw outline maps of the British Isles and India. Latitude and longitude; day and night. | The outlines of the geography of the world; special knowledge of the geography of the British Isles; maps of the great continents, of the British Isles (with greater detail), and of India; showing ranges of mountains, rivers, principal towns, and railways. General circumstances which determine climate; the seasons. | Special knowledge of European geography, with maps of the several European countries, showing the principal towns, rivers, and ranges of mountains. General arrangement of the planetary system; phases of the moon. |
| (7) History | The outlines of the history of India (British period). | The outlines of the history of India from Akbar. The outlines of the history of England from Elizabeth to Victoria. | The outlines of the history of India from the Mogul period, and of England from the Norman conquest. |

*N.B.*—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard, unless in boys' schools English, and in girls' schools needle-work is taken up.

## MIDDLE—*continued.*

| Subjects. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | Standard VII. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (8) Mathematics.* | (1) Geometry; Euclid to I, 21 | (1) Geometry; Euclid to the end of Book I.<br>(2) Algebra; addition, subtraction, and multiplication. | (1) Geometry; Euclid, Books I and II.<br>(2) Algebra; the first four rules, resolution into factors, H. C. D. and L. C. M. |
| (9) Elementary science.† | (*a*) General comparison of the chief divisions of the animal kingdom; *or* (*b*) gravitation, weight, and specific gravity. | (*a*) Distribution of animals; the races of mankind; *or* (*b*) the common pump, barometer, and thermometer; pulleys and levers. | (*a*) The build of the human body; names, positions, and functions of the organs of alimentation, circulation, and respiration; *or* (*b*) elementary properties of light and heat; construction of the steam-engine. |
| | **Special Subjects.** | | |
| (10) An Indian vernacular.‡ | (1) To read and translate into English a passage selected by the Inspector from the book or portion of the book read during the year. | (1) Improved reading and translation into English. Translation into the vernacular of short and easy sentences selected by the Inspector. | (1) To read and translate a passage from a book not comprised in the school course. To translate, in writing, a short passage from an easy English reader. |
| | (2) To write the letters of the alphabet, and words of one or two syllables. | (2) To write, from the dictation of the teacher, an easy passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year. | (2) To write, from the dictation of the Inspector or teacher, a passage from a book not comprised in the school course. |
| | (3) Inflections of nouns and regular verbs. | (3) Inflections; easy syntax. | (3) Grammar. |
| (11) A European language. | *A.—Latin.*<br>Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Translation of easy sentences into English. | *A.—Latin.*<br>Irregular verbs and leading rules of syntax. Knowledge of a first reading-book; translation of simple English sentences. | *A.—Latin.*<br>Grammar; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English. |
| | *B.—French or German.*<br>Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Ten pages of an easy reader. To write from dictation a few common words. | *B.—French or German.*<br>Inflexions and easy syntax. Improved reading and translation. Twenty pages of a conversation book approved by the Inspector. Dictation. | *B.—French or German.*<br>Grammar: reading and translation of a text-book approved by the Inspector. Oral translation of easy sentences, with tolerable correctness of pronunciation. Easy letter-writing. |
| (12) Botany§ | Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants. The phenomena of the movements of plants by twining, climbing, and catching hold of objects by tendrils or other contrivances. | The phenomena of the ripening of the flower into fruit. The various forms of fruits, and the structure of seeds, *e.g.*, a bean, and a grain of wheat or rice. The various contrivances to effect distribution. The phenomena of germination. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant. | Structure of wood, bark, and pith; cells, vessels, and tissues Functions of the stem, root, and leaves. The food of plants, and the manner in which a plant grows. The elements of classification according to natural characters, illustrated by familiar plants. |
| (13) Drawing. | Easy outlines (free-hand), straight and curved. | More difficult outlines. Shading. | Easy linear perspective, and drawing from models. |

* In girls' schools mathematics may be taken up as a special subject.

† Instruction in the science subjects should be given mainly by experiment and illustration. If these subjects are taught to children by definition and verbal description only, such instruction will not be accepted as qualifying for a grant.

‡ An Indian vernacular may be taken as a class or as a special subject, the decision resting with the Department in the case of each school.

§ The instruction in botany shall be given, as far as possible, with the object of cultivating the scholar's powers of observation.

SCHEDULE I.

## STANDARD OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

### (FINAL EXAMINATION.)

| For Boys only. | For Girls only. |
|---|---|
| *Compulsory Subjects.* | |
| 1. English :—The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature | 1. The same. |
| 2. French *or* German. | 2. The same. |
| 3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping. | 3. Arithmetic. |
| 4. Mathematics :—Algebra as far as quadratic equations ; Wilson's Geometry, Books I—V (new edition); Mensuration. | 4. Elementary Physics, or a third language (French *or* German). |
| 5. Political Economy. Commercial Geography. | 5. A general sketch of European History. General and Physical Geography. |
| *Optional Subjects.* | |
| 6. Mechanical Drawing .. .. | 6. Free-hand Drawing. |
| 7. Elementary Physics ... .. | 7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil teachers, Schedule II). |
| 8. Elementary Chemistry ... | 8. Botany. |

## SCHEDULE II.

## STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOR PUPIL TEACHERS.

| Subjects of Examination. | End of first year. | End of second year. | End of third year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Compulsory Subjects. | |
| 1. English, including reading, writing, grammar, composition, and the explanation of passages. | 1. Standard VII of Schedule I. | 1. Recapitulation of the subjects of the first year, with the addition of a manual of English literature. | 1.* The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature. |
| 2. A second language, namely, Latin or an Indian vernacular. | 2. Ditto ... ... | 2. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year. | 2.* The matriculation standard. |
| French or German (*for girls only.*) | Ditto ... | A course prescribed by the Department. | |
| 3. History and Geography. | 3. Ditto ... ... | 3. Recapitulation. A selected portion of the matriculation course in physical geography. | 3.* The matriculation standard. |
| 4. Mathematics :— (*a*) Arithmetic. (*b*) Geometry and Algebra. | 4. Ditto ... ... | 4. (*a*) The whole (*b*) Euclid, Book III; Algebra, to simple equations. | 4.* (*a*) The whole. (*b*) The matriculation standard. |
| *or* (*b*) Needlework (*for girls.*) | Ditto ... | (*b*) To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use. Knitting. | (*b*) The same. |
| | | Optional Subjects. | |
| 1. Music ... ... | Notation; the treble and bass staves, and the relation between them. Time, simple common and simple triple The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both. | 1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relation to the treble. Time, compound common and compound triple. Chromatic intervals of the minor scale. Transposition from one key to another, and from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$). | 1. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discord of the dominant seventh in its direct form only. |
| 2. Drawing ... ... | 2 Standard VII of Schedule I. | 2. Linear perspective and drawing from models. | 2. The same; blackboard drawing. |
| 3. An Indian vernacular (if not taken up for the second language). | 3. Ditto ... ... | 3. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year. | 3. The matriculation standard. |
| | | Art of Teaching. | |
| | To teach a class to the satisfaction of the Inspector. | The same, and to show increased skill in instruction and discipline. To write notes of a lesson on some common object. | The same. To answer questions on the methods of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them. |

*Note* (1)—At the end of each year's course, the following certificates must be presented before admission to the examination :—

1. A certificate from the medical officer of the school that the pupil teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate him for the profession of a teacher.
2. A certificate of good conduct from the managers.
3. A certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to duty from the principal teacher.

*Note* (2).—Pupil teachers who have passed the Entrance examination of the University will not be examined in the subjects marked. *

## SCHEDULE III.

## TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN.

### Subjects of Examination.

### I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

*First Year.*

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from one of the works appointed for the year in English Literature, some of which he will be called upon to repeat at the annual examination of the Training College.

*Second Year.*

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from the works appointed in English Literature, and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual examination of the Training College.

### II.—Penmanship.

*First Year.*

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

*Second Year.*

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also, to set copies upon the black-board.

*Note.*—In examining the papers of the candidates attention will be paid to the character of the handwriting and the accuracy of the spelling.

### III.—School Management.

*First Year.*

1. To answer questions on the best methods of instruction in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other common subjects of elementary education, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To answer questions on the art of oral teaching generally.
3. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.

*Second Year.*

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector, in any standard up to VII.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—
   (*a*) The different methods of organising an elementary school.
   (*b*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
   (*c*) The mode of teaching geography, history, and grammar, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
3. To answer questions on the principles of education.

### IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

*First Year.*

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
   To write an essay on a given subject.
3. Précis writing.

*Second Year.*

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

## V.—Geography.

*First Year.*

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

*Second Year.*

1. The geography, physical, political, and commercial, of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

## VI.—History.

*First Year.*

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India; British period in greater detail.

*Second Year.*

1. General outlines of the history of Greece and Rome.
2. Elementary questions on Political Economy.

## VII.—Mathematics.

*First Year.*

1. Arithmetic, including mental arithmetic
2. Algebra, as far as the theory of quadratic equations.
3. Geometry; easy problems on the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle. (Wilson, Books I—III; edition of 1881.)
4. Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

*Second Year.*

1. Algebra, as far as the binomial theorem.
2. Geometry; easy problems in the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle, including proportion. (Wilson, Books I—V; edition of 1881.)
3. Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of triangles.

## VIII.—A Second Language (Latin or an Indian Vernacular.)

*First Year.*

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

*Second Year.*

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

*Note.*—The foregoing eight subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

## IX.—Music.

*First Year.*

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves and the relations between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{4}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

*Second Year.*

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony, positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only), the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

### X.—Drawing.

*First Year.*

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

*Second Year.*

Practical geometry, perspective, and projections.

### XI.—A Third Language.

1. For candidates who have taken Latin:—an Indian Vernacular, French, German, or Greek.
2. For candidates who have taken an Indian Vernacular:—Latin, French, German, or Greek.

Subjects of examination in the first and second year as under VIII.

### XII.—Physics.

The subjects of the First Arts Course of the Calcutta University.

## TRAINING COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

### Subjects of Examination.

### I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

*First Year.*

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from some work selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; a part of which she will be required to repeat at the annual inspection of the Training College.

*Second Year.*

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned, in addition to what she has learned in the first year, at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from works selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; and she will be required to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the Training College.

### II.—Penmanship.

*First Year.*

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

*Second Year.*

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also to set copies upon the black-board.

*Note.*—In examining the papers of the candidates, attention will be paid to the character of the handwriting and the accuracy of the spelling.

### III.—School Management.

*First Year.*

1. The methods and principles of elementary teaching, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.
3. To answer questions on the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
4. Special questions on the following subjects will be inserted in the papers for those candidates who desire to obtain special certificates as teachers of infants:—
   (*a*) The method of teaching infants and of conducting an infant school.
   (*b*) Notes of object lessons, such as common domestic processes, functions of the human body; common plants, animals, and minerals, their appearance and use.

*Second Year.*

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects :—

(*a*) The different methods of organizing an elementary school.
(*b*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

*First Year.*

1. To answer questions in the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
To write an essay on a given subject.
3. Précis writing.

*Second Year.*

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—Geography.

*First Year.*

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

*Second Year.*

1. The physical, political, and commercial geography of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—History.

*First Year.*

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India, British period in greater detail.

*Second Year.*

A special period of English history.

VII.—Arithmetic.

The whole subject, with special reference to the methods of teaching it.

VIII.—Needle-work.

*First Year.*

1. To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use.
2. Knitting.

*Second Year.*

Domestic needle-work in all its branches.

IX.—Domestic Economy.

*First Year.*

1. Rules for the preservation of health.
2. Clothing.
3. Food, and its preparation.

*Second Year.*

In addition to the subjects of the first year:—
4. Household accounts and management.
5. Sick-room management.

*Note.*—The foregoing nine subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

## X.—Music.

*First Year.*

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves, and the relation between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, simple or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another, and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{4}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.)

*Second Year.*

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only); the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

## XI.—Drawing.

*First Year.*

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

*Second Year.*

Perspective; landscape drawing.

## XII.—Second Language. (French, German, Latin, or an Indian Vernacular.)

*First Year.*

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

*Second Year.*

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

## XIII.—Mathematics

*First Year.*

1. Algebra, as far as simple equations.
2. Geometry; the first two books of Euclid.

*Second Year.*

In addition to the subjects of the first year—
1. Algebra; ratio and proportion.
2. Geometry; the third and fourth books of Euclid.

## APPENDIX II.

### I.—FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (ARTICLE 47*c*).

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between [1] _____

_____

_____

hereinafter called *the Managers*, on behalf of the Managers of the _____ School, and [2] _____ hereinafter called *the Surety*, the [3] _____ of [4] _____ hereinafter called *the pupil-teacher*.

The Managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns agree with the Surety, h— [5] executors, administrators, and assigns as follows:—

1. The Managers agree to engage the pupil teacher to serve under a certificated teacher, during the usual school hours, in keeping and teaching the said school for two hours daily during the first year, and for three hours daily during the remainder of the engagement. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of [6] _____ 18—, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 5, shall end on the last day of [7] _____ 18—; [8] but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, pass the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University next preceding the last mentioned date, this engagement may end on the 31st day of the month of December next following such examination, provided the pupil teacher then enters a training college.

3. The pupil teacher shall be paid as wages [9] _____ per [10] _____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by _____ per [10] _____ in each subsequent year of the engagement; but such increase may be stopped, at the discretion of the Managers of the said school for the time being, for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Department that the pupil teacher has failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions required of a pupil teacher, according to the standard of the preceding year, as prescribed in the articles of the Code of the Department applicable to the case.

4. The Managers shall also pay to the pupil teacher one-half of the amount received from the Department on his account under the provisions of article 50 of the said Code. This payment shall be over and above all payments made as wages under paragraph 3 of this agreement.

5. *Provided* always, that if the pupil teacher fails to pass an examination for any year as specified in paragraph 3 of this agreement, this engagement shall, on the application of the Managers and with the consent of the Department, end on the last day of _____ 18—.[11]

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study and the wages of the pupil teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil teacher failed, shall be the same as in the last mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 7 of this agreement.

6. The pupil teacher, while the school is not being held, shall receive without charge, from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade, special instruction for at least one hour a day. Such special instruction, and any instruction in secular subjects given to the pupil teacher during school hours, shall be in the subjects in which the pupil teacher is to be examined during this engagement pursuant to the said articles.

7. The pupil teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the wages payable under paragraph 3 to the pupil teacher for the year in which the engagement is terminated; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

8. The pupil teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h— [12] own part and with the privity and consent of the Surety.

9. [13] The Surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same

Signed [14] this _____ day of _____ 18____.

_____ in presence of _____

_____ in presence of _____

_____ in presence of _____

*N.B.*—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz.:—

Managers.
Surety.
Pupil teacher.

[1] Names, &c., in full of a quorum of the Managers.

[2] Name, &c., in full of father or other Surety of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Father, or as the case may be.

[4] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[5] His or her.

[6] The month defined by article 8.

[7] Preceding month.

[8] Three full years.

[9] The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

[10] Month, or as the parties may agree.

[11] One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

[12] His or her.

[13] This paragraph may be modified if the pupil teacher is treated as a boarder.

[14] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp

3. The memorandum when executed should be deposited with the school papers article 43 (*d*). The Surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers or otherwise*) a new agreement in the following form should be executed.

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## II.—FORM OF NEW AGREEMENT ON CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

[1] The *Surety* in the existing memorandum.

[2] The Managers in the original memorandum and the executors of any of them who are deceased.

[3] The name, description, and address of the new Manager or Managers.

[4] The name, description, and address of the present Managers, excluding such as will be no longer Managers, and including the new Manager or Managers.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] _____

within and hereinafter described as *the Surety*;[2] _____

_____

the persons within described as *the Managers*;[3] _____

_____

and[4] _____

_____

hereinafter described as *the Managers*.

1. The said Surety and the said[5] _____

_____

hereby mutually rescind the within written Agreement, and agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The said Surety and the said Managers hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an Agreement in the same words and to the same effect as the within written Agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said[6] _____

had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said[5] _____

_____

[5] The new Manager or Managers

[6] Deceased or outgoing Managers.

Signed[7] this _____ day of _____ 18__,

_____ in the presence of _____

_____ in the presence of _____

_____ in the presence of _____

[7] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

*N.B.*—This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz.:—

Managers.
Surety.
Pupil teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

---

## III.—FORM FOR CANCELLING ENGAGEMENT OF PUPIL TEACHERS.

*To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.*

The within written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____ 18__.

_____

_____

No. 484, dated Simla, the 20th September 1882.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.,

To—A. W. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee on European and Eurasian Education.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4461 of the 20th July 1882, submitting the Report of the Committee appointed under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 8 of the 8th October 1881, together with a draft Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency. In reply, I am to convey to you, and to the gentlemen associated with you on the Committee, the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the admirable Code and very complete Report submitted to Government. His Excellency in Council feels especially indebted to the non-official members of the Committee for the ungrudging manner in which they consented to give up to this work so much of their valuable time; and he trusts that they may have the satisfaction of finding their labours productive of real and lasting benefit to that section of the community on whose behalf they were undertaken. The ready way in which you yourself, already burdened with heavy official duties, accepted the task of presiding over and assisting the deliberations of the Committee, is highly appreciated by the Government of India. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Garrett and Nash, whose services are referred to in paragraph 86 of the Committee's Report.

2. The Governor General in Council heard with great regret of the death of the Very Reverend Father VanImpe, one of the members originally appointed to the Committee, and he is now much grieved to learn that that sad event was in all probability hastened by the devotion with which that gentleman entered upon the work, of which the outcome is now before Government.

3. The Governor General in Council has carefully considered the Report and draft Code, and hopes shortly to be able to publish, for the information and guidance of the Local Governments, the orders of the Government of India upon the important subject with which the Committee had to deal.

Taken as a whole, the Code appears to be complete in itself, and well calculated to find acceptance not only with the Local Governments, but also with those who are directly engaged in the work of European education. There are, however, one or two minor points in which the Government of India feel disposed to modify to some extent the proposals adopted by the Committee, but before finally accepting these modifications, they consider it due to the members to consult further with them as to the best mode of giving effect to the wishes of Government.

4. The first point is that discussed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report. The Governor General in Council, while altogether concurring in what is said in the former paragraph regarding the propriety of limiting the application of the grant-in-aid system in the case of high schools, which owing to large fees or substantial endowments ought to be independent of State aid, is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which this limitation is regulated under Rule 40 of the Code. The arguments advanced in paragraph 12 of the Report against the proposal to determine the grants in such cases by reference to expenditure, appear to His Excellency in Council to carry great weight. He would wish the Committee to re-consider this matter, and endeavour to devise some means of regulating the grants which shall not take away all stimulus to improvement of income. It has been suggested, for instance, that it would be better to omit Rule 40 entirely, and to add to Rule 38 a clause providing that "the amount earned may be reduced by the department to a maximum representing *any lower proportion of the said income* of the school, when it appears that this can be done without detriment to the efficient maintenance of the school."

5. The proposals regarding night schools (paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Report,—Rules 32 and 33 of the Code) appear to the Governor General in Council rather too limited in scope. The Government of India would be glad

to encourage a higher standard of study in such schools for lads engaged in trades. The Committee may be able to modify the Rules slightly so as to provide for this.

6. So again as regards scholarships, some provision appears desirable, as suggested by the Committee, for the grant of scholarships to boys in high schools to be held in Colleges of technical instruction. It would be well to suggest the amount of these in the rules, as the arrangements in force in connection with Seebpore may not be known to Local Governments outside Bengal.

7. In respect of the qualifications of teachers, discussed in paragraphs 62 to 72 of the Report, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that too great prominence is given to University qualifications, and that the rules in the Code are unnecessarily complicated. I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, whether they might not be recast and simplified, so as to provide for the grant of certificates to teachers—

(1) who, on the Code coming into operation, have been rendering successful service for a certain number of years, and satisfy the Inspectors of their competence to teach up to the standard required;

(2) who pass an examination to be held by the department for each grade of certificate required, or produce proof of educational requirements equivalent to this standard;

(3) who hold certificates from home;

(4) who produce qualifications as pupil teachers, or

(5) who have passed through training colleges.

The certificates given under (1), (3) and (5) might probably be 'permanent;' those under (2) and (4) 'provisional.'

The subject is one upon which the Government of India would be ready to defer to the final conclusions of the Committee, but the rules as they stand appear open to criticism on the grounds stated, and the Governor General in Council hopes the Committee may see their way to simplifying them on some such plan as that above suggested. The demand for University qualification appears particularly doubtful in the case of female teachers.

8. I am to request that the Committee may be moved to consider the foregoing points at a very early date, and to make any modifications in the draft Code that they may eventually consider desirable.

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No. 2, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1882.

From—A. W. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee on European Education,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 484, dated Simla, the 20th September 1882, conveying the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Draft Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, and referring certain points for the further consideration of the Committee.

2. The Committee are requested to consider—(1) a suggestion for regulating the grants to high schools in certain cases by reference to income; (2) the encouragement of a higher standard of study in night schools; (3) the definition of the value of scholarships to be held in colleges of technical instruction; (4) the simplification of the rules for granting certificates to teachers. All these points have received the careful consideration of the Committee, and I have now to submit the results of their deliberation.

3. With regard to the first suggestion, that some means should be devised of so regulating the grants in the case of certain flourishing schools as not to

remove all stimulus to improvement of income, it seems to the Committee desirable to enter into some general explanation of the relative importance of the three considerations of efficiency, income, and expenditure, in determining the amount of grants-in-aid. It will of course be admitted that the most important determining element is that of efficiency. This is the governing principle of the Draft Code, subject to the single limitation (article 38) that the amount of the grant is not to exceed the income of the school from all other sources. In the special cases which are referred to in article 40, and equally in those to which article 6 (*f*) is intended to apply, a further consideration, that of expenditure, is by implication involved. Under article 6 (*f*) a school is not entitled to a grant if its income from all other sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Department, to maintain it in efficiency. The "opinion of the Department" must be guided in such cases by a comparison of the income of the school with its necessary expenditure. Similarly, in applying article 40, or any method of reduction that may be substituted for that of the article, it would be necessary for the Department to make the same comparison of income and expenditure, in order to settle the preliminary question whether any reduction at all should be enforced. Thus considerations of expenditure are, as it appears to the Committee, equally involved both in article 40 and in that which, in the 4th paragraph of your letter, is proposed as a substitute for it.

4. A further but separate question is the amount of reduction to be made, and the method of effecting it. The amount of reduction in other words, the fraction to be applied, under article 40, to each school to which that rule may be held to be applicable—will necessarily vary according to the estimated necessities of the school. This will consequently demand a much closer and more detailed comparison of income and expenditure than was necessary in order to determine the preliminary question whether article 40 (or any similar rule of reduction) should be enforced at all. The Committee venture to submit that such detailed comparison would be required in precisely the same degree, whether under article 40, or under the addition to article 38 which is proposed in substitution of it. In either case the object of applying the fraction would be the same, namely, to reduce the amount earned under the ordinary rules to an amount not more than enough to maintain the school in efficiency. Under one method this is to be effected by applying a variable fraction directly to the amount earned; under the other by applying a variable fraction to the income of the school. Under both alike the value of the fraction could be determined only by a comparison of the income of each school with the expenditure adjudged to be necessary for the maintenance of an efficient establishment; and the fraction would therefore be determined in each particular instance by the financial circumstances of the school.

5. It is admitted that the determination of the fraction in each case will present elements of difficulty. This difficulty could be removed only by fixing the fraction once for all in the Code, and applying it alike to all schools which might be declared liable to reduction, without regard to their varying financial condition. We do not, however, understand that such was the intention of His Excellency in Council; nor do we think that the time has yet come for the adoption of this method. We have therefore assumed that the fraction is to be settled by the Department from time to time, say for a term of three or five years, with reference to the financial circumstances of each school.

6. Such being the case, it remains to be considered what method of reduction should be applied. The Committee have considered with great care and in all its bearings the suggestion made in the 4th paragraph of your letter. That suggestion is, in effect, that in the case of those schools to which a reduced grant is to be given, the amount of the grant shall be determined by, and shall vary with, the income of the school, and not with the amount that might be claimed by the school under the ordinary rules, as proposed in article 40 of the Draft Code. It is clear that, under such a mode of determining the grant, the schools would have an immediate and strong incentive to increase their income; and it

may be readily admitted that the larger the income, the greater will generally be the efficiency of the school. But the Committee would beg to submit that there are other elements in the case which need consideration. The proposed change does not appear to give enough prominence to the question of efficiency, as determined by the results of examination. For, in every case to which the rule would apply, the amount that the school could earn in attendance and instruction grants would be greater than the maximum grant allowed by the rule; and the school would, therefore, always receive this maximum grant. In other words, the grant to the school would be a fixed fraction of its income, whatever the result of the examination might be. If the income of the school remained the same, or varied slightly from year to year, no improvement, and equally no deterioration, in the efficiency of the teaching, would have any effect upon the amount of the grant. True, the two conditions of income and efficiency are generally found to vary in a direct and not in an inverse ratio; and thus, it may be urged, the end will be attained whichever be adopted as the determining condition. But though increase of income follows increased efficiency, it does not follow it so directly that it can be adopted with equal advantage as the measure of the grant. To make our meaning clear by an example:—A high school in Calcutta has a fee-income, say, of Rs. 1,800 a month; and its unreduced earnings under the Code would amount to Rs. 600 a month, and could hardly, at the worst, fall below Rs. 400 a month. The Department, after consideration of the circumstances of the school, decides that it can be maintained in efficiency with a grant of Rs. 200 a month, and accordingly applies, under article 40, the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$. Under the stimulus of the system of payment introduced by the Code, the normal earnings of the school rise in successive years to Rs. 750 and Rs. 900; and it accordingly receives a grant for those years of Rs. 250 and Rs. 300. In this way a direct and strong incentive is applied, tending to increase the efficiency of the school; since increased efficiency at once makes itself felt in the amount of the grant. But if the income of the school be taken as the standard, and with the same object as before, one-ninth of the income be taken as the fraction, the school would gain no profit from its increased efficiency. It would doubtless become more popular, and would thus gain in the amount of its fee-receipts; but the gain would be slow, and could under no circumstances be expected to advance at such a rate as to make up to the school the amount it would earn, as above explained, under article 40. And at the same time, since the school at its worst would, *ex hypothesi*, earn more by the results of examination than the amount judged to be necessary for its requirements, no reduction in efficiency would directly affect the grant. No doubt any tendency to deterioration would be in a great measure checked by the publicity of the Inspector's reports and the emulation of rival schools; but the Committee think it highly desirable that, for the present at least, schools should not be deprived of that additional incentive to exertion which lies in the direct dependence of the grant on the quality of the work turned out.

7. The position will probably be made clearer if the Committee explain what are the circumstances of those schools to which alone, so far as they are able to judge, any rule of reduction would now, at any rate, be likely to apply. The schools in question are St. Xavier's and the Doveton in Calcutta. The fee-income of St. Xavier's is Rs. 1,750 a month, and its probable earnings under the Code would be approximately Rs. 675 a month. The fee-income of the Doveton School is Rs. 2,100 a month, and its probable earnings Rs. 600. Each receives from Government a fixed grant of Rs. 200 a month, and with this assistance it is found that they can maintain themselves in efficiency. It is doubtful whether under a strict application of article 6 (*f*), these schools would be eligible for grants; but if they were admitted, and if it be assumed, for the sake of illustration, that under article 40 the fraction fixed on for each was one-third, the grants claimable by the two schools would be Rs. 225 and Rs. 200 a month respectively; and would rise or fall yearly, within moderate limits of variation, in direct proportion to the number of scholars, and to the efficiency of each school as tested by examination. The Committee are disposed to believe that in present circumstances such a mode of determining the grant would be both satisfactory in itself, and also acceptable to the schools concerned.

8. It is true that there is and can be no fixed rule by which to determine what is the cost of an establishment necessary for the efficient maintenance of a school of any class; and this difficulty presents itself in a striking light in the two schools just named. But the Committee would submit that considerations of expenditure must arise under any system whatever, in which it is necessary to determine what grant is required in order to maintain a school in efficiency. The only way to avoid it is to give to each school the full amount that it can earn under the Code; and this, however desirable it may be, is incompatible with the condition of a total grant of limited amount, as laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 23 of their Resolution.

9. The Committee have had under consideration another suggestion which they think deserving of mention, though they are unable to recommend its adoption. It has been suggested that the difficulty might be met by some such addition to article 38 as the following:—"If in the opinion of the Department a school does not require the full grants specified in Sections II and III, the total amount earned may be reduced to a sum representing a proportion of the said income of the school, provided always that this reduction does not bring the grant for each scholar who satisfies the prescribed conditions below one-fourth of the ordinary rates." This is an adaptation of article 114 of the new English Code, and might be worked so as to affect both income and efficiency; but it leaves the "proportion" indefinite, and it also appears to lack simplicity.

10. It should, however, be stated that article 40 and the proposed modifications of article 38 are alike open to the objection that, as a school advances in efficiency and success, and therefore may be held to require less help from Government, it will, nevertheless, receive a larger grant. Perhaps the only satisfactory way of meeting this difficulty will be found in the imposition of a fee-limit; and the Committee are inclined to think that some adaptation of the principle laid down in the English Code may be found to be quite feasible. For instance, it has been suggested that for article 40 the following might be substituted:—"If in a school the ordinary monthly fee for tuition from each scholar exceeds Rs. 2, Rs. 4, or Rs. 6 in the primary, middle, or high department respectively, the Department may reduce the amount earned under Sections II and III by 25 per cent. for every rupee of that excess, provided always that this reduction does not bring the total annual grant for each scholar in average attendance throughout the year below Rs. 6." The Committee, however, feel that with the information at their command they cannot at present make any definite recommendation as to a fee-limit; and they are by no means of opinion that the limits above suggested are those that would be suited to the circumstances of all schools throughout Bengal, though they would probably cover the two exceptional cases to which reference has been made. They therefore think it better for the present to adopt the simpler, though somewhat exceptional, method embodied in article 40. That article is not proposed as expressing the judgment of the Committee as to the ultimate mode of determining the grants to high schools; it is merely a provisional method of getting over an admitted difficulty. Regarding it, therefore, in the light of a temporary expedient affecting at most only two schools, the Committee are agreed in preferring it to the alternative suggested in paragraph 4 of your letter. It appears to them to have the merit of greater simplicity, and to be equally fitted to secure efficiency. The temporary character of the article might be indicated by a note limiting its operation to three (or five) years from the date on which the Code comes into force.

11. In paragraph 5 of your letter the Committee are requested to modify the rules applying to night schools, so as to encourage a higher standard of study in them. We have therefore substituted the following for article 33 of the Code:—

33. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools, with the following changes:—

(*a*) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.

(*b*) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and of full attendances qualifying for an instruction grant not less than 50.

(*c*) The attendance grants shall be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 20.

(*d*) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.

(*e*) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day schools, a special course consisting of arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects :—

Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing } of Standards VI and VII.

Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, Elementary Physics, Elementary Chemistry } of Standard B.

To such scholars the provisions of article 24 (*a*) shall not apply.

12. We do not recommend any change in the number or length of the school meetings. The number of meetings actually held in the schools with which we are acquainted is less than the number required; but we are of opinion that satisfactory results can be obtained only by an increase in the time given to teaching.

13. In clause (*d*) of revised article 33 we have practically repeated article 13 (*d*) in a different form. In all night schools the construction of a suitable time-table presents great difficulties, owing to the limited time that can be devoted to teaching. We therefore think that the managers should have the assistance of the Inspector in framing a proper course of study.

14. In 33 (*e*) we have provided for a bifurcation of studies above Standard V. At this stage, scholars in night schools will have the option either of continuing their general studies, leading up eventually to the University examination, or of entering upon a special course of elementary scientific training, bearing more or less directly upon their daily occupations. We believe that the latter course will be found specially suited to the requirements of those schools (and they are the only night schools known to exist in India), in which the majority of the scholars are apprentices in railway or other workshops. The former course will probably be found better adapted to schools in large towns, where the scholars are employed in offices during the day. If schools of this class are hereafter established, it may be found desirable to provide for a special course of commercial training in them. We trust that these modifications will meet the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

15. In paragraph 6 of your letter it is suggested that provision should be made for the grant of scholarships to boys in high schools, to be held in Colleges of technical instruction; and that the value of these scholarships should be inserted in the Code. The Committee would beg to point out that, though the institution of such scholarships is eminently desirable, the rules for the award of them do not appear to come within the sphere of the Code. At present all scholarships, whether technical or other, that are awarded on the results of the University Entrance Examination, the final standard of high schools, are open to Europeans and Natives alike; and it does not appear desirable to make any distinction between these two classes of scholars. Additional scholarships might, perhaps, be provided for scholars passing by Standard B of high schools, who, not having passed the Entrance Examination, would be ineligible for scholarships under the existing rules; but we are of opinion that the terms on which they are given should be published in the rules of the Colleges in which they are made tenable, rather than in the Code. We would also point out that the rules for the award of scholarships in the Seebpore Engineering College, the only technical College in Bengal, have already been referred to in our report (paragraph 61). It may be added that in any College affiliated to the University, all candidates for a degree must under existing regulations have passed the Entrance Examination; though students are occasionally admitted to the full course of instruction in a technical College without aiming at a University degree.

16. The last point referred to the Committee for consideration is the simplification of the rules for granting certificates to teachers. We have carefully

considered the suggestions made in paragraph 7 of your letter, and in accordance with them have added the following note to article 58 :—

In administering this article, it shall be in the power of the Department to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for certificates.

With this addition to the Code, provision is made for all the five cases referred to in your letter.

17. The rules in Chapter IV appear somewhat complicated, but we believe they are not unnecessarily so. By an addition to article 69, noted below, six of the rules (articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77) are declared to be in their nature temporary, and they may be struck out of the Code after it has been in operation for two years. The remaining articles in Sections II and III of that Chapter will probably be very much simplified, if not altogether cancelled, when training colleges have been established, and have proved themselves capable of turning out a sufficient number of trained teachers. At present we are unable to recommend any simplification of the rules; since we consider it a matter of great importance that, at the outset, they should be as definite and comprehensive as possible, in order that teachers may know exactly under what conditions they will be entitled to certificates.

18. With reference to the opinion expressed in the 7th paragraph of your letter, that too great prominence has been given to University qualifications, we beg to express our belief that it will ultimately be found advantageous to require every teacher to undergo a course of instruction in a training College At the same time, we would venture to submit that, until such Colleges are established on a sure basis of efficiency, the University Examinations appear to be the most suitable, if not the only satisfactory, means of testing the qualifications of teachers. The University system of examination is well known; its certificates are highly valued, and would probably carry more weight with the public than any granted after a departmental examination. The new courses in Arts prescribed by the University afford, the Committee believe, a guarantee of sound knowledge, and of a fairly high standard of general culture, in those who may hereafter pass its examinations. These qualifications may not indeed counterbalance the want of a special training adapted to the calling of a teacher; yet, until the means for such special training exist, they supply, the Committee believe, the best attainable substitute; and meanwhile, the knowledge that University degrees and the certificates granted by a training College are equally recognised by Government as qualifying for the profession of a teacher, may serve to mark the importance which Government attaches to that profession, and thus to facilitate and hasten the establishment of training Colleges. We may, however, point out that we have provided for those cases in which candidates for certificates are unable to appear at the University Examinations, by giving the Department power to hold examinations for such certificates. This provision will render University certificates in the case of female teachers unnecessary; but at the same time it appears desirable to the Committee to hold out some inducement to female students to enter the University, by giving them the prospect of a useful and honourable career.

19. In addition to what has been stated above in paragraphs 11 and 16, the Committee have made the following alterations in the Draft Code :—

(1) The following note has been added to article 31 :—

This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

(2) The note to article 38 has been omitted, and the following substituted :—

In calculating the income of the school under this article, boarding fees shall not be included.

(3) The words "in the same school" have been expunged from article 60, and the following note has been added :—

Service in more than one school will not be recognised by the Department, unless the transfer has been made with the sanction of the Inspector.

(4) The words "at any time within two years from that date" have been omitted from article 69, and the following note added :—

All applications for certificates under Articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77 must be made within two years from the date on which this Code comes into operation.

20. A copy of the Code in which the foregoing alterations have been inserted is submitted herewith.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX OF 1882.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railway | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 10th December 1881. Total. | Per mile open | Total mean length open. | Receipts for week ending 9th December 1882. Total. | Per mile open | Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th December 1881. Total. | Per mile open per week | Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th December 1882. Total. | Per mile open per week | Total Increase in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th Dec. 1882 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 1,22,947 | 715 | 193 | 1,40,537 | 728 | 38,86,726 | 622 | 42,08,675 | 673 | 3,21,949 |
| 10th ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,12,554 | 206 | 547 | 1,01,875 | 186 | 33,56,066 | 169 | 34,32,092 | 173 | 76,026 |
| 10th ditto | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 676 | 1,92,647 | 285 | 676 | 2,33,962 | 346 | 64,03,368 | 260 | 67,49,721 | 276 | 3,46,353 |
| 10th ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,05,856 | 123 | 861 | 1,19,517 | 138 | 43,18,728 | 139 | 47,75,226 | 153 | 4,56,498 |
| 10th ditto | South Indian | 655 | 56,058 | 86 | 655 | 66,989 | 102 | 26,11,523 | 109 | 26,48,142 | 111 | 36,619 |
| 9th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 6,44,900 | 446 | 1,458 | 7,30,192 | 501 | 2,16,43,918 | 412 | 2,18,03,935 | 417 | 2,50,017 |
| 9th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 444 | 1,84,017 | 414 | 461 | 2,05,492 | 446 | 63,59,916 | 394 | 66,76,078 | 416 | 3,16,162 |
| | TOTAL | 4,799 | 14,18,979 | 296 | 4,851 | 15,98,564 | 329 | 4,85,80,245 | 279 | 5,03,83,869 | 288 | 18,03,624 |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Dec. 1882 | East Indian | 1,504 | 10,16,785 | 676 | 1,507 | 9,61,944 | 638 | 3,03,06,862 | 555 | 3,06,46,646 | 562 | 3,39,784 |
| 9th ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 2,287 | 82 | 33 | 3,069 | 93 | 1,02,414 | 101 | 1,46,737 | 123 | 44,393 |
| 9th ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,276 | 47 | 27 | 1,386 | 51 | 43,791 | 44 | 47,538 | 48 | 3,747 |
| 9th ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 52,529 | 225 | 230 | 56,990 | 248 | 12,62,698 | 149 | 14,40,065 | 173 | 1,77,367 |
| 9th ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 13,396 | 158 | 85 | 14,770 | 174 | 3,83,815 | 124 | 4,42,081 | 151 | 58,266 |
| 9th ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 11,805 | 207 | 57 | 8,742 | 153 | 3,46,812 | 167 | 3,46,733 | 168 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 1,903 | 66 | 29 | 2,315 | 80 | 94,855 | 90 | 87,271 | 83 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Cawnpore-Furrakhabad | 86 | 8,789 | 102 | 87 | 7,452 | 86 | 2,01,986 | 92 | 2,28,798 | 72 | 26,812 |
| 16th ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 768 | 61 | 12 | 761 | 63 | 27,127 | 62 | 30,505 | 70 | 3,378 |
| 9th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,03,670 | 200 | 1,116 | 2,33,712 | 209 | 61,53,268 | 151 | 70,00,897 | 173 | 8,47,629 |
| 9th ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 10,260 | 228 | 45 | 13,273 | 295 | 3,27,283 | 200 | 3,71,787 | 228 | 44,504 |
| 9th ditto | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 7,050 | 72 | 142 | 14,428 | 102 | 1,87,178 | 89 | 3,35,787 | 94 | 1,48,559 |
| 16th ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 21,833 | 136 | 161 | 23,272 | 145 | 9,34,845 | 160 | 9,74,220 | 167 | 39,375 |
| 16th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 5,882 | 78 | 75 | 6,708 | 89 | 2,09,794 | 77 | 2,14,319 | 78 | 4,525 |
| 9th ditto | Punjab Northern | 363 | 59,610 | 164 | 419 | 61,698 | 147 | 20,36,724 | 155 | 20,38,820 | 139 | 2,096 |
| 9th ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 1,08,417 | 164 | 660 | 1,45,014 | 223 | 31,77,204 | 145 | 31,46,228 | 124 | ... |
| | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 982 | 43 | 23 | —364 | -16 | (a)1,366 | 46 | 47,614 | 57 | 43,248 |
| 9th ditto | Kauria Dharla Tramway | 21 | 2,020 | 101 | 32 | 3,104 | 97 | (b)29,954 | 64 | 59,779 | 51 | 29,825 |
| | TOTAL | 3,120 | 5,12,507 | 164 | 3,233 | 5,96,330 | 184 | 1,58,24,141 | 142 | 1,72,59 179 | 151 | 14,35,035 |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Dec. 1882 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 12,970 | 67 | 193 | 15,116 | 78 | 4,66,907 | 78 | 5,72,450 | 82 | 1,05,543 |
| 16th ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 12,291 | 102 | 121 | 14,426 | 127 | 5,10,512 | 123 | 5,58,809 | 134 | 48,297 |
| 9th ditto | Mysore | 58 | 2,296 | 40 | 86 | 5,741 | 67 | 1,00,121 | 47 | 2,13,989 | 69 | 1,13,868 |
| 16th ditto | Jodhpore | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 467 | 25 | ... | ... | (c)13,014 | 29 | 13,014 |
| | TOTAL | 372 | 27,557 | 74 | 419 | 35,750 | 85 | 11,07,540 | 88 | 13,88,262 | 92 | 2,80,722 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,795 | 29,75,828 | 304 | 10,010 | 31,92,588 | 318 | 9,58,18,791 | 272 | 9,96,77,956 | 278 | 38,59,165 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,84,91,308 | 137 | 4,90,12,748 | 137 | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,73,27,483 | 135 | 5,06,65,208 | 141 | 33,37,725 |

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 10th December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 10th December 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 9th December 1882.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
*9th February 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in several districts of Bengal, as well as in Sindh and in most parts of the Madras Presidency. Elsewhere there has been scarcely any rain worth noting.

Oil-seed crops have been somewhat damaged in Bengal by wet weather, and in two districts of the North-Western Provinces by blight and insects. In the Cawnpore and Agra districts, and in a few places in the Bombay Presidency, some injury has been caused by frost. In the Punjab some districts need more rain. On the whole, however, agricultural prospects are generally good throughout the country, and have been much improved by the recent rain.

Harvest operations are still progressing in the Madras Presidency with an outturn which promises on the whole to be an average one. In Coorg the threshing of rice continues. In the Bombay Presidency, the Berars and the Nizam's Territories the harvest of winter crops has commenced.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Feb. 7th)** | | |
| Bellary | . | Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest paddy, dry grains and sugarcane, outturn average. |
| Kurnool | . | Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam | ·42 (average of three stations) | Standing crops *cumbu* cotton and sugarcane thriving; harvest horse-gram, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue. |
| Kistna | ·58 (average of one station.) | Standing crops paddy and dry crops affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield about average; small-pox and fever continue; water one foot over anicut. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | . | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox in parts. |
| Coimbatore | . | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |
| Tanjore | ·28 (average of six stations.) | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average; cholera continues. |
| Madura | ·28 (average of two stations.) | Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera in parts. |
| Malabar | 1·20 (average of one station.) | Harvest second crop paddy, yield fair; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight. |
| Travancore | ·90 | Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain in Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, and Coimbatore; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Feb. 7th).** | | |
| Kurrachee | Showers of rain general in the district during week ending 29th January.<br>Mandora ·55<br>Tatta ·16<br>Mugalbhin ·30<br>Keti Bandar ·62 | River low on 4th, 2 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year; small-pox increasing in Karachi; 64 fresh cases, 7 deaths from 25th January to 3rd February, 64 patients remaining sick on latter date, 1 case in Sehwan also, and 2 in Sajawal; fever in 10 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 34 lbs. per rupee, in Sehwan 32, 38, and 48 lbs., in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs., and in Shahbandar 22, 44, and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | Rain of 14th very unevenly distributed.<br>Hyderabad ·92<br>Mirpur ·78<br>Dehra Mohbat ·50<br>Guni ·46<br>Badin ·30<br>Shahdadpur ·25<br>Tando A'dam ·24<br>Sakrand ·21<br>Hala ·15<br>Tando Alahyar ·12<br>Tando Bago ·10<br>Moro, fair showers.<br>Naushahro, few drops.<br>Kandiaro, *nil.* | Frosts have since done great damage to *rabi* crops; small-pox in Hyderabad, Moro, and Naushahro; fever and colds general, but of mild type; cattle disease in Kandiaro and Badin; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | . | *Rabi* crops thriving; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Baroda | | *Rabi* crops in good condition; cotton-picking in progress; public health generally good; common rice 27 and *bajri* 30¼ lbs. per British rupee. |
| Surat | | Cotton-picking continued; slight small-pox in city; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | | Weather very muggy again; *rabi* harvest commenced; fever in Dangi villages; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | | Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 31st to 2nd, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air largely in defect of normal from 31st to 2nd; normal from 3rd to 5th, and in excess of normal on 6th; wind normal except on 31st and 1st, when abnormal wind was northerly. |
| Poona | | Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 59 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | | *Rabi* crops generally good; harvesting of *rabi* in progress; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Parner, minimum 52 lbs. in Sheogaon; cattle disease in Karjat. |
| Sholapore | | Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; *jowari* 73 lbs. 4 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. 6 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar | | Harvesting of early crops nearly completed, and that of wheat just commenced; wheat blighted in 5 and cotton in 9 talukas; other late crops good; fever in 3 talukas; no cattle disease; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs per rupee. |
| Kanara | | Second crop rice plants healthy; weeding and transplanting; sugarcane harvest on coast; small-pox in Sirsi; fever in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee. |
| Rajkot | | Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly at Navanagar and Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 3 , lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Rain in Sind; *rabi* crops injured by frost in a few places; harvesting of *rabi* commenced generally; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts. |
| **Bengal—(Feb. 6th).** | | |
| Chittagong | *Nil* | Weather cold till 3rd instant, since which seasonable; prospects of crops fair; rain would be beneficial; prices somewhat higher; cholera and cattle disease still continue. |
| Dacca | 0·02 | Prospects of winter crops satisfactory; *boro* paddy being sown; cutting of sugarcane continues. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly finished, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; cholera and fever have much abated. |
| Moorshedabad | 0·07 | *Amun* still being harvested in some places; winter crops doing well, except that damage by insects to peas and linseed is reported from Jungipore sub-division; cholera prevalent in thanas Shahanagore and Manullabazar. |
| Rajshahye | *Nil* | Weather cold; prospects of crops generally favourable; outturn of rice crop an average one; general health fair. |
| Burdwan | 0·07 | Weather very cold; cold-weather crops being reaped; prospects tolerable; public health fair. |
| Rungpore | 0·01 | Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still prevalent in south of district. |
| Bhagalpur | 0·14 | Prospects of crops favourable; rain generally beneficial. |
| Purneah | 0·05 | Prospects of crops good; public health improving. |
| Patna | *Nil* | Winter rice harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops good; public health good. |
| Durbhunga | *Nil* | In the east late rain benefited wheat and barley, but partly injured mustard and linseed; prices stationary; public health generally good. |
| Hazaribagh | *Nil* | Weather cold and clear; prospects of cold-weather crops good; a few cases of small-pox reported; general health good. |
| Cuttack | *Nil* | Reaping of late rice nearly completed; *rabi* being gathered; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rain again reported this week from many districts, and an enormous fall of snow from Darjeeling; the weather has become very cold since the rain; the cold-weather crops generally continue to do very well, but in some places some of these crops, particularly oil-seeds, have been somewhat damaged by rain and cloudy weather; in parts of Behar oil-seeds and poppy are said to have been a good deal spoilt; harvesting of late rice still continues in a few parts, and that of sugarcane is proceeding; *boro* or spring rice being sown; fever and cholera, though still prevalent in some places, have generally abated; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from a few districts. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Feb. 6th) | No rain | Mustard much damaged by insects; health good; prices falling slightly. |
| Allahabad ( „ 7th) | No rain | Weather very cold with strong west wind; prospects excellent; health good; prices nearly stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. P. & Oudh**—*contd* | | |
| Gorakhpur (Feb. 5th) | . . . . | Dry weather and west wind; crops little injured by late storm, and promise well; prices stationary. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | . . . . . | The late fall of rain has greatly benefited *rabi* crops, and no damage was done by the hail; wheat in ear and gram in flower; prices fluctuating; health generally good; cattle disease of a mild form continues. |
| Agra (Feb. 6th) | No rain | *Arhar* slightly injured by frost; small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices steady. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather cold; health good; *rabi* crops excellent. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; occasional attacks of small-pox still reported; prices of barley and gram fallen one seer; crops flourishing. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather fine; crops much better; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | . . . . | The recent rain has been beneficial to crops; prospects good; prices almost stationary; public health good; small-pox in Lucknow city abating. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | No rain | Crops promise well; prices steady; health good; a few cases of small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather clear with strong west wind; very cold now; rain of last week has improved prospects; general health good; small-pox still reported in tahsils Biswan and Misrik; prices almost stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain | Prospects good; sugarcane in mill; public health good. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 5th) | . . . . | Prospects of *rabi* crops good; mustard greatly injured; health of men and condition of cattle good; prices almost stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 6th) | No rain | Prospects good; slight damage to *arhar* and gram from frost; general health good; prices nearly stationary. |
| Farukhabad . . . | . . . . | Crops much improved by late rain; health of people fair; steady. |
| | | *Summary.*—No rain during the week; there has been much damage to mustard in Benares and Rae Bareli, while *arhar* and gram have been slightly damaged by frost in Cawnpore and Agra, small-pox is abating in Lucknow city, and a few cases are reported in Partabgarh, Sitapur, Agra, and Meerut, but general health and prospects are good. |
| **Punjab**—(Feb. 6th) | | |
| Delhi . . . . | . . . . | Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . . | Health good; harvest prospects much improved; prices falling |
| Umballa . . . | . . . . | Health good; harvest prospects much improved; but more rain wanted; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | . . . . | Health good; prices steady. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Sialkot . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | ·20 | Cattle disease continues in the Murree tahsil; and fever in the Fatteh jang tahsil; *rabi* harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary. |
| Peshawar . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Mooltan . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | . . . . | More rain wanted; health and harvest prospects fair; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The harvest prospects throughout the province have much improved through the good fall of rain in the previous week, but more rain is still wanted in some districts; the general health is good. |
| **Central Provinces**— | | |
| Nagpur (Feb. 7th) | . . . . | Weather clear; prospects and public health good; prices falling. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 6th) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops thriving and in good condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices unchanged. |
| Sangor ( „ 5th) | . . . . | Weather clear; health good; prices steady. |
| Seoni ( „ 6th) | . . . . | Weather cold; *rabi* crops promising; prices falling. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops in good condition; health good; wheat 15 and rice 11 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ( „ 3rd) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and cold; prospects good; fever and cattle disease slightly prevalent; rice 31 and wheat 26 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 1st) | ·21 | Weather cloudy; prospects and health good. |
| Khandwa ( „ 6th) | . . . . | Weather chilly and windy; *rabi* being reaped; small-pox prevalent; wheat 16 and rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable; small-pox prevailing in some districts; prices easy. |
| **British Burma**—(Feb 3rd) | | |
| Akyab . . . . | . . . | One death from cholera in town and six in district; otherwise public health good; reaping finished. |
| Rangoon . . . | . . . . | Public health good. |
| Bassein . . . | . . . . | Three deaths from cholera in town, eight in district; otherwise public health good. |
| Prome . . . | . . . . | One death from cholera in town; otherwise public health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—*contd.*** | | |
| Amherst (Moulmein) | | Sixteen cases of cholera reported from district; otherwise public health good, both in Moulmein and district; seventeen deaths of cattle reported from one township; otherwise public health good. |
| Toungoo | | Two deaths from small-pox reported from one township; otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Excepting some cholera, public health good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Feb. 6th) | No rain | Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*. |
| Sylhet ( „ 7th) | *Nil* | State and prospects of crops generally good; cholera reported from Habiganj and South Sylhet. |
| Cachar ( „ „ ) | *il* | Weather unusually cold; reaping of winter crops not yet completed; common rice 24½ seers per rupee; public health good. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | ·27 | Weather fine; mustard doing well; small-pox reported from north Lakhimpur Sub-Division. |
| **Mysore and Coorg—** (Feb. 7th) | | |
| Bangalore | | Crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good; rice 11⅝, *ragi* 34, and horse-gram 30¼ seers per rupee. |
| Mysore | | Crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good; prices about the same as in Bangalore. |
| Mercara | | Threshing of rice crop continues; no improvement in prospects of coffee planters; prices of food-grains falling; fever prevalent in parts of South Coorg and Nanjarajapatna taluk. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health good and prospects of season favourably reported from all districts; pasturage and water-supply ample; *ballar* horse-gram and *harka* sugarcane, paddy, &c., harvested; prices rule easy. |
| [redacted]r and Hyderabad— | | |
| Amraoti (Feb. 7th) | | Reaping of *rabi* crops continued; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola | | *Rabi* crops thriving; prospects good. |
| Hyderabad ( Feb. 8th ) | | Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; *tabi* crops thriving; fever in some places; no cattle disease; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 24¾, yellow *juari* 31 and *tur* 25¾ seers per halli sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—** (Feb. 7th) | | |
| Indore | | Weather slightly warmer; health good; prospects favourable. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | | Weather seasonable; health and prospects good. |
| Sutna | | Weather cold; prospects good. |
| Neemuch | | Weather seasonable; crops doing well; public health good. |
| Goona | | Crops and health good; wheat 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. |
| Bhopal | | Weather cool; crops and public health good. |
| Agar | | Health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong | ·02 | *Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good. |
| Manpur | | Health and prospects good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Feb. 7th) | | Weather cold; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 4th) | | Weather much warmer; *kharif* crops promising extremely well; wells full; health good. |
| Malwar (Feb. 2nd) | | All tanks empty; water obtained from wells; health and prospects good; prices rising; cold intense. |
| Jhallawar (Jan. 31st) | 4·4 | Hail in parts; weather very cold. |
| Ajmere (Feb. 6th) | No rain | Health good; prospects excellent. |
| Jeypore ( „ 6th) | No rain | Crops looking well; prices stationary; health good. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | | Frost has damaged to some extent gram and *arhar* crops; cattle disease reported in two tahsils, and small-pox in three; wheat 19½, barley 30, and gram 29½ seers per rupee. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. He said:—"The effect of the existing law on this subject is summed up in a section of the new Criminal Procedure Code (443), which directs that

"'No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.'

"Now, there is no restriction on the nationality of a Presidency Magistrate; Natives of India may hold, and have held, that office. The result of the law, therefore, is that, within the limits of the Presidency-towns, jurisdiction over European British subjects may be exercised by any person who happens to be a Presidency Magistrate, whether he is a European British subject or not; but that, outside these limits, in any part of the Mufassal, that jurisdiction cannot be exercised by any of Her Majesty's Magistrates, however complete may have been his training—however long may have been his judicial experience—however high may be his rank in the service—unless he happens to be a European British subject.

"Such is the existing law, and it was settled in this form in the year 1872, after a very remarkable debate, which resulted in a very remarkable division. The Select Committee on the Bill which afterwards became law as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 had adopted a resolution in which they recorded their opinion 'that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects.' It will be observed that there was nothing in the resolution which implied that the exercise of this jurisdiction in future was to be confined to persons who are themselves European British subjects. Such a limitation was,

however, inserted in the Bill as finally settled by the Committee; but, when it was brought before the Legislative Council, Sir Barrow Ellis (I shall take the liberty of referring to him and others by the titles which they now bear) moved an amendment which would have had the effect of striking out the limitation. It would appear that the limitation to which he objected had in fact been introduced in pursuance of some kind of bargain or compromise between members of the Committee holding different opinions on the subject. Repeated references were made in the course of the debate to the existence of this compromise. Thus, Mr. Chapman, whilst expressing his agreement with much that had fallen from Sir Barrow Ellis, said that he felt himself unable to support the amendment for the very plain and conclusive reason that he, as member of the Select Committee, considered himself bound to adhere to the pledge he had given to the European community that, under the altered law, an Englishman should retain his privilege of being tried by an Englishman. Again, Mr. Inglis said that he did not intend to go into the question on its merits, as he considered that he was bound by the terms of the recommendation which he had signed with other members of the Committee. My eminent predecessor, Sir James Stephen, who was in charge of the Bill, declared in the most emphatic terms that he could not undertake to justify on principle the terms of a compromise. And Sir J. Strachey, who also supported the proposals, admitted that the provisions of the Bill represented a compromise which was open to criticism of every kind. The amendment moved by Sir Barrow Ellis was put to the vote, and was lost on a division by a majority of 7 to 5. But the minority on the division included the majority of the Executive Council. It consisted of the then Viceroy, Lord Napier of Murchistoun, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir G. Campbell, his immediate successor, Sir R. Temple, the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Barrow Ellis. Each of these distinguished members of the Government of India not only voted but spoke in support of Sir Barrow Ellis's amendment and against the proposals that are embodied in the existing law. And I shall make no apology for quoting today some of the arguments which they used, and some of the opinions which they expressed.

"Sir Barrow Ellis said that, in making the invidious distinction which was now proposed, if we excluded any Justices of the Peace from the exercise of certain powers, we were really casting a stigma on the whole educated Native population of India. He might also urge that there would be considerable inconvenience in having such a distinction. But he preferred to put it on the broad ground that, if you had Native Covenanted Civil Servants, you ought not to bar them from exercising the powers of a Civil Servant, among which powers is the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace over European British subjects, By Act II of 1869 Natives might be appointed Justices of the Peace, and on what ground, he would ask, was it proposed to restrict their powers as Justice of the Peace?

"Sir George Campbell was of opinion that the Council should adhere to the decision which had been come to by the passing of Act II of 1869, namely, that a Justice of the Peace must be either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. To reopen that question, and to limit the powers that might be exercised by any Justices who were Covenanted Civil Servants, appeared to His Honour to be somewhat invidious, and would be, as it were, setting themselves against the policy hitherto pursued. Viewing the matter in that light, he should be inclined to vote for the motion before the Council.

"The Commander-in-Chief said that the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service having been to Europe, having become acquainted with European feelings, ideas and customs, and having qualified themselves to take their places with European members of the Civil Service, His Excellency would frankly accept them as real members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and allow them to exercise all the functions which the European members exercised.

"Lord Napier of Murchistoun said that his vote would be given in conformity with the opinion which had been expressed by the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency thought that the restriction would embody a stigma on the

Native community in general. It was equivalent to stating that, under no circumstances, as far as the administration of the law was concerned, could the Native attain to that degree of impartiality and courage which would justify the Government in reposing in his hands the power of trying European British subjects. He thought that by the restriction we, in effect, said to the European—'You are not to be tried in the Mufassal by the agency by which you are tried in the High Courts and in the Courts of the Magistrates in the Presidency-towns with the general approval and sanction of the European and Native communities.' It was saying, in effect, that the Native who had attained to the position of a Sessions Judge was not competent to try a European British subject, but that he might try him when he became a Judge of the High Court and sat beside a European Judge. His Excellency could not but help thinking that there was practically no greater disparity in permitting these Native Civil Servants to try a European British subject, than in permitting Native Justices in the Presidency-towns to try him. There appeared to His Excellency to be no such broad distinction whatever between the conditions of society and of public opinion in this respect between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal. There were now a great number of public-spirited men and a great deal of public spirit all over the provinces. Communications by rail, the dissemination of newspapers both in English and the Vernacular, and a great variety of other circumstances had destroyed that distinction which formerly existed between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal. His Excellency did not himself consider that there was the slightest possibility that, in the rare case of a Civil and Sessions Judge trying a European British subject in the Mufassal, there would be an abuse of justice.

"Sir Barrow Ellis said that he desired to add his testimony to the efficiency with which Native Magistrates had performed their duties in the Presidency-towns, in the administration of justice to both Europeans and Natives, and he had no hesitation in saying that they had performed their duties with as much credit and efficiency as the European Magistrates. And, if they had done that, he saw no reason why Natives in the position of Covenanted Civil Servants or Sessions Judges should not be equally competent to administer justice to the European in the Mufassal. His Hon'ble friend Mr. Stephen had remarked that in this matter we were not to consult the feelings of the Judge, but of those who were to be subjected to the jurisdiction. In answer to that, Mr. Ellis would say that he saw no reason why that which did not hurt the feelings of Europeans in the Presidency-towns should hurt them in the Mufassal.

"And, finally, Sir Richard Temple said he thought that the inference was undeniable that, if the Natives were eligible to all the great offices of the administration, it seemed improper and unreasonable to say that they should not sit as Judges over Europeans in the Mufassal for offences of the trivial nature over which it was proposed to give Justices of the Peace cognizance.

"However, as I have said, these views, though they commended themselves to the majority of the Executive Council, did not commend themselves to the majority of the legislature, and the amendment proposed by Sir Barrow Ellis was lost.

"It was not to be expected that a decision which avowedly proceeded on the terms of a compromise, and against which such a formidable weight of official authority was arrayed, should be accepted as a permanent settlement of the question. It has not been so accepted. Whenever proposals have been made for amending the Criminal Procedure Code, the attention of the Government has been directed to the anomalous position in which Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service have been left by the legislation of 1872. In the early part of last year, Mr. Gupta, a Native member of the Bengal Civil Service, submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a note in which he pointed out that the existing law, if maintained, would give rise to an invidious distinction, and to very practical inconveniences in the case of those Natives of the country who might expect in course of time to attain to the position of a District Magistrate or of a Sessions Judge. I may add that the anomalous nature of the present arrangements could not be better illustrated than by Mr. Gupta's own case. He officiated for some time as Presidency Magistrate here in

Calcutta, and, while so officiating, he had, under the law as it stands, full powers over European British subjects, even in comparatively serious cases, and exercised those powers to the satisfaction of the Local Government and the public. On his removal to a more responsible appointment in the interior, he ceased to be qualified to deal with even the most trivial cases affecting Europeans. Mr. Gupta's proposal was that the law should be amended by extending the jurisdiction over European British subjects to Natives of this country holding the office of a District Magistrate or of a Sessions Judge, and he suggested that the amendment might be made in the Bill which has since become law as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882. However, that Bill had then nearly reached its final stage, and it was obvious that a question which was of such importance and difficulty, and about which it would be impossible to take action without consulting both Local Governments and the Secretary of State, could not with propriety be raised at so late a stage of the discussion on the Bill. In this, as in other matters, the Government had, as was pointed out last year by my friend Major Baring, to choose between, on the one hand, passing the new Code, with the amendments which had been generally accepted,—amendments which were of considerable importance,—or, on the other hand, postponing the Code, with all its improvements of form and substance, until all possible amendments of the law had been got together and considered.

"Of these two courses, the Government adopted—and, I think it will be generally agreed, wisely adopted—the latter, taking care, however, to make it clear that, whilst re-enacting, for the purpose of consolidation, certain provisions of the existing law, they were not to be considered as expressing an opinion that these provisions might not with advantage be amended.

"This was Sir Ashley Eden's own view, and accordingly he postponed the submission of Mr. Gupta's note to the Government of India until the new Criminal Procedure Code had become law. But, when he did submit it, he accompanied it with a strong expression of opinion as to the expediency of altering the law in the direction indicated by Mr. Gupta. He remarked that, as a question of general policy, it seemed to him right that Covenanted Native Civilians should be empowered to exercise jurisdiction over Europeans as well as over Natives who are brought before them in their capacity as Criminal Judges. Now that Native Covenanted Civilians might shortly be expected to hold the office of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, it was also, as a matter of administrative convenience, desirable that they should have the power to try all classes of persons brought before them. Moreover, if this power was not conferred upon Native members of the Civil Service, the anomaly might be presented of a European Joint Magistrate who is subordinate to a Native District Magistrate or Sessions Judge being empowered to try cases which his immediate superior cannot try. Native Presidency Magistrates within the Presidency-towns exercised the same jurisdiction over Europeans that they do over Natives, and there seemed to be no sufficient reason why Covenanted Native Civilians, with the position and training of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, should not exercise the same jurisdiction over Europeans as is exercised by other members of the service.

"For these reasons, Sir Ashley Eden was of opinion that the time had arrived when all Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved of such restrictions of their powers as are imposed on them by Chapter XXXIII of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, or when at least Native Covenanted Civilians who have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have entrusted to them full powers over all classes, whether European or Native, within their jurisdiction.

"Before taking any further action in the matter, the Government of India considered it desirable to ascertain the views of Local Governments and Administrations as to the expediency of the amendments suggested by Sir Ashley Eden; and accordingly they addressed a circular letter to the several Local Governments, inviting a confidential expression of opinion on those suggestions. The result was remarkable. There was an overwhelming consensus of opinion that some change in the law was required, and that the time had come for removing the present absolute bar on the investment of Native Magis-

trates in the interior with powers over European British subjects. As to the precise extent to which the law should be modified, there was, as might naturally be expected, some difference of opinion; but it was generally admitted that a Native Civilian in the position of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have equal powers with his European colleagues, and there was a very strong body of opinion that there should be no distinction made between Native and European members of the Covenanted Civil Service at any step in respect of their judicial powers, provided that they were individually found qualified to exercise those powers.

"Under these circumstances, it has become abundantly clear that the existing law cannot be maintained, and the only question which we have to consider is not whether the law should be altered, but how it should be altered. In approaching this question, there is one consideration of which we must not lose sight, and of which it is not likely that we should lose sight, and that is, that this is a subject with respect to which it is eminently undesirable to avoid constant tinkering of the law. The settlement arrived at in 1872 may not have been satisfactory,—I do not myself think that it was satisfactory,—but, such as it was, we should not be justified in reopening this difficult question unless we saw our way to a solution which should be, I will not say final—for nothing in legislation is absolutely final—but which should contain in itself the elements of stability and durability. Can we find any such solution? If we look the question fairly in the face, and endeavour to realise distinctly the object at which we ought to aim and the facts with which we have to deal, I think that we can. As to the object at which we ought to aim, there will be no difference of opinion. It is simply the effectual and impartial administration of justice. And as to the facts with which we have to deal, no one who has studied the statistics and reports of the cases involving charges against European British subjects can fail to be struck with two things—first, that, as compared with the great mass of ordinary criminal business, they are exceptionally rare, and secondly, that they are exceptionally troublesome and difficult. To what conclusion do these two peculiarities point? They appear to me to show that, in the interests of the effectual and impartial administration of justice, it is not necessary, and that, in the same interests, it is not desirable, to clothe all Magistrates indiscriminately with the power of dealing with these cases. As we are justified in excluding from the jurisdiction of inferior Magistrates as such the cognizance of the graver classes of offences, so we should be justified in excluding from their jurisdiction the cognizance of a class of offences the trial of which, from the circumstances under which they are ordinarily committed, presents features of exceptional difficulty. It involves no disrespect to the magisterial or judicial office to say that an officer who may be fully competent to dispose of a common case of theft or assault may not be competent to dispose of a class of cases which, as will be admitted by all impartial persons, are apt to put an exceptionally severe strain on the judicial qualities of tact, judgment, patience and impartiality. We are, therefore, I conceive, fully justified, on principles of general applicability, in confining the jurisdiction exercisable in this particular class of cases to a specified class of Magistrates; and the further question which we have to determine is, how this class is to be defined. My answer is, that the line ought to be drawn with reference to the presumable fitness of the Magistrate, and with reference to that alone, and that we ought not to base any difference which we may think fit to make between particular classes of Magistrates on race distinctions, which are as invidious as they are unnecessary.

"These are the principles by which we have been guided in framing the proposals which I am now asking leave to lay before the Council. We are of opinion that the time has come when the settlement which was arrived at in 1872 may with safety, and ought in justice, to be reconsidered; we are of opinion that, if this question is re-opened, it ought to be settled on a permanent and stable foundation; and, finally, we are of opinion that no change in the law can be satisfactory or stable which fails to remove at once and completely from the Code every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

"Accordingly, we propose to amend the law, first, by repealing the words which confine the exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects to persons who are European British subjects themselves; secondly, by declaring that every District Magistrate and Sessions Judge shall be, by virtue of his office, a Justice of the Peace, and, as such, capable of exercising jurisdiction over European British subjects; and thirdly, by empowering Local Governments to invest with the office of Justice of the Peace, and consequently with jurisdiction over European British subjects, any person who, being either

(*a*) a member of the Covenanted Civil Service,

(*b*) a member of the Native Civil Service constituted under the statutory rules,

(*c*) an Assistant Commissioner in a non-regulation province, or

(*d*) a Cantonment Magistrate,

is for the time being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, fit to be entrusted with those further powers. We propose to make no distinction in the law between European and Native officers. We consider that the care exercised in the selection of officers for the Covenanted Service, both in Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, together with the subsequent training that they receive, warrants our amending the law in the manner proposed. As a fact, no officer would be eligible until he had passed all the departmental examinations and been in training long enough to show the superior authorities whether he would be likely to use any powers conferred on him with proper discretion. These proposals will completely remove from the law all distinctions based on the race of the Judge. The limitations remaining on the jurisdiction of particular classes of Magistrates will be based, not on any difference of race, but simply on differences of training and experience.

"These, then, are our proposals. I repeat that, in making them, the only object which we have in view is to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice. It is by that test that we desire our proposals to be tried. If they are tried by that test, I am not without a confident hope that they will commend themselves both to the European and to the Asiatic subjects of Her Majesty as reasonable and just."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that he was not well acquainted with the rules of debate in the Council, but wished to know whether the principle of this measure should be debated on this occasion, when leave was asked to introduce a Bill, or whether the measure should be debated at a later stage. Most of the non-official members of the Council were in the same position as himself, and had heard today, for the first time, what the proposed measure was. It was, no doubt, one which had been often debated and was a vexed question. As had been pointed out, it was settled by a compromise in 1872, and MR. EVANS would also point out that there was nothing which was more dear to any man, and more especially to an Englishman, than his liberty, and nothing which he was more jealous of than any change in the tribunal which could deprive him of that liberty in a moment. He might also point out that, when an Englishman came into a tropical country, a sentence of imprisonment on him in certain seasons and places meant almost certain death. He did not propose now to discuss the principles of the settlement which it was now proposed to come to. He thought that the able speech in which it was introduced and the grave matters which were set forth in it deserved full consideration, and he did not think he would be justified in propounding any views of his own on the subject at once. But time should be given to the non-official community, considering that the question of the tribunal was one of the greatest importance—far greater than any question concerning the law of property and other such matters. Under these circumstances, he would ask His Lordship if he considered it was convenient to debate the principle of the Bill on the motion for leave to introduce it, then that the motion should be postponed so as to give time to the non-official English community in India, which was scattered far and wide in the various provinces, to make their voices heard, or, at any rate, that it should be postponed today, as he felt he could not give full consideration to it that day.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"Nobody is pledged in the smallest degree by the introduction of this or any other Bill, and it would be obviously very unfair that Hon'ble Members of Council should be called upon to express an opinion on the principle of a Bill which they have not seen. Nothing could be more lucid than the statement made by my hon'ble and learned friend who proposes to introduce the Bill, but, until the Bill itself is in the hands of the public, it would be unfair both to them and to the Government that any opinion should be expressed upon it, or that any discussion should take place upon the measure in this Council.

"No one knows better than my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans how difficult it is to understand a Bill, even with the clearest explanations of its provisions, until you have the Bill itself before you; and the public are sometimes perhaps a little too much inclined to criticise by anticipation measures of which they know nothing and have seen nothing; and I myself should not be in the smallest degree inclined to give any sort of encouragement to a procedure which, as I have said, is unfair both to the Government and to the public.

"I need not, I am sure, say that the Government has no desire to push this matter forward without giving full time for its consideration.

"The proper occasion, I think, for discussing the principle of the Bill will be on its reference to a Select Committee.

"I look upon that stage of the procedure as standing in the place of what is called 'the second reading' in Parliament at home. In the House of Lords, a Bill is often brought in and put on the table without saying a word; in the House of Commons, this is not the case, but the occasions on which discussions arise on the introduction of a Bill are rare, and debate on the principle of the measure takes place on the second reading.

"What I would, therefore, suggest would be that leave should now be given to bring in this Bill; that it should be brought in at the next meeting of the Council, and then published; and that due time should be given, before the motion is made for its reference to a Select Committee, in order to enable Members of Council to consider it when they receive it in print, and to be prepared to discuss it fully after they have acquired a perfect knowledge of its provisions."

MAHÁRÁJÁ SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE having asked permission to address the Council on the subject of the Bill, His Excellency the President remarked :—

"Although, according to strict rule, the Mahárájá has lost his turn for speaking, I am sure that this Council would wish me to give him leave to address them. And, in doing so, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing the great regret I feel that this, I believe, is the last occasion on which we shall have the presence in the Council of our hon'ble colleague Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. During the long period of his service in the Legislative Council, the Mahárájá has distinguished himself by his fairness, his enlightened views and his remarkable courtesy towards all the Members of this Council.

"The Government of India have derived very great advantage from the presence of my hon'ble friend in the Council, and it is a source of deep regret to me that the fair rule of giving a chance to others to take their place in this Council, and, therefore, of not unduly prolonging the presence in it of any one particular member, added to the Mahárájá's own desire to be relieved of duties which clash with his other engagements, have necessitated his retirement, and occasioned the great loss to the Council which must result from his absence from it."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said :—"My Lord, I have listened with great interest to what has been said by my hon'ble and learned colleague opposite, and, as this may be the last occasion, as Your Lordship has observed, on which I shall have the honour of addressing this Council, I beg leave to take this opportunity of offering, on behalf of my countrymen, their grateful thanks to Your Excellency for redeeming the promise, which was held out to them during the last session of the Council, to amend that portion of the Criminal Procedure Code which relates to the trial of British-born subjects. Although it is impossible to say anything with regard to the details of the Bill before it is in-

troduced, the very fact that something will be done now to remove the anomaly which has been a source of standing complaint with my countrymen from a very long time is in itself a matter for congratulation. Knowing the broad and statesman-like views which have always characterised Your Lordship's government, we have every reason to hope that legislation in this direction will be of a piece with those other great measures of reform,—among which I may name the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the Act which, for the first time, has introduced the principle of self-government in this country,—which we feel sure will mark Your Lordship's administration as an epoch in the annals of British India; and I am free to confess, my Lord, that, on this closing day of my humble career in this Council, I feel an honest pride that I have had the good fortune to occupy a seat here while these great measures have been either passed or initiated under the auspices of Your Excellency's liberal government.

"And I take this opportunity, my Lord, to tender my own most hearty and grateful thanks for the very kind manner in which Your Excellency has been pleased to speak of my humble services in this Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## UNIVERSITIES DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

He said the short history of the measure was this. In the Bill which became law a short time ago for the establishment of the University in the Panjáb, permission was given to that University to confer certain honorary degrees. It would also be in the recollection of the Council that an Act conferring power on the University of Calcutta to grant honorary degrees generally was passed in 1875 very hurriedly through the Council, to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Under that Act the University also, some short time afterwards, conferred a similar distinction on three eminent scholars, two of whom were Natives, namely, Rajendralál Mitter, K. M. Banerjí and Monier Williams. Some time after, the Secretary of State addressed a despatch to Government, asking them to abstain from conferring these honorary degrees. It seems, however, to the Government of India that the time has now arrived when the Universities in this country have attained to a status and position which would warrant this power being exercised by them; and the Calcutta University, on being unofficially consulted, was of opinion that the measure which the Government proposed to introduce was one worthy of acceptance. It would repeal the Act of 1875 and limit honorary degrees being conferred by the University of Calcutta, as well as by other Universities, to that of Doctor of Laws, which was generally the honorary degree conferred by the older Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin; and, in accordance, he had now to introduce the Bill, leave to do which was obtained in Simla, to grant this power to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the two latter of which did not hitherto possess it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island. He said that these two islands, as members of the Council might be aware, lay to the north of the Andáman group, between that group and the projection of land which was formed by the mouths of the Irrawaddy. The Little Cocos Island used to form

a portion of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and the Nicobars, and, as such, was a portion of the scheduled districts contained in the Scheduled Districts Act. For administrative purposes, it was thought advisable a short time ago to transfer the Island to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and to attach it to the District of Hanthawaddy, in British Burma. It was considered necessary to withdraw the Little Cocos Island from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act, and to make the law the same as in that portion of British Burma. These objects would be effected by the present Bill, and it would take effect retrospectively from the date from which they were transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. But, considering the nature of the population of the Islands, he did not think that a retrospective measure would involve any serious risk of interfering with vested rights. He had turned for information on this subject to a copy of the *Gazetteer* of Dr. Hunter, from which high authority he learnt that the inhabitants of Little Cocos, at the date when the *Gazetteer* was published, consisted of a few wild pigs and a good many birds. But he had just been informed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that there were also a lighthouse-keeper and eleven chaprásís.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.

## AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád and the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 2nd February, 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A, C.S.I, C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

### NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, took his seat as an Additional Member.

### NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Act XXVII of 1854 be taken into consideration. He said that the object of the Bill was to repeal formally an Act which, in consequence of arrangements recently made with the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, had become unworkable. The Bill was approved by the Local Government; it had been duly published in the *Calcutta* and *Bengálí Gazettes*, and the Council had received no objections or suggestions for amendment. Under these circumstances, the Committee recommended that the Bill be passed in the form in which it was introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. He said that the step which he was then taking was purely formal. He would not invite the Council to discuss the principle of the Bill until full time had been given for its consideration by the outside public.

## LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* and the *Andaman and Nicobar Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 9th February, 1883.*

*Printed & published for the* GOVT. OF INDIA *at the* OFFICE *of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 7.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 6th February, 1883.*

**No. 3.**—ERRATUM.—In the thirteenth line of section 444 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), *for* "sum" *read* "same."

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**No. 4.**—The following amendments of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and are hereby promulgated for general information:—

IN exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 18, the following amendments of the Rules made on the 11th day of February, 1873, have been made by the Council of the Governor General assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations at the meeting held on the 16th day of February, 1883, and have received the assent of the Governor General:—

(1.) After Rule 17 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"17A. The Council may, at any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, direct that the Bill be published in such manner as the Council thinks fit."

(2.) In the fourth paragraph of the 24th Rule the word "and" shall be omitted, and to that paragraph the following shall be added, namely:—

"and the date on which the publication has taken place, or, where publication in more than one Gazette or in more than one language is ordered, the date on which the publication in each such Gazette and each such language has taken place."

(3.) To the 24th Rule the following paragraphs shall be added, namely:—

"When the Committee recommend the republication of a Bill which was originally ordered by these Rules or by the Council to be published in more than one Gazette or in more than one language, they shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary in their report, be taken to recommend that the Bill be republished in every such Gazette and every such language.

"If the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to republish the Bill in any such Gazette or in any such language, they shall, in their report, state the grounds of their opinion."

(4.) After the 29th Rule the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"29A. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Rules, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Council section by section. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each section separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question 'that this section, or (as the case may be) this section as amended, stand part of the Bill.'"

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 15th February 1883.*

**No. 41.**—Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has been granted furlough for ten months, with effect from the 1st March 1883, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

**No. 43.**—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma during the absence of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., or until further orders.

**No. 46.**—The services of Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hazaribagh, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

*The 13th February 1883.*

**No. 72.**—The services of Surgeon-Major W. Jackson are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January 1883, the date on which he was relieved of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Mooltan.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

*The 13th February 1883.*

**No. 25.**—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. F. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be Epigraphist to the Government of India, with effect from the 17th January 1883.

JUDICIAL.

*The 14th February 1883.*

**No. 216.**—The Honorable C. D. Field, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months, with effect from the 12th March 1883, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

*The 15th February 1883.*

**No. 158** *F.*—Mr. M. H. Ferrars, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burma, who has been deputed to the charge of the forests of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent in that Settlement, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties, and until further orders.

*The 16th February 1883.*

**No. 161** *F.*—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Seaton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Circle in British Burma, the following officers will revert to the substantive appointments indicated opposite their names, with effect from the 29th January 1883:—

Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Oudh,—to Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Oudh.

Major G. J. VanSomeren, M.N.I., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Comptroller General (Forests),—to Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, and Assistant Comptroller General (Forests.)

Mr. E. P. Popert, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Circle in British Burma,—to Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, British Burma.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

*Fort William, the 15th February 1883.*

**No. 61—41-2** *S.*—The following officiating appointments in the Geological Survey of India are sanctioned, with effect from the dates mentioned:—

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Assistant, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, from the 14th June 1881, *vice* Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, officiating in the 1st Grade.

Mr. P. N. Bose, Assistant, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, from the 2nd March 1882, *vice* Mr. R. Lydekker, on leave.

Mr. T. H. D. LaTouche, Assistant, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, from the 8th June 1882, *vice* Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, on leave.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 10th February, 1883.*

**No. 426** *G.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of lands forming the Sindia State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within the territories of the Gwalior State; in exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 ("the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879"), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification in supersession of Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 64 I.J., dated the 28th May, 1880, and No. 89 I.J., dated the 14th April, 1881:—

1. The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar for the time being shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in Act X of 1882 ("the Code of Criminal Procedure") within the aforesaid portions of land. Provided that in any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Cantonment Magistrate to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on him.

2. The Resident at Gwalior and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Session and of a High Court, as described in Act X of 1882, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction can be exercised by the said Cantonment Magistrate within the aforesaid portions of land.

3. The administration of the Police within the aforesaid portions of land is hereby delegated to the person for the time being holding the office of Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces, who, subject to the control of the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, shall exercise within the aforesaid portions of land all such police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory.

4. The Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall exercise within the aforesaid portions of land, in subordination to the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, as described in Act X of 1882. Provided that in any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on him.

**No. 427** *G.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of the Sindia State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within the territories of the Dholpur State; in exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 ("the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879"), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification, in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 67 I.J., dated the 28th May, 1880, and No. 93 I.J., dated the 14th April, 1881:—

1. The Political Agent for the time being in Dholpur shall exercise the powers described in Sections 30 and 34 of Act X of 1882 ("the Code of Criminal Procedure"), and the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the same Act, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of the Dholpur State. Provided that in any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Agent to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

2. The Sessions Judge of Agra and the High Court of the North-Western Provinces shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Session and of a High Court, as described in Act X of 1882, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction can be exercised by the Political Agent in Dholpur within the whole of the aforesaid lands.

3. The administration of the Police within the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to the person for the time being holding the office of Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces, who, in subordination to the Political Agent in Dholpur, shall exercise within the aforesaid lands the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory.

4. The Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall exercise within the aforesaid lands, in subordination to the Political Agent in Dholpur, the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, as described in Act X of 1882. Provided that in any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

*The 14th February, 1883.*

**No. 371** *I.*— Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend J. A. Northrop, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and under Section 9 of the said Act the Governor-General in Council is pleased to license him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

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MILITARY.

*The 14th February, 1883.*

**No. 466** *G.*—Surgeon H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

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POLITICAL.

*The 13th February, 1883.*

**No. 453** *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong, *vice* Mr. C. C. Ellis, resigned.

**No. 459** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1559 G., dated the 20th December, 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. Kapp, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

*The 10th February, 1883.*

It is with feelings of deep regret that the Governor-General in Council announces the death, on the evening of the 8th instant, from cholera, of HIS EXCELLENCY the NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I., the Regent and Minister of the Hyderabad State.

By this unhappy event, the British Government has lost an enlightened and experienced friend; HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM a wise and faithful servant; and the Indian community one of its most distinguished representatives.

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 16th February 1883.*

**No. 796.**—Major G. J. Van Someren having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General, Forest Branch, assumed charge of his duties, after noon, on the 2nd February 1883.

**No. 849.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in supersession of Notification in this Department, No. 3681, dated 20th October 1881, the Governor General in Council remits, in the whole of British India, the fees payable under clause (*a*), paragraph 4, and clause (*b*), paragraph 2 of Article 1, Schedule II, annexed to the said Act, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount: provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application.

**No. 883.**—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance, No. 3646, dated 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri District, in the Bombay Presidency, has paid into the Chiplun Treasury the sum of Rs. 150 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 30,000, which that Municipality was authorised to borrow and which has been raised by the issue of 300 debentures of Rs. 100 each, such debentures being numbered consecutively from 1 to 300, and bearing date the 1st February 1883.

Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable whether on issue, renewal, or sub-division.

**No. 889.**—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

| CIRCLES OF ISSUE. | Whole amount of Notes in circulation. | RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | TOTAL. |
| | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| Calcutta | 7,48,75,005 | 54,72,528 | 19,47,446 | 74,19,974 |
| Allahabad | 1,03,88,740 | 1,13,86,300 | ..... | 1,13,86,300 |
| Lahore | 65,40,865 | 1,48,91,345 | ..... | 1,48,91,345 |
| Bombay | 4,42,88,830 | 4,79,19,898 | 13,57,452 | 4,92,77,350 |
| Kurrachee | 35,76,365 | 30,12,085 | 11,255 | 30,23,340 |
| Madras | 1,32,41,080 | 64,96,050 | 9,60,000 | 74,56,050 |
| Calicut | 7,69,045 | 2,25,605 | ..... | 2,25,605 |
| TOTAL | 15,36,79,930 | 8,94,03,811 | 42,76,153 | 9,36,79,964 |
| Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act | | | | 5,99,99,966 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 15,36,79,930 |

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 16th February, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 86.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John Burnard Edwards, Liverpool Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—27th November, 1881.

**No. 87.**—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. I. E. Ford, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, to be 1st Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 25th January, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. I. E. Ford. Dated 2nd February, 1883.

**No. 88.**—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. W. Trench, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Officiating Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, is confirmed in his appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Combe appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department. Dated 25th January, 1883.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 89.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Wavell, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Major G. T. Maitland, Bengal S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain G. W. Sawyer, Bombay S.C., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, (p. a.) for one year and 91 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. A. Yorke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

**No. 90.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for 183 days.

Conductor A. Anderson, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for six months.

**No. 91.**—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Morton, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 40th Native Infantry, is granted furlough without pay, for three days, with effect from the 7th December, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 365 of 1882.

### LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 92.**—The following extracts are published for general information :—

*"London Gazette," dated the 12th January, 1883, page 205.*

*"India Office, 12th January, 1883.*

HER Majesty has approved of the following exchanges between Officers of the Staff Corps :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant Stanley Wolferston Jervis. Dated 22nd September, 1882, but to rank from 10th September, 1877.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant Halford Dumergue Gerrard. Dated 22nd September, 1882, but to rank from 29th April, 1874.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Forces :—

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Hugh Stark Anderson. Dated 3rd January, 1882.

*"London Gazette," dated the 16th January, 1883, page 281.*

*India Office, 16th January, 1883.*

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Hugh Rose, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 3rd March, 1881, but to rank from 2nd May, 1880.

Lieutenant William Legh Boswell, from the Essex Regiment. Dated 7th July, 1881, but to rank from 4th September, 1880.

Lieutenant William Colvile Jephson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 6th August, 1881, but to rank from 17th November, 1880.

* * * *

*"London Gazette," dated the 23rd January, 1883, page 309.*

WAR OFFICE,
PALL MALL, *23rd January, 1883.*

BREVET.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Francis Beville, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 7th September, 1882.

* * * *

The undermentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Honorary Captains of the Bombay Establishment to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 16th September, 1882 :—

John Clabby.
Charles Pain.
Charles McMillan.
James Henderson.
George Hall.

The undermentioned Assistant-Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants of the Bombay Establishment to have the honorary rank of Captain on retirement :—

Patrick Mulkere. Dated 11th October, 1882.
Edward McKenzie. Dated 16th September, 1882.

The undermentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 16th September, 1882 :—

John Keane, Bengal Establishment.
George McArthur, Bengal Establishment.
John Bingham, Bombay Establishment.

To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Dated 16th September, 1882 :—

Assistant-Commissary Andrew Forsyth, Bengal Establishment.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Cummings, Bengal Establishment.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary George Mortimer, Bengal Establishment.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary William James, Bengal Establishment.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Fitz Gibbon, Bengal Establishment.

Assistant-Commissary Maurice Hanley, Bombay Establishment.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Hamilton, Bombay Establishment.

INDIAN LOCAL FORCES.

Colonel William Martin Cafe, V.C., Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 28th November, 1882."

## PROMOTIONS.

**No. 93.**—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major-General H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals,

Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) E. W. Shaw, Madras, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General J. C. Graves, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, on the 27th November, 1882.

**No. 94.**—NATIVE ARMY—

*44th Native Infantry.*

Drill Havildar Gujadher to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhurm Sing Thappa, invalided; Color Havildar Gujbahadoor to be Jemadar, *vice* Buddrie Sing Allay, invalided,—1st November, 1882.

## RETIREMENTS.

**No. 95.**—Major Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable, Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## SPECIAL.

**No. 96.**—The Most Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to order the publication of the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, forwarding copies of the votes of thanks agreed to by both Houses of Parliament in relation to the recent naval and military operations in Egypt :—

*Despatch from the Secretary of State for India,—No. 30, dated the 18th January, 1883.*

I have much pleasure in forwarding copies of the votes of thanks agreed to by both Houses of Parliament in relation to the recent naval and military operations in Egypt, and I request that they may be made known to the troops which were despatched from India to take part in that campaign.

From Horse Guards, 16th November, 1882.
To Horse Guards, 22nd November, 1882, No. M-9022.

Copies of a letter from General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., enclosing copies of these votes, and of the reply addressed to him by the Military Secretary at this Office, are also transmitted herewith.

HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,
*16th November, 1882.*

SIR,—In transmitting to you the accompanying votes of thanks in relation to the recent naval and military operations in Egypt which were agreed to by both Houses of Parliament on the 26th October last, I have the high satisfaction to request that you will be so good as to move the Marquis of Hartington to cause the same to be made known to the troops which were despatched from India to take part in the campaign.

I have already communicated to Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., the sense of the Houses of Parliament of "the energy and "gallantry with which he has executed the "services he has been called upon to perform."

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) G. J. WOLSELEY,
*Adjutant-General.*

*To the Military Secretary, India Office.*

INDIA OFFICE,
No. M-9022. *22nd November, 1882.*

SIR,—I am desired by the Marquis of Hartington to acknowledge your letter of the 16th November, 1882, transmitting copies of the votes of thanks in relation to the recent naval and military operations in Egypt which were agreed to by both Houses of Parliament on the 26th October 1882, and requesting that they may be made known to the troops which were despatched from India to take part in the campaign.

2. In reply I am to inform you that the Secretary of State for India in Council will have the highest gratification in forwarding the vote

of thanks to the Government of India, in order that they may be made known to those troops of the Indian Army who took part in those operations in Egypt which, under your command, have recently been crowned with such brilliant success.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ALLEN JOHNSON, *Major-General,*
*Military Secretary.*

*To General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Die Jovis, 26° Octobris, 1882.*

*Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,*

That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned and conducted the attack on the Fortifications of Alexandria and the naval operations in the Suez Canal, which aided materially in the suppression of the Military rebellion against the authority of His Highness the Khedive.

*Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the Thanks of this house be given to General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned and conducted the Military operations in Egypt which resulted in the Victory of Tel-el-Kebir, the occupation of Cairo, and the complete suppression of the Military rebellion against the authority of His Highness the Khedive."

*Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente,*

That the Thanks of this House be given to—

General Sir John Miller Adye, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Vice-Admiral William Montagu Dowell, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Lieutenant-General George Harry Smith Willis, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Rear-Admiral Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, V.C., Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

Rear-Admiral Anthony Hiley Hoskins, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General His Royal Highness Arthur, Duke of Connaught, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

Major-General William Earle, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

Major-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Gerald Graham, V.C., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General George Byng Harman, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

and to the other Officers and Warrant Officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including Her Majesty's Indian Forces, both European and Native, for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services they have been called upon to perform.

*Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente.*

That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the Petty Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, and of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, European and Native; and also, the cordial good feeling which animated the United Force.

*Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,*

That the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said Resolutions to Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, and General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, respectively, and that they be requested by the Lord Chancellor to communicate the same to the several Officers referred to therein.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Thursday, 26th October, 1882.*

*Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,*

That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned and conducted the attack on the Fortifications of Alexandria and the Naval operations in the Suez Canal, which aided materially in the suppression of the Military rebellion against the authority of His Highness the Khedive.

*Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,*

That the Thanks of this House be given to General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned and conducted the Military operations in Egypt which resulted in the Victory of Tel-el-Kebir, the occupation of Cairo, and the complete suppression of the Military rebellion against the authority of His Highness the Khedive.

*Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,*

That the Thanks of this House be given to—

General Sir John Miller Adye, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Vice-Admiral William Montagu Dowell, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Lieutenant-General George Harry Smith Willis, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Rear-Admiral Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, V.C., Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

Rear-Admiral Anthony Hiley Hoskins, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General His Royal Highness Arthur, Duke of Connaught, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

Major-General William Earle, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

Major-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Gerald Graham, V.C., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General George Byng Harman, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

and to the other Officers and Warrant Officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including Her Majesty's Indian Forces, both European and Native, for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services they have been called upon to perform,

*Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,*

That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the Petty Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, and of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, European and Native; and, also, the cordial good feeling which animated the United Force.

*Ordered,*

That the said Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour and General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley; and that they be requested to communicate the same to the several Officers and to the Men referred to therein.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 16th February, 1883.*

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 10th to the 16th February, 1883.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *R a. p.* | | |
| Lorne Macdonald (*a*) . . | Major . . | Bengal Staff Corps. | 18th September, 1882. | Intestate . | 65 8 0 | | |

(*a*) *Next-of-kin* Mr. Godfrey Macdonald.
Colonel William Macdonald.—12th Native Infantry.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 14th February 1883.*

**No. 45.**—The following promotions are made in the Superior Account Establishment:—

| Names. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. B. Braddon . | Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade (temporary). | Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade. | Sub. *pro tem* . . | 1st January 1883. |
| „ W. H. Marten . | Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade. | Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade. | Ditto . . | Ditto. |
| „ J. M. Broderick . | Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary). | Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade. | Ditto . . | Ditto. |
| „ J. W. Wilkinson. | Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade. | Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade. | Temporary . . | 12th January 1883. |
| „ C. R. T. Balston . | Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade. | Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade. | Ditto . . | Ditto. |

**No. 46.**—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways, is appointed Assistant to the Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**No. 47.**—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Examiner of Accounts, is granted leave, on medical certificate, to Europe for twelve months, under Section 127 of the Civil Leave Code.

*The 15th February 1883.*

**No. 48.**—Mr. F. S. Moore, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from 29th November 1882.

*The 16th February 1883.*

**No. 49.**—With reference to Notification No. 6, dated 9th January 1883, Major R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., on return from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with effect from the 10th February 1883.

**No. 50.**—Colonel R. Home, R. E., Chief Engineer, Class III *special*, is temporarily promoted to Chief Engineer, Class II, with effect from the 3rd February 1883.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

*Calcutta, the 10th February 1883.*

Mr. R. Hardie has returned from leave and resumed the Office of Secretary and Treasurer.

By Order of the Board,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.*

*The 15th February 1883.*

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. David Fraser, Acting Agent at Hyderabad, has been confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. W. E. Carbery, who has resigned the Bank's service.

Mr. F. Burns, Acting Agent at Nagpore, has been confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. H. K. Gordon has been appointed to act as Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. Carr.

Mr. A. F. Carr has been appointed to act as Agent at Allahabad, *vice* Mr. Strettell.

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 10th February 1883.*

**No. 332**—Mr. W. R. Vyall, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is promoted to Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 23rd January 1883, *vice* Mr. T. W. Reilly, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, resigned.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
*Surveyor General of India.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 15th February 1883.*

**No. 2.**—Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*Deputy Surveyor General,*
*in charge Revenue Surveys.*

COMPTROLLER GEN

**No. 2706.**—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

*N.B.*—Amounts are converted into

| Revenue. | Estimates, 1882-83. | April to September 1881. | April to September 1882. | Comparison of two Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,172,000 | 8,809,006 | 8,680,970 | ... | 128,036 |
| II.—Tributes | 701,000 | 208,088 | 208,252 | 164 | ... |
| III.—Forest | 806,900 | 256,814 | 265,003 | 8,189 | ... |
| IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 3,331,000 | 1,661,618 | 1,773,182 | 111,564 | ... |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 538,000 | 413,481 | 425,364 | 11,883 | ... |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 2,649,000 | 1,243,353 | 1,128,867 | ... | 114,486 |
| VII.—Customs | 1,181,000 | 1,151,929 | 599,170 | ... | 552,759 |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,049,000 | 3,527,459 | 2,983,882 | ... | 543,577 |
| IX.—Opium | 9,500,000 | 4,857,813 | 4,644,054 | ... | 213,759 |
| X.—Stamps | 3,342,000 | 1,754,690 | 1,773,083 | 18,393 | ... |
| XI.—Registration | 284,000 | 154,408 | 157,271 | 2,863 | ... |
| XII.—Mint | 145,000 | 4,451 | 102,639 | 98,188 | ... |
| XIII.—Post Office | 967,000 | 480,249 | 492,470 | 12,221 | ... |
| XIV.—Telegraph | 493,700 | 199,460 | 219,676 | 20,216 | ... |
| XV.—Minor Departments | 65,500 | 30,219 | 26,375 | ... | 3,844 |
| XVI.—Law and Justice | 659,000 | 305,258 | 280,940 | ... | 24,318 |
| XVII.—Police | 248,000 | 122,223 | 112,367 | ... | 9,856 |
| XVIII.—Marine | 183,000 | 90,347 | 80,427 | ... | 9,920 |
| XIX.—Education | 177,000 | 88,119 | 94,885 | 6,766 | ... |
| XX.—Medical Services | 39,000 | 15,293 | 15,892 | 599 | ... |
| XXI.—Stationery and Printing | 59,000 | 23,378 | 24,721 | 1,343 | ... |
| XXII.—Interest | 647,000 | 487,766 | 369,711 | ... | 118,055 |
| XXIII.—Pensions | 206,800 | 67,042 | 67,215 | 173 | ... |
| XXIV.—Miscellaneous | 262,000 | 210,814 | 102,842 | ... | 107,972 |
| XXIX.—Gain by Exchange | 381,000 | 115,668 | 114,447 | ... | 1,221 |
| Total | 55,086,900 | 26,278,946 | 24,743,705 | ... | 1,535,241 |
| XXV.—Railways *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts | 8,268,000 | 3,605,257 | 3,726,707 | 121,450 | ... |
| *State Railways.* Gross Traffic Earnings | 2,775,800 | 1,038,495 | 1,164,760 | 126,265 | ... |
| Net do. East Indian | 2,660,000 | 1,329,042 | 1,305,249 | ... | 23,793 |
| XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation | 961,800 | 409,579 | 452,244 | 42,665 | ... |
| XXVII.—Other Public Works | 469,000 | 242,706 | 211,352 | ... | 31,354 |
| XXVIII.—Army | 813,500 | 575,812 | 439,343 | ... | 136,469 |
| Total | 71,035,000 | 33,479,837 | 32,043,360 | ... | 1,436,477 |
| England, including Army, Public Works, &c. | 219,000 | 170,572 | 133,798 | ... | 36,774 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 71,254,000 | 33,650,409 | 32,177,158 | ... | 1,473,251 |

Comptroller Genl.'s Office,
CALCUTTA,
*The 15th February 1883.*

## ERAL'S OFFICE.

*Sixth month of the year 1882-83, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82.*

Sterling @ R10 to the Pound Sterling.

| No. | Expenditure. | Estimates, 1882-83. | April to September 1881. | April to September 1882 | Comparison of two Years. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1. | Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,609,300 | 1,707,945 | 1,887,987 | 180,042 | ... |
| 2. | Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 457,200 | 112,579 | 114,392 | 1,813 | ... |
| 3. | Refunds and Drawbacks | 511,000 | 217,370 | 236,702 | 19,332 | .. |
| 4. | Land Revenue | 3,167,000 | 1,463,017 | 1,461,817 | . | 1,200 |
| 5. | Forests | 575,800 | 196,530 | 198,270 | 1,740 | ... |
| 6. | Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 99,000 | 46,501 | 47,960 | 1,459 | ... |
| 7. | Assessed Taxes | 15,000 | 8,094 | 7,258 | ... | 836 |
| 8. | Provincial Rates | 49,000 | 26,531 | 24,995 | ... | 1,535 |
| 9. | Customs | 163,000 | 100,462 | 84,564 | ... | 15,898 |
| 10. | Salt | 639,000 | 226,774 | 247,360 | 20,586 | ... |
| 11. | Opium | 2,219,900 | 1,730,516 | 2,001,652 | 271,136 | ... |
| 12. | Stamps | 80,000 | 40,995 | 41,502 | 507 | ... |
| 13. | Registration | 186,000 | 92,297 | 92,477 | 180 | ... |
| 14. | Mint | 104,400 | 39,708 | 43,740 | 4,032 | ... |
| 15. | Post Office | 1,069,400 | 516,609 | 535,896 | 19,287 | ... |
| 16. | Telegraph | 514,900 | 185,055 | 217,574 | 32,519 | ... |
| 17. | Administration | 1,286,300 | 602,052 | 620,660 | 18,608 | ... |
| 18. | Minor Departments | 420,800 | 252,750 | 196,861 | ... | 55,889 |
| 19. | Law and Justice | 3,345,700 | 1,596,407 | 1,586,206 | ... | 10,201 |
| 20. | Police | 2,635,000 | 1,252,114 | 1,261,353 | 9,239 | ... |
| 21. | Marine | 376,300 | 178,068 | 205,362 | 27,294 | ... |
| 22. | Education | 1,148,600 | 513,957 | 526,310 | 12,353 | ... |
| 23. | Ecclesiastical | 162,000 | 78,995 | 80,031 | 1,036 | ... |
| 24. | Medical Services | 695,500 | 321,421 | 325,427 | 4,006 | ... |
| 25. | Stationery and Printing | 309,000 | 230,155 | 167,233 | ... | 62,922 |
| 26. | Political | 492,700 | 251,196 | 258,779 | 7,583 | ... |
| 27. | Allowances and Assignments | 1,873,900 | 705,863 | 696,149 | ... | 9,714 |
| 28. | Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 4,000 | 1,930 | 760 | ... | 1,170 |
| 29. | Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 741,000 | 377,485 | 409,649 | 32,164 | ... |
| 30. | Miscellaneous | 253,000 | 135,086 | 122,310 | ... | 12,776 |
| 31. | Famine Relief and Insurance | 1,500,000 | 30,742 | 435,977 | 405,235 | ... |
| 36. | Loss by Exchange | 3,156,000 | 1,690,925 | 784,281 | ... | 906,644 |
| | Total | 31,889,700 | 14,930,129 | 14,921,494 | ... | 8,635 |
| | *Guaranteed Railways.* | | | | | |
| | Working Expenses, &c. | 4,795,000 | 1,672,828 | 1,773,209 | 100,381 | ... |
| | Land and Supervision | 92,000 | 35,524 | 33,739 | ... | 1,785 |
| | Interest in India | 5,500 | 10,697 | 25,634 | 14,937 | ... |
| | Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies | 449,500 | 57,609 | 77,895 | 20,286 | ... |
| 32. | Railways *State Railways.* | | | | | |
| | Working Expenses, &c. | 2,333,000 | 960,273 | 943,570 | ... | 16,703 |
| | Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway | 214,700 | 82,977 | 122,148 | 39,171 | ... |
| | Frontier Railways | 120,000 | 310,919 | 98,919 | ... | 212,000 |
| | Subsidized Railways | 33,500 | ... | 15,532 | 15,532 | ... |
| 33. | Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation, Interest, &c. | 1,476,600 | 412,146 | 499,436 | 57,290 | ... |
| 34. | Other Public Works | 5,280,300 | 1,511,573 | 1,590,751 | 79,178 | ... |
| 35. | Army | 12,103,000 | 7,377,714 | 6,387,966 | ... | 989,748 |
| | Total | 58,792,800 | 27,392,389 | 26,490 293 | ... | 902,096 |
| | *England*, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c. | 14,166,200 | 6,876,620 | 6,738,743 | ... | 137,877 |
| | Total | 72,959,000 | 34,269,009 | 33,229,0.6 | ... | 1,039,973 |
| 37. | *Productive Public Works*— Capital Expenditure in India | 2,700,000 | 1,133,285 | 941,708 | ... | 191,577 |
| | Ditto ditto in England | 550,000 | 135,901 | 1,779,841* | 1,643,940 | ... |
| | Total | 3,250,000 | 1,269,186 | 2,721,549 | 1,452,363 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 76,209,000 | 35,538,195 | 35,950,585 | 412,390 | .. |

* Includes £1,363,436 on account of purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking, and £262,931, discharge of portion of East Indian Railway annuity.

E. W. KELLNER,
*Depy. Comptroller General.*

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

F.

PRELIMINARY ACTUALS.

### TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES DURING JANUARY 1883.

**Thousands of Rupees.**

| | Civil Revenue. | Civil Debt and Remittance Heads. | Forest, Telegraph, and Marine. | Post Office. | Guaranteed Railways. | Military Department. | P. W. Department. | Opening Balance. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Receipts.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| India General ... | 14,01 | 4,18,13 | 70 | 5,10 | 6,17 | 97 | 46,66 | 5,49,06 | 10,40,80 |
| Central Provinces | 19,60 | 8,28 | 86 | 2,07 | ... | 22 | 2,01 | 52,93 | 85,97 |
| British Burmah ... | 6,68 | 7,64 | 3,11 | 2,38 | ... | 19 | 1,55 | 58,30 | 79,85 |
| Assam ... | 5,72 | 4,32 | 56 | 1,37 | ... | 5 | 4 | 29,14 | 41,20 |
| Bengal ... | 1,98,26 | 75,70 | 2,43 | 8,54 | ... | 7 | 10,59 | 1,27,57 | 4,23,16 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ... | 1,02,36 | 79,10 | 98 | 2,79 | 5,65 | 82 | 10,81 | 2,32,32 | 4,34,83 |
| Punjab ... | 45,08 | 35,26 | 1,54 | 2,56 | 9,58 | 87 | 4,16 | 99,17 | 1,98,22 |
| Madras ... | 1,10,97 | 1,14,33 | 1,17 | 3,82 | 11,64 | 76 | 1,07 | 1,29,37 | 3,73,13 |
| Bombay ... | 1,40,77 | 3,33,26 | 3,85 | 3,88 | 49,93 | 1,39 | 3,28 | 2,96,80 | 8,33,16 |
| Remittance Adjustment ... | ... | 63,10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,83 | 65,93 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS ... | 6,43,45 | 11,39,12 | 15,20 | 32,51 | 82,97 | 5,34 | 80,17 | 15,77,49 | 35,76,25 |
| **Outgoings.** | | | | | | | | | |
| India General ... | 16,63 | 6,09,47 | 1,39 | 26 | 2,86 | 17,69 | 16,27 | 3,76,23 | 10,40,80 |
| Central Provinces | 4,95 | 7,79 | 47 | 16 | ... | 3,34 | 3,36 | 65,90 | 85,97 |
| British Burmah ... | 6,46 | 7,01 | 2,08 | 2 | ... | 2,61 | 7,79 | 53,85 | 79,85 |
| Assam ... | 3,62 | 8,07 | 27 | 49 | ... | 1,10 | 83 | 26,82 | 41,20 |
| Bengal ... | 50,73 | 1,92,49 | 1,46 | 7,60 | ... | 1,69 | 18,38 | 1,50,81 | 4,23,16 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .. | 26,45 | 89,10 | 1,29 | 7,08 | 2,29 | 17,63 | 12,05 | 2,78,94 | 4,34,83 |
| Punjab ... | 14,19 | 33,22 | 81 | 2,72 | 3,53 | 23,99 | 18,85 | 1,00,01 | 1,98,22 |
| Madras ... | 33,15 | 1,56,59 | 1,57 | 3,21 | 4,94 | 13,16 | 6,14 | 1,54,37 | 3,73,13 |
| Bombay ... | 30,23 | 5,30,30 | 4,85 | 3,30 | 15,33 | 18,73 | 15,10 | 2,15,32 | 8,33,16 |
| Remittance Adjustment ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,93 | 65,93 |
| TOTAL OUTGOINGS | 1,86,41 | 16,34,04 | 14,19 | 24,84 | 28,95 | 99,97 | 98,77 | 14,89,08 | 35,76,25 |

### SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE TEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 1883.

**Lakhs of Rupees.**

| | Receipts. | | | | | Outgoings. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accounts till Nov. | Telegraphic. Dec. | Telegraphic. Jan. | Total, 10 months. | Budget Estimate, 10 months. | Accounts till Nov. | Telegraphic. Dec. | Telegraphic. January. | Total, 10 months. | Budget Estimate, 10 months. |
| Civil Revenue ... ... | 29,94 | 4,59 | 6,43 | 40,96 | 41,10 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Civil Expenditure ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,22 | 1,57 | 1,86 | 20,65 | 21,06 |
| Military Department ... ... | 53 | 5 | 5 | 63 | 1,03 | 8,23 | 91 | 1,00 | 10,14 | 10,02 |
| Egypt ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87* | 4* | ... | 91 | ... |
| Public Works Department ... | 5,15 | 59 | 80 | 6,54 | 6,04 | 7,46 | 87 | 98 | 9,31 | 9,26 |
| Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Dept. (net) | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 |
| Post Office Department (net) ... | 17 | —1 | 8 | 24 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways .. | 2,19 | 43 | 54 | 3.16 | 2,19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Imperial Loan ... ... | 1,90 | 9 | ... | 1,99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| Council Bills, including Exchange ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,80 | 1,04 | 4,07 | 12,81 | 15,41 |
| Mint and Coinage Accounts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | —9 | 5 | 9 | ... |
| Civil Debt and Remittance (net) ... | 71 | —1 | 7 | 77 | 1,09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 40,59 | 5,73 | 7,98 | 54,30 | 51,48 | 40,73 | 4,34 | 8,86 | 53,93 | 56,38 |
| Opening Balance ... ... | 14,52 | 14,38 | 15,77 | 44,67 | 14,20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Closing Balance ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,38 | 15,77 | 14,89 | 45,04 | 9,30 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 55,11 | 20,11 | 23,75 | 98,97 | 65,68 | 55,11 | 20,11 | 23,75 | 98,97 | 65,68 |

* Estimate obtained by deducting normal issues from total debits in accounts.

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

*10th February 1883.*

# ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
## Public Works Department.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 6th February 1883*

### Public Works (Buildings and Roads and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received | Date of receipt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Punjab | Nov. 1882 | Jan. 19, 1883 |
| 2 | Port Blair | Do. „ | Do. 20, „ |
| 3 | Assam | | |
| 4 | Mysore (Imperial) | | |
| 5 | Coorg | Do. „ | Do. 22, „ |
| 6 | Rajputana | | |
| 7 | Military Works Branch | Do. „ | Do. 23, „ |
| 8 | Bombay | Do. „ | Do. 24, „ |
| 9 | Central Provinces | Do. „ | Do. 25, „ |
| 10 | Central India | | |
| 11 | Hyderabad (Imperial) | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| 12 | Beluchistan Agency | | |
| 13 | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | | |
| 14 | Madras | Do. „ | Do. 29, „ |
| 15 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | | |
| 16 | Bengal | Do. „ | Do. 30, „ |
| 17 | British Burmah | Do. „ | Feb. 1, „ |

**Telegraph**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Indo-European Telegraph. | Nov. 1882 | Feb. 5, 1883 |
| 2 | Indian „ | Do. „ | Do. 5, „ |

**Foreign States Railways. Capital and Revenue.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nizam's | Nov. 1882 | Jan. 17, 1883 |
| 2 | Bhownagar & Gondal | Do. „ | Do. 29, „ |

### Irrigation.

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Punjab | Nov. 1882 | Jan. 18, 1883 |
| 2 | Rajputana | Do. „ | Do. 20, „ |
| 3 | Assam | | |
| 4 | Bengal | Do. „ | Do. 23, „ |
| 5 | Bombay | Do. „ | Do. 24, „ |
| 6 | Madras | | |
| | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Do. „ | Do. 29, „ |
| 8 | British Burmah | Do. „ | Feb. 1, „ |

**Guaranteed Railways.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | State Railway Stores Branch. | Nov. | 1882 | Jan. | 15, 1883 |
| 2 | Punjab | Do. | „ | Do. | 19, „ |
| 3 | Bombay | Do. | „ | Do. | 24, „ |
| 4 | Madras | | | | |
| | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Do. | „ | Do. | 29, „ |
| 6 | Bengal | Do. | „ | Do. | 30, „ |

### State Railways (Capital).

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices | Last month for which received | Date of receipt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Patna & Bahraich | Nov. 1882 | Jan. 13, 1883 |
| 2 | State Railway Stores Branch | Do. „ | Do. 16, „ |
| 3 | Punjab Railway Surveys | | |
| 4 | Umritsar & Pathankote | | |
| | Simla Hills Survey | Do. „ | Do. 18, „ |
| | Northern Bengal | | |
| | Punjab Northern | | |
| | Kaisalkar | | |
| | Central Bengal | | |
| 6 | Dacca & Mymensing Survey | Do. „ | Do. 22, „ |
| | Kaunia & Dhurla | | |
| | Dinagepore Extension | | |
| | Dinagepore-Monihari Surveys. | | |
| | Bengal Railway Surveys | | |
| | Nalhati | | |
| 14 | Patna & Gya | Do. „ | Do. 23, „ |
| | Sindia | | |
| | Indus Valley | | |
| 19 | Calcutta & South-Eastern | Do. „ | Do. 24, „ |
| | Tirhoot | | |
| 21 | Bhopal | Do. „ | Do. 25, „ |
| | Rewari-Ferozepur | | |
| 23 | Rajputana | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| | Holkar | | |
| | Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension. | | |
| | Wardah Coal | | |
| | Nagpur-Chhattisgarh | | |
| 25 | Bareilly-Pilibhit | Do. „ | Do. 29, „ |
| | North-Western Provinces Light Railway Surveys | | |
| | Chota Nagpur Railway Surveys. | | |
| | Western-Deccan | | |
| 32 | Ghazipur-Didarnagar | Do. „ | Do. 31, „ |
| 33 | Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley. | Do. „ | Feb. 2, „ |
| | Rangoon & Sittang Valley | | |
| | Aennera-Muttra | | |
| 36 | Muttra-Hathras | Oct. „ | Dec. 21, 1882 |
| 37 | Cawnpore-Furruckabad Extension. | Do. „ | Do. 22, „ |
| 38 | Muttra-Jumna Bridge | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| | Cawnpore-Furruckabad | | |
| 40 | East Indian | Do. „ | Jan 16, 1883 |

### State Railways (Revenue).

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Muttra-Hathras | Nov. 1882 | Jan. 20, 1883 |
| | Cawnpore-Furruckabad | | |
| | Nalhati | | |
| 3 | Northern Bengal | Do. „ | Do. 22, „ |
| | Punjab Northern | | |
| | Kaunia & Dhurla | | |
| 7 | Patna & Gya | Do. „ | Do. 23, „ |
| | Nagpur-Chhattisgarh | | |
| 9 | Calcutta & South-Eastern | Do. „ | Do. 24, „ |
| 10 | Bhopal | Do. „ | Do. 25, „ |
| 11 | Rajputana | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| | Sindia | | |
| | Indus Valley | | |
| 14 | Tirhoot | Do. „ | Do. 29, „ |
| | Wardah Coal | | |
| 16 | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. | Do. „ | Feb. 2, „ |
| 17 | East Indian | Oct. „ | Jan. 16, „ |

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R E.,*
*Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

*Fort William, the 10th February 1883.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February 1883.

| LIABILITIES. | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 35,11,646 | 4 | 4 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 72,77,024 0 8) | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 1,75,85,408 0 0) | 2,48,62,432 | 0 | 8 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 3,25,98,584 | 14 | 6 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4 73,158 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | 7,62,804 | 9 | 8 |
| RUPEES | 8,22,08,625 | 13 | 2 |

| ASSETS. | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 1,08 89,421 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | 44,15,831 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 51.43.390 | 3 | 8 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | 37,11,014 | 7 | 6 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,07,97,531 | 1 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,82,864 | 0 | 6 |
| Bullion | 8,49,847 | 7 | 2 |
| Dead Stock | 11,98,013 | 5 | 9 |
| Stamps | 6.162 | 10 | 0 |
| Sundries | 6.58,407 | 6 | 1 |
| | 4,79,52,483 | 6 | 1 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,87,11,123 6 6) | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,55,45,019 0 7) | 3,42,56,142 | 7 | 1 |
| RUPEES | 8 22.08,625 | 13 | 2 |

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 15th February 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

## Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the previous advertisement issued in the Gazettes of India and Calcutta, it is notified for general information that Dr. Jolly, Tagore Professor of Law, will begin his lectures on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption according to the Smritis on Wednesday, the 14th February, at 4-30 P.M., in the theatre of the Hindu School.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 6th February* 1883. G. BELLETT, *Registrar.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ray, Nikunjabihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 2 | Sen, Saratchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| 3 | Ray, Benibhushan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 4 | Ghosh, Mahendrakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| 5 | ,, Jogindrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6 | Das, Gobindachandra | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Basu, Bhupendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Mitra, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Ditto. |
| | Ray, Nagendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| 4 | Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| 5 | Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| 6 | Ali Ahmad | ... | Ditto. |
| 7 | Sahay, Jagannath | ... | Ditto. |
| | Pain, Priyalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 9 | Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |
| 10 | Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra | ... | Patna College. |
| 11 | Gupta, Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 12 | Ghosh, Ramgopal | ... | Hughli College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Maitra, Sureschandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| 15 | Basu, Rakhalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 16 | Mitra, Upendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 17 | Chaudhuri, Tarapada | ... | Ditto. |
| 18 | Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 19 | Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Ghosh, Basantakumar<br>Sen, Kailaschandra | ... Dacca College<br>... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 22 | Basu, Matilal | ... Hughli College. |
| 23 | Basu, Asutosh<br>Das, Taraprasanna | ... Presidency College.<br>... Ditto. |
| 25 | Raychaudhuri, Asutosh<br>De, Bipinbihari<br>Guin, Srinibas | ... Metropolitan Institution.<br>... Ditto.<br>... Presidency College. |
| 28 | Gupta, Prasannakumar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 29 | Datta, Brajaballabh<br>Majumdar, Debendranath | ... Hughli College<br>... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 31 | Ghosh, Bipinbihari<br>Chakrabarti, Syamacharan | ... Hughli College<br>... Presidency College. |
| 33 | Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath, Sr. | ... Patna College |
| 34 | Ghosh, Sasikumar<br>Chattopadhyay, Upendrachandra<br>Ghosh, Baradaprasad | ... Krishnaghar College.<br>... Metropolitan Institution.<br>... Presidency College. |
| 37 | Mukhopadhyay, Harischandra<br>Das, Akshaycharan | ... Rajshahye College.<br>... Presidency College. |
| 39 | Ray, Biswambhar | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| 40 | Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta | ... Presidency College. |
| 41 | Palit, Harinath<br>Chattopadhyay, Biharilal<br>Ray, Surendranath | ... Hughli College.<br>... Presidency College.<br>... Ditto. |
| 44 | Ghosh, Kantibhushan | ... Patna College. |
| 45 | Haldar, Basantakumar<br>Ghosh, Bipinbihari<br>,, Rajendralal | ... Metropolitan Institution.<br>... Presidency College.<br>... Ditto. |
| 48 | Pal, Syamacharan | ... Ditto. |
| 49 | Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar<br>Mukhopadhyay, Binodbihari | ... Ditto.<br>... Ditto. |
| 51 | Mitra, Lalbihari | ... Hughli College |
| 52 | Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath<br>Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal<br>Mitra, Birajacharan | ... Presidency College.<br>... Ditto.<br>... Ditto. |
| 55 | Ray, Satischandra<br>Sen, Sasibhushan | ... Ditto.<br>... Hughli College. |
| 57 | Mitra, Asutosh<br>Sur, Akshaykumar | ... Presidency College.<br>... Ditto. |
| 59 | Chakrabarti, Harachandra<br>Sen, Chandrakanta | ... Metropolitan Institution.<br>... Presidency College. |
| 61 | Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... Ditto. |
| 62 | Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada | ... Hughli College. |
| 63 | Namasivaya, V. | ... Presidency College. |
| 64 | Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh, No. 1 | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 65 | Ghoshal, Nabinchandra<br>Bandyopadhyay, Dinabandhu<br>Pramanik, Rameswar | ... Presidency College.<br>... Ditto.<br>... Canning College. |
| 68 | Mukhopadhyay, Phanibhushan | ... Kishnaghar College. |
| 69 | Basu, Anantakumar<br>Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath | ... Dacca College.<br>... Presidency College. |
| 71 | Som, Trailokyanath | ... Hughli College. |
| 72 | Ray, Harinath<br>Basu, Latubihari<br>Mukhopadhyay, Tulsidas | ... Patna College.<br>... Metropolitan Institution.<br>... Presidency College. |
| 75 | Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal | ... Ditto. |
| 76 | Sarkar, Ramchandra | ... Dacca College. |
| 77 | Sinha, Brajeschandra | ... Presidency College. |
| 78 | Basu, Girischandra<br>Chaki, Benimadhab | ... Ditto.<br>... Ditto. |
| 80 | Lahiri, Srihari<br>Chakrabarti, Jogindranath | ... Ditto.<br>... Ditto. |
| 82 | Maitra, Batakrishna<br>Ghosh, Abinaschandra | ... Muir Central College.<br>... Presidency College. |
| 84 | Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 85 | Basu, Kedarnath<br>,, Sibaram | ... Presidency College.<br>... Ditto. |
| 87 | Haldar, Satkari<br>Takrimuddin Ahmad | ... Ditto.<br>... Ditto. |
| 89 | Ghosh, Manmathanath<br>Pal, Srinath | ... Ditto.<br>... Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 6th February* 1883.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 12th February 1883.*

**No. 420** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 315 G., dated 1st February 1883, Mr. P. J. C. Robertson assumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 8th February 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, the 27th December 1882.*

**No.** *R*10698.—Messrs. W. T. Lyon and J. Bolster, Assistant Commissioners, made over and received charge of the Sambhar Division on the 22nd December 1882, afternoon.

*The 8th January 1883.*

**No.** *R*195.—Messrs. G. A. Bradford and W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioners, made over and received charge of the Punjab Mines Division on the 4th January 1883, afternoon.

*The 1st February 1883.*

**No.** *R*953.—Messrs. A. R. Shaw and G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioners, made over and received charge of the Pachbadra Division on the 27th January 1883, forenoon.

A. D. CAREY,
*Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Bangalore, the 6th February 1883.*

**No. 34.**—Surgeon W. A. Quayle delivered over, and 1st Class Hospital Assistant Jay Singh assumed, medical charge of the Civil Dispensary, Jail and Civil Station, Mercara, on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1883.

**No. 35.**—Under the provisions of Section 8, Act XXVI of 1870 (the Prisons Act), Surgeon Mark Robinson is appointed to be Superintendent of the Mercara Jail, and assumed charge on the forenoon of the 25th January 1883.

Surgeon Mark Robinson assumed charge of the Office of the Civil Surgeon of Coorg on the afternoon of the 24th idem.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major*,
*Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### Buildings and Roads Branch.

*Allahabad, the 8th January 1883.*

KUMAUN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

The Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Rámgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the Works and Apparatus for the manufacture of Steel or Iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 15th February 1883.*

**No. 11.**—Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

**No. 12.**—With reference to Public Works Department No. 44, dated 9th February 1883, Mr. W. G. Allen, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

**No. 13.**—Pandit Siva Dutta Pande, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Bengal and North-Western Railway to the Bundelkhund Railway Surveys.

*The 10th February 1883.*

**No. 14.**—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Class III, Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

**No. 15.**—Mr. A. E. Adie, Class III, Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Director General of Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 26th January 1883, is hereby cancelled.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
*Director General of Railways.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued on | | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1883. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Feb. 5 | | 30,628 | ... | 50 | 42,38,652 | 15,48,405 |
| „ 6 | | 29,701 | .. | 50 | 42,10,652 | 15,18,099 |
| „ 7 | 1,334 | 30,240 | .. | 1,384 | 41,95,052 | 14,97,231 |
| „ 8 | ... | 30,185 | .. | 1,384 | 45,15,972 | 14,80,430 |
| „ 9 | ... | 30,624 | ... | 1,384 | 45,08,044 | 14,25,180 |
| „ 10 | .. | 30,469 | ... | 1,334 | 44,65,048 | 13,94,099 |

CALCUTTA MINT.
*The 11th February 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*, C.
*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

| Regr No | No. of Notes | Value | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 116 | D 17—36704 | 50 | Babu Hurryhur Roy, Fyzabad |
| 117 | D 8—47487 | 500 | The Deputy Magistrate, Durbhangah |
| 118 | D 18—97692 | 100 | The Inspector of Government Railway Police, Allahabad |

ALLAHABAD,
*The 14th February 1883.*

W T PIERCY, *A A G*
*In charge of Paper Currency Office*

### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

| Regr No | No of Notes. | Value | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | | ₹ | |
| W13 | M 67—20885 | 100 | Nahalchand Motichand Gujar, Poona |
| | „ —20886 | 100 | |
| | „ —20895 | 100 | |
| W14 | M 74—04826 | 50 | Umedram Lalbhai, Kaira |

BOMBAY,
*The 13th February 1883*

C J RIVETT CARNAC,
*Asst Accti Genl, Paper Currency Department, for Commissioner of Issue*

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

| Regr No | No of Notes | Value | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 269 | O 88—02100 | 100 | Babu Modhusoodun Ghose |
| 270 | P 43—38502 | 100 | Babu Mutty Lall Coondu |
| 271 | P 43—37370 | 100 | Babu Isan Chunder Dutt |
| | „ —37371 | 100 | |
| 272 | P 43—10461 | 100 | Babu Mohun Chunder Mitter |
| 273 | P 43—06238 | 100 | Shaik Peer Ally |
| 274 | P 11—21057 | 500 | Mr Harding |
| | P 42—42991 | 100 | |
| | „ —91047 | 100 | |
| 275 | P 9—47953 | 50 | Laul Mohun |

CALCUTTA,
*The 16th February 1883*

J TAYLOR
*Asst Comptr Genl, in charge Paper Currency*

### Lahore Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

| Regr No. | No of Note | Value | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | |
| 31 | E 19—22371 | 50 | Amar Sing, Duffadar, Regiment No 2, Troop 1, Holkar State, Indore. |

LAHORE,
*The 10th February 1883*

W. H EGERTON,
*for Depy Commr of Paper Currency*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th February 1883*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carter M | Gaetcke, Hermann | Simmonds J C |
| D Oyly Mrs | Johansson A G | Stephens Mrs Carr |
| Eden E B | Larmine S | Stuart, Mrs James |
| Elsey, T | Tibly W H | Unendal, H. |
| Gates, Thurber & Co | Schrottky Eugene | Wheal, J |

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office"*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A W | Edwin Edward | Lucas, Mrs |
| Albertini Leandre D. | Elder T Jardine | Lynam R |
| Allen Robert | Fleming Wm | Lynham — |
| Babanau Edward. | Fraser W A | MacBean Mrs Duncan. |
| Bailey J R | Fraser William | Mallon, James |
| Ballingall R H | Frith Mrs Edward | Martin Miss M |
| Bankes Ralph | Fryer Col G E | Massi of Edward |
| Barry I M, Doctor | Galloway W I | McGuire, James |
| Brighton, W H | Gibson Mrs | McEwan R |
| Birch Mrs Graham | Glass Cumberledge | Mitchell Lt Col C.B.H |
| Bose, P N | Greenwood, Mrs L | Morri, C E |
| Brittan, Mrs A | Gray Alex | Morrison W |
| Browne, R | Greiff, Miss M | Oak Robert |
| Burdon J R | Guy, Donald | Palmer, Robt |
| Burlington Charles | H — | Parker Hon ble Sidney. |
| Burns, G A | Hall, H | Porter S Y |
| C V | Hankiver, C | Purcell, Miss N. |
| Clark, Geo R | Hardwicke Dr | "Rex" |
| Cole Rev J C | Heynemann Edward | Roe, Richard F. |
| Cooper, Henry | Hennicke Professor | Rose Henry |
| Cooper, Surgeon H D | Hensley, John | Sandison W G |
| Craft r, George | Hodsoll Jas | Sharp, Miss |
| Cushnie Hubert | Hunter, Henry C. V | Smith, J |
| Dalmas Monsieur Raymond | Jackson, J O. | Spalding A |
| Daniels F W | Jamrach, W | Stovell Captn Gerald |
| Davis Allen | Lambert J | T W B |
| Deidery Miss Rosalia | Lang Jas | Thomson H |
| DePawlowsky Captn H | Lee, Wm | Thorne, Charles |
| Dickinson Mrs Chas | Lennard H A. H | Veitch Major |
| Donnaherty Hugh | Lewis I C | Walker, W Glen |
| Dunn, Captain R G | Lindeman F P | Webster, Wm |
| | Lobbett, Charles | Wilson Dr G A |
| | Lodge, T S | Young, J, Captain. |

*Registered Letters*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Case S F | Macdonald J | Ward G B |
| Clarke J H | Merwanjee C | Wright Dr F W |
| Figenstein, Abram | | |

*The 17th February 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883 | |
| Persian Gulf | 24th Feb | From Bombay |
| Madras Coast, and Intermediate Ports | 23rd „ | Str *Karbela* |
| Madras and Ceylon | 25th „ | P & O Str *Verona* |
| Colombo Penang Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama | 20th „ | From Bombay |
| Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay | 21th „ | From Bombay * |
| Do Book Post and Pattern Packets | 19th „ | From Bombay |
| Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits | 22nd „ | Str *Rajpootana* † |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon | 22nd „ | Str *Calcutta* |
| Colombo and Australian Colonies | 21st „ | From Bombay |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England can be forwarded
† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity

*N B*—The letter-box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P M

E HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *R1-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R3-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*, per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold

by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كرئيناثين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليڻے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه'

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه

## Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

| | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
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| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . . | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . . | 2 | 8 | 0 |

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.*

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|---|---|---|
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### New Number.

**Public Works Department Classified List** and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 31st December 1882. *Price, R2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

**A Manual of the Land Revenue Systems** and Land Tenures of British India, by B. H. BADEN-POWELL, B.C.S. *Royal 8vo, half calf. Price, R6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 051063, of the four per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹100, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation and last endorsed to Baboo Panna Lall Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PANNA LALL DASS,
*89, Chunam Gully, Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 5th February 1883.*

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The Government Promissory Note, No. A006468 of the 4 per cent., for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Seetanath Mytee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

SEETANATH MYTEE.

ETAWAH,
*The 11th January 1883.*

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## PART IV.

### Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. III OF 1883.

*An Act to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act XXVII of 1854 (*to amend the law relating to the Názim of Bengal*) provides for the service and execution of processes within the precincts of the palace of the Názim at Murshidábád, through the Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat, or other officer discharging like functions;

And whereas by an indenture dated the first day of November, 1880, and made between His Highness Sayyad Mansúr Alí, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, of the first part, the Secretary of State for India in Council of the second part, and certain other persons of the third part, the Nawáb Názim of Bengal has, for certain valuable considerations in the indenture mentioned, relinquished and retired from the Nizámat and Súbahdárí of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his position as Názim and Súbahdár of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his right as Nawáb Názim for the time being to the authority, dignities, stipend, pay, allowances, properties, privileges and rights thereof, or in any wise thereunto annexed or appertaining or therewith enjoyed, and all right and title to interfere or intermeddle hereafter in any way, directly or indirectly, with anything concerning the said Nizámat and Súbahdári;

And whereas, in consequence of the arrangements made by the said indenture, the office of Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat has been abolished, and there will in future be no officer discharging the like functions, and it is therefore expedient to repeal Act XXVII of 1854; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXVII of 1854.

1. Act XXVII of 1854 is repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT No. IV OF 1883.

*An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.*

IV of 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1883; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Railway when to be opened.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"5B. (*1*) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(*2*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(*3*) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(*4*) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5 A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(*5*) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions, and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"5D. (*1*) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and XLV of 1860. shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely :—

"(*a*) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(*b*) he may, by an order in writing under his hand, require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(2) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Re-opening of Railway.

"5F. (1) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

"(2) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and".

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5F, and keeping open after order under section 5E.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five, section 5B, or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*1*), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*2*), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is so used."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1883 :—

### No. 3 OF 1883.

*A Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor of Laws to persons who have not undergone a previous examination;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate for the time being of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and if the Chancellor of the respective University confirms the recommendation, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the University may confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, by which the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were respectively established and incorporated, power is given to grant degrees only after examination, and Act XLVII of 1860 only extends the number and description of degrees which can be conferred, but leaves the necessity of a previous examination untouched. No Act giving power to grant honorary degrees was passed until 1875, when an Act was passed to enable the Calcutta University to confer honorary degrees. That Act enables the University to grant any honorary degree, but it is thought desirable to confine the power to the grant of the degree of Doctor of Laws, in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Universities in England. Madras and Bombay have never had power to grant honorary degrees. It is now proposed to place the Universities at all the three Presidency-towns on the same footing with regard to these degrees.

2. With this view section 1 of the proposed Bill repeals Act XXI of 1875. By the Act establishing the Universities, the power to confer degrees is granted to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, in whom, therefore, the power to grant honorary degrees is also vested by section 2 of the Bill. An honorary degree is not, however, to be granted to any person unless the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate recommend the grant and the Chancellor confirms the recommendation.

J. GIBBS.

*The 30th January, 1883.*

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1883 :—

## No. 4 OF 1883.

*A Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.*

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a Scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation, 1876;

XIV of 1874.

III of 1876.

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883 : and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Declaration of laws to be in force in Little Cocos and Preparis Islands.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in those Islands and not in that District shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

Provision as to pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Withdrawal of Little Cocos Island from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a Scheduled district.

III of 1876.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Little Cocos Island formed a portion of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and, as such, a portion of a Scheduled District under Act XIV of 1874; the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being a district named in Part VIII of Schedule I of that Act.

2. For administrative purposes it was thought advisable to transfer this Island to the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and to attach it to the District of Hanthawaddy in British Burma. It is, therefore, necessary to withdraw the Little Cocos Island from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act and of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to make the laws in force there the same as those in force in the district of Hanthawaddy. Preparis Island, which was only nominally included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, and which is not a portion of a Scheduled District, has also been attached to the Hanthawaddy District in British Burma, and it is expedient therefore to have the same laws in force in Preparis Island as in the Hanthawaddy District.

3. These objects are effected by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill, the change of the law being made to take effect from the date on which the Islands were transferred to British Burma.

C. P. ILBERT.

*The 31st January, 1883.*

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

№ 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 98, 99, 100 AND 101 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.**

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
| | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| MADRAS | Kistna | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 13 12 0 |
| | Anantapur | 4 1 10 | 4 9 5 | 14 0 0 |
| | Madras | 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 13 9 6 |
| BOMBAY | Násik | 6 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 15 0 to 22-0 |
| | Ahmednagar | 7 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 15 0 to 22-0 |
| | Belgaum (*Revised*) | 8 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| BENGAL | Khoolna | 9-0 to 10-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| | Rajshahye | 5-0 to 6-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 12-0 to 20 0 |
| | Darjeeling | 7 0 to 8-0 | 8 0 0 | 17-0 to 20-0 |
| | Dacca | 5-0 to 6-0 | 5-0 to 6 0 | 8-0 to 20-0 |
| | Durbhunga | 3-8 to 4-0 | 3-0 to 5-0 | 5-8 to 7-8 |
| | Purneah | 4-11 to 5-10 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 7-0 to 16-0 |
| | Lohardugga | 3-0 to 4-8 | 3-8 to 5-0 | 6-0 to 12-0 |

D. M. BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERN[illegible]

# DEPARTMENT OF FI[illegible]

## PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Districts. | Wheat | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort) | | | Rice (common) | | | Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* | | | Bairash Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarus Spicatus* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1852 | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1852 | Present fortnight | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1852 | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1852 | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1852. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1852. |
| | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. |
| Ganjam | 7 6 | 5 14 | 8 13 | | ... | ... | 17 13 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 19 10 | 19 10 | 19 10 | | | | | ... | ... |
| Vizagapatam | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | .. | . | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 12 2 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 20 8 | 27 11 | 25 11 | 23 12 |
| Godavery | 7 3 | 7 3 | 14 6 | .. | . | . | 13 14 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 28 13 | 29 13 | 26 14 | .. | ... | ... |
| Kistna | 7 13 | 8 5 | 10 13 | | | ... | 16 8 | 15 2 | 16 11 | 16 13 | 15 13 | 17 6 | 26 8 | 25 8 | 31 3 | | ... | ... |
| Nellore | 11 8 | 11 11 | 12 10 | .. | | . | 14 13 | 14 13 | 15 13 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 29 13 | 30 14 | ... | 27 13 |
| Cuddapah | 16 3 | 16 14 | 14 0 | ... | .. | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 14 2 | 13 5 | 30 3 | 28 13 | 30 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 26 8 |
| Anantapur | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | ... | . | .. | 12 13 | 12 13 | 14 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 2 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 36 0 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 26 8 |
| Bellary | 20 3 | 19 3 | 19 3 | . | . | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 13 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 41 3 | 41 3 | 35 0 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 26 8 |
| Kurnool | 12 11 | 12 11 | 12 11 | . | | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 13 | 37 0 | 37 0 | 34 3 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 27 8 |
| Madras | 1 110 | 11 2 | 10 13 | | | ... | 13 8 | 12 3 | 14 3 | 14 11 | 13 0 | 15 6 | 24 8 | 23 13 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 29 11 |
| Chingleput | | | | | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 6 | 16 10 | 15 2 | 17 0 | . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| North Arcot | 10 3 | 10 3 | 11 0 | .. | | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | 15 14 | 16 5 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 25 8 | 27 5 | 31 13 | 24 11 | 26 6 | 29 14 |
| South Arcot | 9 6 | 9 0 | 9 6 | ... | . | .. | 15 11 | 15 3 | 14 5 | 17 2 | 17 8 | 16 3 | . | . | .. | 36 3 | 37 0 | 31 16 |
| Tanjore | 10 10 | 10 5 | 9 14 | | ... | ... | 16 10 | 16 10 | 13 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 38 3 | 32 10 | 38 3 | 40 10 | 40 10 | 34 2 |
| Trichinopoly | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | | .. | .. | 14 13 | 14 6 | 14 11 | 15 10 | 15 3 | 14 8 | | . | 28 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 30 6 |
| Madura | 10 14 | 11 11 | 11 5 | | ... | ... | 14 11 | 15 2 | 13 14 | 17 11 | 17 11 | 16 0 | 38 14 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 38 3 |
| Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 11 | 9 14 | . | .. | ... | 14 11 | 14 5 | 11 8 | 19 10 | 19 3 | 14 6 | .. | .. | .. | . | . | ... |
| Coimbatore | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | . | ... | 15 5 | 14 6 | 12 10 | 18 2 | 16 5 | 14 8 | 28 11 | 27 13 | 27 13 | 38 3 | 38 3 | 14 8 |
| Nilgiris | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 14 | ... | .. | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 12 0 | 20 13 | 23 2 | 23 2 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 11 |
| Salem | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 0 | 14 10 | 16 0 | 15 10 | 15 0 | 30 14 | 27 5 | 25 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 23 0 |
| South Canara | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 0 | | . | .. | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 11 | 14 7 | 12 7 | 13 7 | | | | . | ... | ... |
| Malabar | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 10 | . | . | ... | 16 3 | 15 13 | 16 3 | 17 3 | 16 10 | 17 3 | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 10 8 | 10 2 | 8 25 | 16 15 | 16 8 | .. | 8 1 | 7 8 | 7 2 | 11 7 | 10 12 | 10 4 | 19 10 | 18 6 | 18 14 | 16 2 | 17 10 | 16 1 |
| Ahmedabad | 13 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 |
| Kaira | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 5 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 24 9 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 2 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 15 4 |
| Surat | 12 1 | 12 8 | 13 1 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 6 8 | 7 7 | 8 3 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 12 | 8 5 | 18 13 | 15 9 | 15 13 | 14 3 | 14 14 | 17 12 |
| Broach | 12 5 | 12 5 | 15 3½ | . | .. | .. | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 14½ | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5½ | 18 12 | 16 13 | 20 0 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 16 8 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | . | .. | | 8 2 | 9 0 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 11 1 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 |
| Colába (Alibag) | 8 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | .. | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 15 8 | . | . | . | . | ... | ... |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 15 8 | 16 0 | 19 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 3 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 23 6½ |
| Násik | 11 6 | 11 6 | 14 5 | .. | . | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 10 | 22 6 | 22 6 | 28 0 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 22 8 |
| Ahmednagar | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | ... | .. | . | 9 0 | 9 6 | 8 9 | 10 2 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 27 4 | 27 1 | 35 7 | 21 11 | 21 2 | 27 12 |
| Poona | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 8 | . | ... | .. | 9 13 | 9 13 | 10 7 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 22 13 | 22 13 | 30 7 | 18 6 | 20 11 | 23 0 |
| Sholapur | 14 8 | 13 10 | 15 6 | | .. | .. | 10 15 | 10 15 | 11 11 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 34 8 | 31 15 | 39 0 | 26 5 | 26 2 | 29 14 |
| Kaladgi (Bagalkot) | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 8 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 | 29 8 | 30 0 | 31 0 |
| Satara | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 1 | | . | | 8 3 | 8 3 | 9 11 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 20 10 | 21 5 | 30 4 | 20 1 | 20 11 | 27 2 |
| Belgaum | 19 0 | 19 1 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 11 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 11 | 11 8 | 27 8 | 28 13 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 10 | 26 0 |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | .. | .. | .. | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| Ratnagiri | 11 3 | 11 3 | 10 9 | ... | . | . | 8 9 | 8 9 | 10 0 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 16 15 | 20 13 | 30 13 | 20 13 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 19 10 |
| Kanara (Karwar) | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | | .. | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | | .. | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| Agra | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | .. | ... | . | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Aurungabad | .. | .. | .. | | .. | | | | | | | | . | . | . | ... | .. | ... |
| Baroda | 9 2 | 9 5 | 12 0 | 14 5 | 14 0 | 14 14 | 9 2 | 9 15 | 8 0 | 12 9 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 17 2 | .. | . | 14 14 | 15 3 | 15 7 |
| Broach | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | | .. | | 7 6 | 7 6 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 20 4 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 18 12 |
| Kaira | 16 0 | 16 8 | 18 12 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 27 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| Kimach | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 4 | 23 10½ | 24 5 | 21 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 |
| Panamabad | 16 0 | 16 12 | 15 0 | | . | .. | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 |
| Rajkot | 14 4 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 20 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 35 8 | 35 8 | 31 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 8 |
| Upper Sindh Frontier | 12 10 | 12 10 | 11 5 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 |
| Karachi | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindumabad (Nukur) | 13 11 | 13 4 | 13 5 | 24 2 | 24 0 | 22 13½ | 12 10 | 12 2 | 11 11 | 19 0 | 18 4 | 20 0 | 29 8 | 23 12 | 21 5 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 |
| Khairpur | 15 0 | 15 8 | 12 8 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 17 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 14 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 28 0 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 28 2 |
| Shikarpur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern Districts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | 15 0 | 14 8 | 15 12 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 32 8 | 28 8 | 27 0 | 34 0 | .. | . | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Bhauscoonah | 13 12 | 13 5 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 36 0 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beerbhoom | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | ... | .. | ... | 18 0 | 16 8 | 22 8 | 26 0 | 22 8 | 28 8 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhaugulpore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | .. | . | . | .. | .. | ... |
| Hooghly | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Howrah | 13 4 | 8 0 | 15 8 | . | .. | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In the sub division retail prices of salt are as follow —Cuttwa 13-8 seers, and Culna 15 seers per rupee

b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow —Rajpore 14 seers, Oodla 16 seers, and Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, Sonamukhy, and Kotulpore 13 seers per rupee.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

# ANCE AND COMMERCE.

## INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nagles), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood | | | Salt. | | | | | | Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale. | | | Retail. | | | |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | |
| 43 14 | 46 14 | 38 2 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | | | | 13 13 | 13 13 | 12 0 | Ganjam |
| 24 3 | 24 3 | 26 5 | 22 3 | 21 2 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 88 14 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 11 11 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | Vizagapatam |
| 33 13 | 34 6 | 36 6 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 33 10 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 194 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | Godavery |
| 33 5 | 27 6 | 39 3 | 29 2 | 18 13 | 28 8 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 12 14 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 12 13 | Kistna |
| 28 3 | 26 6 | 31 13 | 21 0 | 19 14 | 25 3 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 12 11 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 11 | Nellore |
| 30 0 | 30 0 | 33 6 | 27 8 | 28 6 | 37 13 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 2 | 16 10 | 14 6 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 13 14 | Cuddapah |
| 34 14 | 34 14 | 34 14 | 31 6 | 31 6 | 40 5 | .. | .. | .. | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 14 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 14 | Anuntapur |
| 34 14 | 34 14 | 33 14 | 35 13 | 35 13 | 35 13 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 13 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 2 | Bellary |
| ... | ... | .. | 24 0 | 26 3 | 27 11 | 178 13 | 176 14 | 217 3 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | Kurnool |
| 27 6 | 28 6 | 29 13 | 26 8 | 26 2 | 29 3 | 83 13 | 83 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 11 | 14 3 | 16 8 | 16 3 | 13 11 | Madras |
| 27 6 | 27 6 | 27 6 | 25 0 | 26 8 | 28 2 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 77 13 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 14 5 | 16 11 | 17 0 | 14 14 | Chunglepat |
| 34 3 | 34 3 | 34 3 | 24 10 | 26 10 | 34 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 11 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 12 5 | North Arcot |
| 35 13 | 35 0 | 31 0 | 30 3 | 29 5 | 33 13 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 14 | 19 5 | 15 5 | 18 0 | 18 14 | 14 13 | South Arcot |
| 40 13 | 39 5 | 39 5 | 28 14 | 28 14 | 31 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 4 | 16 2 | 16 10 | 12 14 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 12 6 | Tanjore |
| 36 11 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 33 14 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 13 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | Trichinopoly |
| 40 5 | 34 2 | 35 10 | 34 11 | 31 2 | 35 10 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 126 6 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 13 5 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 13 2 | Madura |
| ... | ... | . | 29 11 | 26 6 | 26 5 | 73 0 | 73 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 16 11 | 15 3 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 14 13 | Tunevelly |
| 39 6 | 36 2 | 33 13 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 45 10 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 14 11 | 14 11 | 12 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 3 | Coimbatore |
| 23 0 | 21 10 | 21 10 | 19 11 | 20 11 | 24 11 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 3 | Nilgiris |
| 34 3 | 34 3 | 30 13 | 31 5 | 35 8 | 36 6 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 12 5 | Salem |
| 22 0 | 19 6 | 21 2 | 25 3 | 23 3 | 24 3 | 109 5 | 116 10 | 109 5 | 15 8 | 15 5 | 13 2 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 2 | South Canara |
| 23 6 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 25 3 | 25 3 | 31 2 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 10 13 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 9 14 | Malabar |
| 16 8 | 12 13 | 15 7 | 17 2 | 17 5 | 18 15 | 59 9 | 62 6 | 58 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 11 2 | Bombay |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 25 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 13 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | Ahmedabad |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | | | | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 13 | Kaira |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 16 0 | 18 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 11 4 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 11 4 | Surat |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 3½ | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 12½ | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 12½ | Broach |
| 25 11 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 13 4 | 14 15 | 15 10 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 7 | 13 4 | 13 13 | 10 2 | Tanna (Salsette) |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Colaba (Alibag) |
| ... | ... | .. | 17 0 | 16 0 | 26 15 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 13 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) |
| 28 6 | 28 6 | 34 8 | 16 15 | 16 15 | 26 13 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 114 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 0 | Násik |
| ... | ... | .. | 20 9 | 18 4 | 21 3 | 91 5 | 91 5 | 106 6 | 14 6 | 14 8 | 12 8½ | 14 2 | 14 4 | 12 4 | Ahmednagar |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 14 15 | 19 9 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 3 | 13 10 | 11 15 | 13 15 | 13 6 | 11 11 | Poona |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 16 14 | 24 3 | 85 3 | 85 3 | 98 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | Sholapur |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) |
| ... | ... | . | 13 0 | 11 11 | 16 15 | 129 7 | 129 7 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 11 14 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 11 4 | Satara |
| 35 0 | 37 11 | 34 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 70 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 10 0 | Belgaum |
| 31 0 | 35 0 | 31 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 15 | 10 3 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 12 | Dharwar (Hubli) |
| 21 2 | 21 2 | 25 14 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 13 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 120 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 0 | Ratnagiri |
| 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | Kanara (Karwar) |
| 26 10 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 4 | Panch Mahâls (Godhra) |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | .. | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Asirgarh |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 15 8 | 16 9 | 85 11 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 14 15 | 15 9 | 12 9 | 14 14 | 15 3 | 12 9 | Baroda |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 17 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Disa |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | | | | 13 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | Nimach |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 1¼ | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 16 6]* | 16 6]* | 13 10* | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | Nasirabad |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | Rajkot |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4½† | 13 1† | 10 0† | 12 4 | 13 0 | 10 0 | Upper Sindh Frontier |
| 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | Karachi |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | . | . | . | No return received | | | Haidarabad (Nakur) |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 8 | 18 4 | 195 0 | 270 0 | 280 0 | 13 10 | 13 7 | 11 1 | 18 8½ | 13 5 | 11 0 | Shikarpur |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Sukkur |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) |
| | | | | | | | | | Prices per md. of 40 seers. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | | | | *Western Districts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 23 0 | 24 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 14 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 9 12 | Burdwan |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 320 0 | 280 0 | 320 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 | 4 4 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 9 0 | Bancoorah |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 1 3 | 4 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | Beerbhoom |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 10 0 | 3 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 0 | Murshedabad |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 12 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 9 0 | Hooghly |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 13 0 | 2 13 0 | 3 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | Howrah |

* Sambhur Salt. † In common use

d Retail prices of salt at Serampore 13 seers, Jhikanpota 13-9 seers, Baidyabatti 13-4 seers, and Bhuddesur 14-8 seers.

# PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

## QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| Districts. | Wheat | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
| | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch |
| ***Central Districts.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 14 0 | 13 11 | 14 0 | 24 11 | 23 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 24 0 | .. | 23 0 | 15 5 | 16 0 | .. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 11 [illegible] | 13 5 | 13 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 16 14 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | 17 8 | .. | .. | 17 8 |
| Nuddea | 16 0[illegible] | 16 0 | 16 13 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 18 12 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 21 5[illegible] | 18 12 | 24 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khoolna | [illegible] | [illegible] | | .. | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | | 23 0 | 25 0 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jessore | 13 4[illegible] | 11 0 | 14 0 | .. | ... | ... | 20 0 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 28 0 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moorshedabad | 16 0[illegible] | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | . | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | .. | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Rungepore | 13 4[illegible] | 13 0 | 13 3 | 13 5 | 13 0 | 24 9 | 19 4 | 21 8 | 22 3 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 31 3 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Dinagepore | 16 0[illegible] | 16 8 | 12 12 to 18 12 | 10 0 | 30 0 | 48 12 | 15 0 to 19 8 | 15 0 to 18 12 | 20 0 to 24 0 | 22 8 | 19 11 to 22 8 | 37 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bogra | 16 0[illegible] | 20 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | | . | .. | . | .. | ... |
| Pubna | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Darjeeling | 18 0[illegible] | 17 8 | 22 8 | | | .. | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 29 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Jalpiguri | 8 0[illegible] | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | . | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| | 11 4[illegible] | 11 4 | 9 0 | 20 0 | .. | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... |
| ***Eastern Districts*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | 14 4[illegible] | 12 4 | 12 4 | 30 0 | 26 8 | 40 0 | 18 4 | 20 0 | 22 10 | 27 0 | 27 4 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Furreedpore | 20 0[illegible] | 20 0 | 24 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Backergunge | [illegible] | | | ... | | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mymensingh | 12 4[illegible] | 12 8 | 9 12[illegible] | ... | .. | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 26 10 | 27 0 | 30 0 | .. | .. | ... | .. | . | ... |
| Tipperah | 13 6[illegible] | 12 8 | 11 12 | .. | .. | ... | 22 8 | 22 8 | 27 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Chittagong | 10 0[illegible] | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | . . | ... | .. | ... |
| Noakholly | [illegible] | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | | | ... | .. | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | .. | ... | ... | . | .. | ... |
| Hill Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | . | | .. | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... |
| ***Behar.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| Gya | 20 0 | 20 8 | 18 8 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 37 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | | 21 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 36 0 | .. | .. | ... |
| Shahabad | 16 8[illegible] to 18 0 | 16 8 to 18 0 | 15 8 to 18 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 38 0 | 11 0 to 12 0 | 11 0 to 12 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 to 24 0 | 17 0 to 19 0 | 23 0 to 25 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | 38 0 | 37 0 to 40 0 | .. |
| Durbhunga | 14 0[illegible] | 14 0 | 17 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Monuffurpore | 16 0[illegible] | 15 0 | 16 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Sarun | 17 0[illegible] | 17 0 | 16 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 44 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chumparun | No return received | | | | | | .. | .. | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Monghyr | 22 0[illegible] | 21 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 33 9 | 40 0 | 17 13 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 22 9 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Bhagulpur | 17 11[illegible] | 17 11 | 13 14 | 31 9 | 25 4 | 44 7 | 23 4 | 20 3 | 15 2 | 25 4 | 24 0 | 25 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Purneah | 16 0[illegible] | 16 0 | 17 0 | .. | .. | 40 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Maldah | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs | 14 0[illegible] | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ***Orissa.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | 10 8 | 11 13 | 17 1 | ... | .. | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 18 6 | 26 4[illegible] | 26 4 | 26 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Pooree | 13 2[illegible] | 13 2 | 14 0 | ... | . | ... | 26 4 | 26 4 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 32 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Balasore | 14 0[illegible] | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **CHOTA NAGPORE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***South-Western Frontier Agency.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manbhoom | 16 0[illegible] | 16 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hazaribhgh | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lohardugga | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singbhoom | 13 0[illegible] | 12 0 | 15 0 | .. | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 34 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhoom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* In the interior common rice is procurable at from 28 14 to 52-8 seers per rupee.
† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Baraset and Basseerhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10 8 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10-14 seers, Choondanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 13-14 seers and Bongong 13 seers.
§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow Bagnihat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.
‖ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
¶ In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow —Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 11-3 seers.
# In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt at Nitpore 12 seers per rupee
Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11 8 seers per rupee
†† In Nestore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail prices of salt is 12 seers per rupee
‡‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
§§ Retail prices of salt in Serajgunge 15-8 seers per rupee.
‖‖ Retail prices of salt are as follow —Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
¶¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 12-8 seers.
## Retail price of salt at Falcotta in Allport sub division is 10 8 seers per rupee
** In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Jowalia 14 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhauga 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 14-12 seers.
†† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Lalmukhali 10 10 seers, Perozpore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers per rupee
‡‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow —Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers per rupee.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883—*continued.*

SER OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millets, Ragi, &c. Verangu. Sawer. Cornioo. Murhuriee, *Panicum* sp., &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. | | | | | | Retail. | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | | | Past fortnight. | | | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | | | |
| Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | R a p. | | | R a. p | | | R a. p | | | |
| | ... | ... | 21 5 | 21 5 | 26 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 2 10 0 | | | 2 10 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | *Central Districts.* |
| | ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 12 | 21 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | | | 3 0 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | Calcutta |
| | ... | ... | 21 5½ | 22 0 | 29 0 | .. | .. | .. | 3 0 0 | | | 3 0 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | 24-Pergunnahs |
| | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | .. | 200 0 | 200 0 | .. | 3 2 0 | | | 3 2 0 | | | 1 0 0 | | | Nudden |
| | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 3 0 0 | | | 3 0 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | Khoolna |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Jessore |
| | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 33 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 2 0 | | | 3 2 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | Moorshedabad |
| | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 6 0 | | | 3 6 0 | | | 4 6 0 | | | Dinagepore |
| | ... | ... | 20 8 | 22 8 | 30 0 | 240 0 | 210 0 | 240 0 | 3 5 0 | | | 3 2 0 | | | 4 6 0 | | | Rajshahye |
| | ... | ... | 15 14 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 5 0 | | | 3 0 0 | | | 1 8 0 | | | Rungpore |
| | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | .. | | | .. | | | Bogra |
| | .. | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 0 | | | 3 0 0 | | | 1 2 0 | | | Pubna |
| 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 4 0 | | | 4 4 0 | | | 6 0 0 | | | Darjeeling |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 5 | 13 5 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 188 0 | 3 4 0 | | | 3 4 0 | | | 1 2 0 | | | Jalpaiguri |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 3 2 0 | | | 3 2 0 | | | 3 14 0 | | | Dacca |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | .. | 120 0 | . | 3 1 0 | | | 3 2 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | Furreedpore |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 3 0 0 | | | 3 0 0 | | | 4 8 0 | | | Backergunge |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | . . | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | | | 3 6 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | Mymensingh |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | . | ... | .. | 3 4 0 | | | 3 1 0 | | | 1 2 0 | | | Tipperah |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 80 0 | . | | | 3 8 0 | | | 3 11 0 | | | Chittagong |
| ... | .. | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | .. | .. | ... | 3 2 0 | | | 3 2 0 | | | 4 4 0 | | | Noakholly |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 4 8 0 | | | 4 8 0 | | | .. | | | Chittagong Hill Tracts |
| .. | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 0 | | | 3 4 0 | | | 1 4 0 | | | Hill Tipperah |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Behar.* |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 8 | 29 8 | 40 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 3 0 0 | | | 3 0 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | Patna |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 37 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 3 4 0 | | | 3 4 0 | | | 4 3 0 | | | Gya |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 0 to 29 0 | 28 0 to 29 0 | 31 0 to 32 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | | | 3 1 0 | | | 3 10 0 | | | Shahabad |
| 45 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 10 0 | | | 3 10 0 | | | .. | | | Durbhunga |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 0 | 32 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 3 4 0 | | | 3 1 0 | | | 4 1 0 | | | Mozufferpore |
| 32 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 26 8 | 28 8 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 3 3 0 | | | 3 3 0 | | | 4 4 0 | | | Sarun |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | .. | .. | ... | | | ... | | | .. | | | Chumparun |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 13 | 28 10 | 32 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | | | 3 1 0 | | | 4 10 0 | | | Monghyr |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 27 12 | 32 13 | 126 4 | 126 8 | 137 8 | 3 2 9 | | | 3 2 9 | | | 3 14 6 | | | Bhagalpur |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 3 10 0 | | | 3 10 0 | | | 4 7 1½ | | | Purneah |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 3 1 0 | | | 3 4 0 | | | 4 5 0 | | | Maldah |
| ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 3 4 6 | | | 3 4 6 | | | ... | | | Sonthal Pergunnahs |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Orissa.* |
| 13 2 | 13 2 | 14 7 | 23 10 | 21 0 | 23 10 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 2 12 0 | | | 2 12 0 | | | 3 8 0 | | | Cuttack |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 105 0 | 2 12 0 | | | 2 12 0 | | | 3 6 0 | | | Pooree |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 128 0 | 3 2 0 | | | 3 2 0 | | | 3 12 0 | | | Balasore |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *South Western Frontier Agency.* |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 27 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 3 7 6 | | | 3 7 6 | | | 4 7 0 | | | Hazaribagh |
| 36 0 | 36 0 | 46 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 3 10 0 | | | 3 6 0 | | | 4 12 0 | | | Lohardugga |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 4 0 0 | | | 4 0 0 | | | 5 8 3 | | | Singbhoom |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 4 0 | | | 3 6 0 | | | 4 5 0 | | | Manbhoom |

[t] Retail prices of salt at Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 14 seers.
[u] Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
[v] Retail prices of salt in the interior range from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
[w] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow.—Buxar 11-8 seers, and Bhaboosh 11 seers
[x] In Madhubani and Tajpore sub divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
[y] In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.
[z] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow.—Sewan 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
[z1] Retail price of salt in Begusarai 10-8 seers per rupee.
[z2] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10 8 seers and Soopoole 10 seers
[z3] Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 seers, Kusba 12 seers, Kissengunge 10 seers, and Ranegunge 12 seers per rupee.
[z4] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow.—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers per rupee.
[z5] In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
[z6] Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 seers.
[z7] Retail prices of salt at Chatra 11 seers and Khurrucksdiha 12-4 seers per rupee.
[z8] Retail price of salt at Ruganathpore 13 seers, Burrabazar 11 seers, and Gobindpore 12 seers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Trinidad. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | Proportion of women to men | Males | Females | Total | Proportion of women to men | Males. | Females | Grand Total |
| Under 2 years . | 12 | 9 | 21 | 41 88 women to every 100 men | 6 | 10 | 16 | 40 46 women to every 100 men | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| From 2 to 10 years | 15 | 18 | 33 | | 13 | 8 | 21 | | 28 | 26 | 54 |
| „ 10 to 20 „ . | 67 | 25 | 92 | | 91 | 48 | 139 | | 158 | 73 | 231 |
| „ 20 to 30 „ | 179 | 75 | 254 | | 107 | 72 | 269 | | 370 | 147 | 523 |
| „ 30 to 40 „ . | 16 | 10 | 26 | | 11 | 1 | 12 | | 27 | 11 | 38 |
| „ 40 to 50 „ . | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Above 50 „ . | | | .. | | | | | | | ... | |
| Grand Total | 292 | 138 | 430 | | 318 | 139 | 457 | | 610 | 277 | 887 |

*No. 2 —As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa . | 1 | | 1 | | | .. | | .. | 1 | . | 1 |
| Western Bengal | 5 | 6 | 11 | ... | 3 | | 3 | | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Central ditto . . | | | | ... | | | . | . | .. | . | |
| Eastern ditto . . | 1 | . | 1 | .. | | .. | | .. | 1 | | 1 |
| Behar . . | 47 | 30 | 77 | ... | 20 | 9 | 29 | . | 67 | 39 | 106 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 105 | 45 | 150 | | 139 | 60 | 199 | . | 244 | 105 | 349 |
| Oudh . | 44 | 4 | 48 | .. | 123 | 60 | 183 | .. | 167 | 64 | 231 |
| Central India . | 12 | 4 | 16 | . | 2 | 7 | 9 | | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| Punjab . . | 12 | 2 | 14 | ... | 25 | 3 | 28 | ... | 37 | 5 | 42 |
| Nepal . | 19 | 5 | 24 | .. | 2 | | 2 | | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. | 46 | 42 | 88 | .. | 4 | | 4 | | 50 | 42 | 92 |
| Grand Total . | 292 | 138 | 430 | | 3 8 | 139 | 457 | | 610 | 277 | 887 |

*No 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins, high caste | 36 | 19 | 55 | | 60 | 20 | 80 | .. | 96 | 39 | 135 |
| Hindus: Agriculturists . | 66 | 23 | 89 | | 102 | 28 | 130 | | 168 | 51 | 219 |
| Hindus: Artisans | 12 | 7 | 19 | | 9 | 4 | 13 | .. | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| Hindus: Low castes . | 126 | 60 | 186 | | 86 | 37 | 123 | .. | 212 | 97 | 309 |
| Musulmans . | 39 | 20 | 59 | | 60 | 50 | 110 | . | 99 | 70 | 169 |
| Christians . | 13 | 9 | 22 | | 1 | | 1 | .. | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Grand Total | 292 | 138 | 430 | | 318 | 139 | 457 | ... | 610 | 277 | 887 |

| MEMO. | M | F | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus | 497 | 198 | 695 |
| 2. Musulmans . | 99 | 70 | 169 |
| 3 Christians | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Total . | 610 | 277 | 887 |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W PROVINCES, 1882 83, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1882

| Canal Division | Water registered during December 1882: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet — Full supply | Actual average through out | Area watered: Acres per cubic foot per second — Actual discharge | Actual average throughout | Total area irrigated in Rabi | Total area irrigated up to date | Zila | Land Irrigated (Approximate): Wheat | Barley | Gram | Other Spring | Mixed Harvest | Total | Rain Fall: Total fall from 1st October to 31st December | Average fall for the past 10 years | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Ganges. Northern | 10·0 | 9·47 | 950 | 394 | 34 161 | 29 962 | Saharanpur | 26 855 | 639 | 777 | 571 | 6 344 | 35 136 | | 1·5 | Supply— Entering head of Ganges Canal 6 249 Cubic feet per second; Lower Ganges Canal 2 349; 8,598 |
| Anúpshahr | 7·0 | 6·40 | 1,100 | ·090 | 57 165 | 50,353 | Muzaffarnagar | 52 003 | 1 453 | 1 454 | 4 545 | 6 304 | 65 759 | | 1·2 | |
| Meerut | 8·10 | 7·50 | ·625 | 1·10 | 71 901 | 81 627 | Meerut | 101 714 | 7 078 | 2 571 | 9 750 | 3 295 | 124 908 | | 1·4 | |
| Bulandshahr | 7·20 | 6·76 | 925 | ·865 | 80 100 | 84 583 | Bulandshahr | 61 95 | 19 179 | 2 231 | 13 691 | 1 725 | 98 779 | | 1·5 | |
| Aligarh | 5·50 | 5·21 | 1·300 | ·910 | 420 015 | 106 105 | Aligarh | 48 574 | 38 1 | 769 | 17 [illegible] | 1 282 | 90 137 | | 9 | Expenditure— Upper Ganges Canal 4 899; Lower Ganges Canal 2 263; 7 852 |
| | | | | | | | Mathura | 7 571 | 3 708 | 5 [illegible] | 9 570 | 5 526 | 25 545 | | 1·2 | |
| Lower Ganges Narora | 9·0 | 6·85 | 975 | ·704 | 19 411 | 16 899 | Agra | 9 128 | 1 805 | 62 | 5 [illegible] | 1 238 | 18 752 | | 1·1 | |
| Mainpuri | 8·0 | 6·31 | 1·0 | ·756 | 1 [illegible] 52 | 42 [illegible] 3 | Etah | 24 243 | 11 548 | 2 [illegible] | 2 573 | 7 [illegible] | 45 [illegible] 26 | | 1·1 | |
| Cawnpore | 8·21 | 5·3 | 825 | ·660 | 83 [illegible] 5 | 871 | Mainpuri | 5 [illegible] 57 | 14 [illegible] 87 | 8 [illegible] 4 | 2 [illegible] 38 | 8 [illegible] 75 | 61 71 | | 1·0 | |
| Etawah | 5·50 | 5·0 | 975 | 930 | 73 787 | 94 75 [illegible] | Etah | 18 454 | [illegible] 0 | 277 | 4 218 | 1 [illegible] 7 | 31 [illegible] 0 | | 1·3 | Expenditure— Agra Division 23; Etawah do 21; Mainpuri do 1; Cawnpore do 337; Farrukhabad do 3; Jhansi do 27; Proportion from Northern Division 274; Lower Ganges " " 23; 744; 8 596 |
| Lhegnipur | 7·0 | 5·9 | 900 | 728 | 40 [illegible] 3 | 91 457 | Cawnpore | 31 [illegible] 52 | 48 173 | 1 [illegible] 91 | 2 [illegible] 0 | 2 [illegible] 51 | 86 [illegible] 37 | 7 | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | Delhi | 13 | 11 | 7 | 15 | | 46 | 1 | 1·1 | |
| Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals | | | 11 104 | 7 852 | 632 200 | 6 5 [illegible] 8 | Gurgaon | 8 [illegible] 03 | 4 172 | 3 [illegible] 9 | 7 7 1 | 707 | 24 [illegible] 5 | | 1·5 | |
| | | | | | | | Dehra Dun | 5 [illegible] 72 | 147 | 17 | 1 [illegible] | 47 | ( [illegible] 80 | 4 | 1·0 | |
| | | | | | | | Jhansi | 2 [illegible] 13 | 20 | 2 | 25 | 11 | 2 [illegible] 67 | 3 | 1·1 | |
| | | | | | | | Tarai | 1 [illegible] 60 | 562 | | 5 [illegible] 3 | | 2 125 | 3 | 1·2 | |
| | | | | | | | Lalitpur | 1 437 | 625 | | 625 | | 2 [illegible] 87 | 1 | 1·2 | |
| | | | | | | | Bijnor | 1 [illegible] 88 | 3 750 | | 3,125 | | 18 [illegible] 3 | | 1·3 | |
| | | | | | | | Jhansi | 85 | | 125 | 124 | 1 | 3 [illegible] 5 | .. | 0·6 | |
| | | | | | | | Hamirpur | | | | 42 [illegible] | 189 | 915 | | 1·7 | |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 4·74 | 3·70 | 1 [illegible] 00 | 914 | 92 [illegible] 2 | 107 [illegible] 27 | Total | 487 527 | 185 901 | 19 941 | 64 [illegible] 35 | 5 [illegible] 03 | 813 [illegible] 00 | | . | Expenditure— Eastern Jumna Canal 1,300; Agra Canal 1,300; 2,600 |
| Agra Canal | 8·50 | 7·42 | 1,300 | 980 | 65 216 | 62 [illegible] 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rohilkhand | | | | | 23 75 | 2 [illegible] 1 | | | | | | | | | | Note.—The returns for the Jhansi Division are very much in arrear. |
| Bijnor | | | | | 2 7 | 1 3 [illegible] | Total for the same period last year | 515 142 | 175 070 | 18 571 | 73 [illegible] 3 | 33 841 | 816 227 | | | |
| Dun | | | | | [illegible] 81 | [illegible] 02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jhansi | | | | | 5 | 270 | Increase | | 10 731 | 1,370 | | 21,852 | | | | |
| Hamirpur | | | | | 015 | 75 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | [illegible] 360 | [illegible] 27 | Decrease | 27 615 | | | 9 235 | ... | 32 867 | | | |

Allahabad
*The 19th January 1883*

W P V HORST,
*Offg Asst Secy to Govt, N.-W P and Oudh,*
*P W D., Irrigation Branch*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 17, 1883. 243

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

| Nature of Traffic | AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic — Up. Mds | Up. No | Down Mds. | Down No | Total up and down Mds | Total up and down No | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grains— | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | 6,450 | . | 6,450 | | |
| Gram | | ... | ... | | | .. | |
| Rice | .. | | | | | .. | |
| Paddy or dhán | | | | | .. | | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | .. | | | | | .. | |
| Dal— | | | | | | | |
| Urd | . | | | | .. | | |
| Múng | . | . | | | | .. | |
| Arhar | | . | | .. | .. | | |
| Masuri | | | | | | | |
| Juár | | | 575 | | 575 | | |
| Bajra | . | | .. | | | | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | | | .. | . | | . | |
| Barley | | | | | | . | |
| Total | | | 7,025 | | 7,025 | | |
| Cotton | .. | | 230 | | 230 | . | |
| Oilseeds | | . | 50 | | 50 | | |
| Salt | . | | | | | .. | |
| Metals | | | . | | | | |
| Building materials | 13,102 | | | .. | 13,102 | | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1,150 | .. | 300 | | 1,450 | | |
| Firewood | . | . | | ... | .. | | |
| Bamboos | | . | .. | .. | | | |
| Timber— | | | | | | | |
| Poles and unsquared timber | | | | | | .. | |
| Karis and squared timber | | | | | | | |
| Logs | | . | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous timber | | | | | | | |
| Live stock | | .. | | | | . | |
| Grand Total | 14,252 | | 7,605 | | 21,857 | | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 20,923 | . | 19,953 | | 40,876 | | |
| Increase | . | | | | | | |
| Decrease | 6,671 | . | 12,348 | . | 19,019 | | |

| Particulars | Agra Canal 1882 | Agra Canal 1881 |
|---|---|---|
| Total [illegible] carrying weight [illegible] boats [illegible] | 6 9 | 1 [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 89 [illegible] | 173 9 1 |
| [illegible] R | 24 [illegible] | 8., 68 |
| [illegible] | | |

ALLAHABAD,
*The 9th January 1883*

W. P. V. HORST,
*Offg Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

| | UPPER GANGES CANAL. | | | | | | LOWER GANGES CANAL | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS | | | | | | UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal items of Local Traffic | | | | | | Principal items of Local Traffic | | | | | | Principal items of Through Traffic | | | | | | Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. | | | | | | |
| | Up | | Down. | | Total up and down | | Up | | Down | | Total up and down | | Up | | Down | | Total up and down. | | Up | | Down. | | Total up and down | | |
| Grains. | Mds. | Nos | Mds. | Nos | Mds | Nos. | Mds. | Nos | Mds | Nos | Mds | Nos. | Mds | Nos | Mds | Nos | Mds | Nos | Mds | Nos. | Mds | Nos | Mds. | Nos. | |
| Wheat | 515 | | 4,252 | .. | 4767 | .. | | | 5 517 | . | 5517 | .. | 50 | | 8,725 | ... | 9,225 | . | 1 015 | .. | 18.494 | ... | 19 509 | .. | |
| Gram | 600 | | 500 | | 1 000 | . | 547 | | . | .. | 547 | | 7 3 | . | | | 7 3 | .. | 1 780 | . | 5 0 | .. | 2,280 | ... | |
| Rice | .. | .. | .. | . | | | .. | . | | | . | .. | 102 | | | | 102 | | 102 | . | . | . | 102 | .. | |
| Paddy or dhán | . | ... | | | .. | | . | | | . | | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | . | . | .. | | ... | | ... | |
| Bejhar or mixed grain | . | .. | | . | .. | | | .. | | .. | | | 415 | | | . | 415 | | 415 | . | . | .. | 415 | . | |
| Dál .. { Urd | .. | . | . | . | | .. | 380 | | | | 380 | .. | | | .. | | | ... | 380 | | ... | | 380 | . | |
| Dál .. { Múng | | | .. | .. | .. | | | | | . | | . | | | 14 | . | 14 | ... | | .. | 14 | . | 14 | .. | |
| Dál .. { Arhar | 707 | | .. | . | 707 | | | | | . | | . | 2 52 | .. | | | 2052 | | 2 759 | ... | | | 2,759 | .. | |
| Dál .. { Masuri | .. | | . | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | . | | .. | | | | .. | . | .. | |
| Juár | .. | | . | | | . | 1,084 | | | | 1 084 | | 1 415 | .. | | | 1 413 | | 2 497 | .. | | . | 2.497 | . | |
| Bájra | . | | .. | | | | 2,481 | | | | 2 481 | | 1 72 | | . | | 1 728 | | 4 209 | | | .. | 4 209 | .. | |
| Maize or Indian-corn | ... | | | | .. | | | | | .. | | . | 11 770 | | | | 11 770 | | 11,770 | .. | | . | 11 770 | . | |
| Barley | .. | . | .. | | | | 185 | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | 185 | .. | | .. | 185 | . | |
| Total | 1,722 | | 4,752 | | 6 474 | . | 447 | | 5 517 | | 5 964 | | 871 | | 8,739 | | 27 452 | | 25 112 | . | 19 008 | . | 44 120 | .. | |
| Cotton | .. | ... | 78 | . | 78 | .. | | | 13 193 | | 13 193 | | | | 15 794 | | 15,794 | .. | | | 29 365 | .. | 29,365 | .. | |
| Oilseeds | .. | . | . | | | .. | | | 935 | | 9 5 | | 1,119 | | 8 0 | | 9,11 | | 1,119 | | 8,935 | .. | 10,054 | | |
| Salt | 365 | . | .. | | 36 | | | | 100 | | 100 | .. | | | 10, 74 | | 10 474 | | 365 | . | 10 534 | | 10 899 | .. | |
| Metals | 301 | | 272 | | 57 | . | 12 | .. | | | 12 | . | 2 108 | | 621 | .. | 2 729 | . | 2 421 | .. | 893 | | 3 314 | ... | |
| Building materials | 23, 35 | | 10 | . | 33 075 | | | .. | 15 750 | | 15 750 | .. | .. | .. | | | | . | 23 | . | 25 790 | . | 48 825 | .. | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1,999 | . | 2 | . | 4 78 | .. | 9 | .. | 4 7 | | 4 47 | | 18 69 | | 2 921 | | 21 90 | .. | 21 008 | . | 10 018 | . | 31 026 | .. | |
| Firewood | 3,90 | .. | 7 | | 11 22 | | 1, 6 | | 6 45 | | 7 916 | | 9 | . | . | .. | 90 | | 6,174 | .. | 13 775 | | 19 949 | . | |
| Bamboos | . | . | 5 513 | 110 66 | 5 51 | 11 8 | | | 1 50 | 23 000 | 1 150 | 23 | | . | . | | | . | | | 6 693 | 133,86 | 6 693 | 133 86 | |
| Timber. { Poles and unsquared timber | .. | | 1 824 | 1,824 | 1,824 | 1 82 | 15 | 150 | . | | 150 | 15 | .. | | | | | | 150 | 15 | 1 824 | 1 82 | 1 97 | 1,974 | |
| Timber. { Karis and squared timber. | .. | .. | 3 648 | 3 648 | 3,648 | 3 64 | . | | . | | | | .. | | . | | | | | | 3 64 | 3,64 | 3 64 | 3,648 | |
| Timber. { Logs | 66 | 33 | | | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 33 | | | 60 | 3. | |
| Miscellaneous timber | | | 127 | 254 | 127 | 25 | | | . | | | | | | | | | | | | 127 | .. | 25 | 254 | |
| Live-stock | | | | | | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | . | | | | . | | | |
| Grand Total | 31,982 | 33 | 36 39 | 11 58 | 68 81 | 11 67 | 6 21 | 150 | 17 72 | 23 00 | 54 07 | 2 15 | 91 7 | | 8 449 | | 88 266 | | 80 044 | 183 | 1 0 6 | 139,58 | 21 .67 | 139 769 | |
| Total during corresponding period of last year | 26 429 | | 54,595 | 215 19 | 81 24 | 215,11 | 3,60 | 200 | 25, 2 | 4,00 | 19,12 | 4 00 | 28 87 | | 10 21, 3 | | 5 2 | 1 | 78,416 | 210 | 106 941 | | 219,249 | 185,357 | 219.359 |
| Increase | 5,553 | 33 | . | | | | | | 2 3 | 1 000 | 4 84 | 18 97 | 13 130 | | 19 26 | | 33 56 | . | 1 28 | | 25 60 | . | 25,297 | . | |
| Decrease | | | 18,19 | 9 63 | 12 64 | 9 5 0 | 17 35 | 50 | | | . | | | | 10 | | .. | 10 | | 27 | | 79 563 | . | 79,590 | |

| Particulars | Upper Ganges Canal (local) | | Lower Ganges Canal (local) | | Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through) | | Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1891 | 1882 |
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos | 2,076 | 2 512 | 1 805 | 1,984 | 2 029 | 3 242 | 6 809 | 7 738 |
| Ton mileage | 3 65 4 | 126 2 2 | 210,80 | 161 616 | 436, 05 | 751,08 | 955 429 | 1 040 886 |
| Value of goods R | 39 464 | 46 580 | 3,42,9 7 | 2.49,413 | 3,75,052 | 3.71,159 | 7,57,423 | 6,67,182 |
| Number of passengers | . | 117 | | 26 | . | ... | | 143 |

ALLAHABAD
*The 10th December 1882.*

W. P. V. HÖRST,
*Offg Asst Secy to Govt, N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No L of 1882.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received | Railways. | Miles open: Total length open | Receipts for week ending 17th December 1881: Total. | Receipts for week ending 17th December 1881: Per mile open | Mean length open | Receipts for week ending 16th December 1882: Total | Receipts for week ending 16th December 1882: Per mile open | Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th December 1881: Total. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th December 1881: Per mile open per week | Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th December 1882: Total. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th December 1882: Per mile open per week | Total Increase in 1882-83 | Total Decrease in 1882-83 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 23rd Dec 1882 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 1,01,670 | 591 | 193 | 1,22,429 | 634 | 39,88,396 | 622 | 43,31,104 | 670 | 3,42,708 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,18,352 | 216 | 547 | 95,496 | 175 | 34,71,418 | 170 | 35,27,577 | 174 | 53,159 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 676 | 1,86,557 | 276 | 676 | 2,01,614 | 303 | 65,89,925 | 259 | 69,51,335 | 277 | 3,61,410 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,26,311 | 147 | 861 | 1,30,019 | 152 | 41,15,072 | 139 | 49,06,175 | 153 | 4,61,103 | ... |
| 16th ditto | South Indian | 655 | 66,868 | 102 | 655 | 78,460 | 120 | 26,78,391 | 109 | 27,26,602 | 112 | 18,211 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,117 | 6,86,085 | 475 | 1,458 | 8,03,175 | 551 | 2,23,30,903 | 412 | 2,26,97,110 | 420 | 3,66,207 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 441 | 2,02 173 | 456 | 461 | 2,19,145 | 475 | 65,79,061 | 307 | 68,95,223 | 403 | 3,16,162 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 4,799 | 14 89,216 | 310 | 4,851 | 16,51,258 | 341 | 5,00 86,166 | 279 | 5,20,38,126 | 290 | 19,51,960 | . |
| | *State.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23rd Dec 1882 | East Indian | 1,504 | 10,11,038 | 672 | 1,507 | 9,31,159 | 618 | 3,13,17,900 | 558 | 3,15,77,806 | 564 | 2,59,906 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | 2,191 | 78 | 33 | 2,871 | 87 | 1,01,605 | 100 | 1,49,657 | 122 | 15,052 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,181 | 55 | 27 | 1,335 | 49 | 45,275 | 45 | 48,873 | 18 | 3,598 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 43,069 | 185 | 230 | 57,326 | 249 | 13,05,767 | 150 | 14,97,391 | 175 | 1,91,624 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 15,892 | 187 | 85 | 14,808 | 174 | 3,99,707 | 126 | 4,56,890 | 151 | 57,183 | .. |
| 23rd ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 10,335 | 181 | 57 | 8,543 | 150 | 3,57,177 | 168 | 3,55,266 | 167 | . | 1,911 |
| 16th ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 1,776 | 61 | 29 | 2,028 | 70 | 96,631 | 89 | 89,299 | 83 | ... | 7,332 |
| 16th ditto | Cawnpore-Furrukhabad | 86 | 8,411 | 97 | 87 | 7,251 | 83 | 2,10,400 | 92 | 2,36,052 | 73 | 25,652 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | 692 | 58 | 12 | 1,217 | 101 | 27,819 | 62 | 31,722 | 71 | 3,903 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,22,944 | 219 | 1,116 | 2,15,971 | 191 | 69,76,212 | 153 | 72,16,865 | 174 | 8,40,653 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 12,303 | 278 | 45 | 12,575 | 279 | 3,89,586 | 202 | 3,84,361 | 230 | 44,775 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 8,637 | 88 | 149 | 21,354 | 143 | 1,95,815 | 89 | 3,57,090 | 95 | 1,61,275 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 23,539 | 146 | 161 | 22,615 | 140 | 9 58,381 | 160 | 9,96,836 | 167 | 38,452 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Sindia | 75 | 6,037 | 80 | 75 | 6,751 | 90 | 2,15,831 | 77 | 2,21,073 | 79 | 5,242 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Punjab Northern | 363 | 55,750 | 151 | 419 | 61,961 | 148 | 20,92,471 | 151 | 21,00,782 | 139 | 8,308 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 1,06 925 | 162 | 660 | 1,11,466 | 171 | 35,84,129 | 116 | 35,60,166 | 115 | .. | 23,963 |
| 23rd ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 876 | 38 | 23 | 1,150 | 50 | (a)5,212 | 11 | 48,773 | 57 | 43,531 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Kamta Dharla Tramway | 21 | 2,139 | 102 | 32 | 2,370 | 74 | (b) 12 0 3 | 66 | 6° 149 | 52 | 30,056 | . |
| | TOTAL | 3,120 | 5,23,003 | 168 | 3,240 | 5,51,789 | 170 | 1 63 17,117 | 113 | 1 78,13 218 | 131 | 14,66,101 | |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16th Dec. 1882 | Bhavnagar Gondal | 193 | 23,063 | 119 | 193 | 15,027 | 78 | 4,89 970 | 79 | 5,87,477 | 82 | 97,507 | ... |
| 23rd ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 11 522 | 95 | 121 | 16,802 | 139 | 5,52 034 | 122 | 6,05,611 | 131 | 53,577 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Mysore | 58 | 3,409 | 59 | 86 | 5,308 | 62 | 1 03,530 | 48 | 2,19,297 | 69 | 1,15,767 | ... |
| 16th ditto | Jodhpore | | ... | | 19 | 488 | 26 | | .. | (c)13,503 | 28 | 13,503 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 372 | 37,994 | 102 | 419 | 37,625 | 90 | 11 45,534 | 93 | 14,25,888 | 92 | 2,80,354 | . |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,795 | 30,61,281 | 313 | 10,017 | 31,74,611 | 317 | 9,88,96,747 | 273 | 10,28,55 068 | 279 | 39,58,321 | .. |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | | | | . | . | | 5,01,22,624 | 138 | 5,06,01 904 | 137 | . | .. |
| | NET RECEIPTS | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | . | 1,87,74,123 | 135 | 5 22 53,761 | 142 | 34,79 641 | ... |

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 17th December 1881
(b) Total receipts from 9 h July to 17th December 1881
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 16th December 1882.

R. A. SERGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 16th February 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## GENERAL.

### APPOINTMENTS TO THE ENGINEER AND UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nos. 241—51G., dated Fort William, the 14th February 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

**Read again—**

Home Department Circular No. $\frac{31}{740-753}$, dated 10th April 1879.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, and Despatches from the Secretary of State quoted in the preamble, also Secretary of State's Despatch No. 52 P. W., dated 28th September 1882, approving of the above Resolution before issue.

**Read—**

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 3351 W., dated 19th December 1882, asking for definite orders as to future appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments.

RESOLUTION.—The Circular of the Home Department quoted in the preamble, in furtherance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, enjoined the reservation of appointments in the uncovenanted service generally for natives, but made an exception in favor of certain Departments and amongst others, of the Public Works Department.

2. Prior, however, to the issue of this Circular, the Secretary of State had, in his Despatch, No. 41, dated 10th August 1876, followed by other Despatches quoted in the preamble of Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, impressed upon the Government of India that, as the European portion of the Superior Public Works Establishment was now recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill, the appointments from the Indian Engineering Colleges should be closely reserved for natives, and that, without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no Europeans other than Royal Engineer Officers should, in future, be appointed in India to the Engineer Establishment. At the same time his Lordship gave it to be understood that he did not intend these orders to affect the classes formed at the Thomason College for the education of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, or of Europeans and Natives, for the Subordinate Establishment of the Department.

3. The purport of the above orders was, so far as appointments from the Thomason College are concerned, summed up in Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, which directs that, commencing with the students entering the College in the year 1883, the number of appointments to the Engineer Establishment, guaranteed from time to time to that institution, shall be given in the first instance to persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify under the usual conditions.

4. It is necessary, however, in view of the orders by the Secretary of State already quoted, and of the uncertainty in regard to this matter which the letter from the Government of Madras shows to exist, to lay down the following rules for future guidance in making appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments:—

1.—Without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no permanent appointment of Europeans, except of Royal Engineers, or as provided in Rule 2, shall be made to the Engineer Establishment.

2.—Subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, the appointments made to the Engineer Establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify according to the College Standard. If, however, a sufficient number of Natives do not pass the test, the appointments will be open to European or Eurasian competitors at the same examination.

3.—Appointments shall not be made under Rule 2 in excess of the numbers guaranteed from time to time. The numbers guaranteed for the years 1885 and 1886 are shown in the margin.

| | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | 1 | 1 |
| Bombay | 1 | 1 |
| Bengal | 1 | 1 |
| Thomason College | 3 | 4 |
| | 6 | 7 |

4.—Appointments in the Subordinate Establishment shall be open, under the same rules as heretofore, to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, and to Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as to Natives.

---

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Director General of Railways; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and all local official Gazettes.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Agents, Governor General, for Central India and Rajputana.

G. H. D. WALKER,
*Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report in any part of the country except in three districts of the Madras Presidency, in two of the Bengal Presidency, and at Dibrughar in Assam.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good everywhere. More rain is however still needed in some districts of the Punjab. In Sarun, in the Bengal Presidency, the poppy crop is said to have been almost entirely damaged by the recent rains.

Harvest operations in progress in the Central Provinces, and in Bombay and Madras Presidencies In Coorg the threshing of rice and *ragi* crops still continues, and a slight rise in price of coffee in the local market is reported.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Feb. 14th)** | | |
| Bellary | | Standing crops cotton diseased in parts, others generally in good condition, harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, outturn average. |
| Kurnool | | Standing crops generally in good condition, harvest dry grains, yield below average, cattle disease in parts |
| Ganjam | | Standing crops cotton thriving, harvest sugarcane, outturn average, fever, small pox, and cattle disease continue |
| Kistna | | Standing crops paddy and dry grains affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising, harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average, small pox continues, fever more general, cattle disease in parts. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | | Standing crops in good condition harvest paddy, outturn below average, small pox and cattle disease in parts |
| Coimbatore | | Standing crops in good condition, harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average, fever, cholera and cattle disease in parts |
| Tanjore | 58 (average of ten stations) | Standing crops in good condition, harvest paddy and dry grains yield average, cholera abating |
| Madura | 2·50 (average of seven stations) | Standing crops withering in parts, harvest paddy and dry crops, cholera and fever in parts. |
| Malabar | ·10 (average of one station) | Harvest second crop paddy continues, fever and cholera in parts, small-pox slight |
| Travancore | | Harvest progressing, fever and small-pox continue in parts<br>*General Remarks*—No rain except in Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar, general prospects good |
| **Bombay—(Feb. 14th).** | | |
| Kurrachee | *Nil* | Small pox in Kurrachee, 15 fresh cases, 18 deaths from 4th to 10th February, total to latter date, cases 136, deaths 42, remaining sick 53, disease also in Dadu 1 Schwan 4, Kotri 1, and Keti 1 case respectively, fever in 9 talukas, cattle disease in 4 talukas, river on 11th 1 foot 11 inches, against 3 feet 1 inch on same date last year, wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 36 lbs, in Manjhand 32, 40, and 48 lbs, in Sakro 16, 34, and 48 lbs, and in Sujawal 36 and 48 lbs per rupee respectively |
| Hyderabad | | *Rabi* crops untouched by frost are reported fair, small-pox and fever in 5 and cattle disease in 3 talukas, wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48 red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | | *Rabi* crops thriving, wheat 28½ and *bajri* 32 lbs per rupee |
| Baroda | | *Rabi* crops in good condition, cotton-picking continuing, wheat ready for sickle in parts of Kadi division, small-pox in parts of Naosari division, cattle disease in Kadi and Patan talukas, *bajri* 30 and rice 26½ lbs per British rupee |
| Surat | | Cotton picking continued, small pox in city and Chorasi, fever in some talukas |
| Nasik | | Weather as in the commencement of hot season; harvesting *rabi* continued, wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs per rupee |
| Colaba (Bombay) | | Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 7th to 10th, afterwards *nil*, vapour in air in excess of normal on 7th and 8th, afterwards slightly in defect of normal, abnormal wind northerly on 11th and 12th, wind normal on all other days |
| Poona | | Reaping of *rabi* progressing, small pox in 6 talukas, *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 60 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | *Nil* | *Rabi* harvest in progress; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon, *jowari* maximum 75 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs in Akola, fever in a few villages in Sheogaon taluka, cattle disease in 2 villages in Karjat taluka. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Sholapore . . . | . . . . | Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress; *jowari* 73 lbs. 8 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. 21 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar . . . | . . . . | Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; that of late crops commenced; cotton suffering from blight in 10, and wheat in 3 talukas; other late crops good; fever and ague in 3 and cattle disease in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara . . . | . . . . | Second crop rice plants healthy; sugarcane harvest continues; small-pox in Sirsi; fever in 2 talukas and 1 petta; cattle disease in 1; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee; in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and hot. |
| Rajkot . . . . | . . . . | Weather cold; general health good; cholera disappeared from Navanagar and Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* generally good; harvesting in progress; locusts in Chandgad Mahal of Belgaum; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts. |
| **Bengal—(Feb. 13th)** . | | |
| Chittagong . . . | *Nil* | Weather bright and cold; prospects of winter crops fair; prices stationary; cholera and cattle disease not yet ceased. |
| Dacca . . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of mustard seed commenced; other winter crops promising; *boro* paddy being sown. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly over, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; cholera and fever have abated. |
| Moorshedabad . . | *Nil* | Winter crops doing well, except in some places where rain is wanted; cholera still prevalent in thanas Shahanagore and Manullabazar, and outpost Mohimapore, but has somewhat abated; small-pox reported from Dowlatabad. |
| Rajshahye . . . | *Nil* | Weather getting warmer; prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable; *ganja* being reaped, it will be a fair crop; general health fair. |
| Burdwan . . . | 0·5 | Weather cool; winter crops being harvested; prospects tolerable; public health fair. |
| Rungpore . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of cold-weather crops favourable; land being prepared for autumn crops; cholera still somewhat prevalent in south of district. |
| Bhagalpur . . . | *Nil* | Prospects fair; *rabi* crops near the town damaged by insects, good elsewhere; public health good. |
| Purneah . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops continue good; public health improving. |
| Patna . . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of wheat, barley, and gram good; late rain has caused some injury to *massoor*, pulse, and peas; public health good. |
| Durbhunga . . . | *Nil* | Rice crop harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; prices stationary; public health good. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | 0·2 | Weather cold and seasonable; late rain said to have done some injury to standing crops; a few cases of small-pox still reported; general health otherwise good. |
| Cuttack . . . . | *Nil* | Reaping of late rice completed, except in a very few places; *rabi* crops being gathered; public health generally good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Slight rainfall reported from Burdwan and Hazaribagh, but none from the other reporting districts; prospects of standing *rabi* crops continue generally favourable, but the late rainy weather has caused some injury to these crops, especially oilseeds in some places; poppy is said to have been almost entirely lost in Sarun; sugarcane harvest is proceeding, and is generally yielding a good outturn; mustard and other *rabi* crops have commenced to be gathered in some districts; *boro* or spring rice is still being sown; fever and cholera have generally abated, but the latter is said to be still prevalent in places in Moorshedabad and Rungpore; cases of small-pox reported from a few districts. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Feb. 12th) | No rain | Weather growing warm; prospects for *rabi* crops good; peas being cut; no sickness; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 14th) | No rain | Crops beginning to ripen; prices falling slightly. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 12th) | . . . | Weather fine; crops promising; demand for labour; prices stationary. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | . . . . | *Rabi* prospects good; crops flourishing; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children still continues; cattle disease in a few villages of pargana Jhansi continues. |
| Agra ( „ 13th) | No rain | *Arhar* and gram slightly injured by frost; small-pox in 4 parganas; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cold and seasonable; crops excellent; health good. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather clear but less cold; high westerly wind; crops flourishing; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather fair; crops doing very well; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Prospects of crops excellent; prices stationary; general health good; small-pox in the city abating. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | No rain | Prospects of crops continue favourable; sugarcane in mill; prices almost steady; health good; a few cases of small-pox in Kunda tahsil. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W.P. & Oudh—*contd.*** | | |
| Sitapur (Feb. 13th) | . . . . | Weather clear during week; crops promise well; general health good; prices steady. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | No rain. | Crops promise well; public health good; condition of cattle good; prices almost stationary. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 14th) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; aspect of *rabi* crops promising; health of men good; condition of cattle normal; prices unchanged. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 13th) | No rain | Prospects good; *arhar*, gram, and *sarson* slightly damaged from frost; sowing of melon begun; health good; prices steady. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather seasonable; crops promise fair; markets well supplied; condition of the people good; small-pox is lingering in one tahsil. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain during the week; the prospects of crops are good, but some slight damage has been done by frost in Cawnpore and Aligarh; small-pox is abating in Lucknow and is still lingering in Partabgarh, Farrukabad, Agra, and Jhansi, otherwise the general health is good; cattle disease is reported from Moradabad, Kumaon, and Jhansi; prices are steady as a rule, but are falling in Allahabad. |
| **Punjab—(Feb. 13th)** | | |
| Delhi . . . . | . . . . | Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . . | Health good; crops flourishing; prices falling. |
| Umballa . . . | . . . . | Good *rabi* crops flourishing, average yield expected; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | . . . . | Health good; prices falling. |
| Amritsar . . . | . . . . | Health good; crops progressing favourably; prices steady. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Ferozepore . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Sialkot . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | . . . . | Slight fever in the Attock and Kahuta tahsil; cattle disease abating; *rabi* prospects good; slight fall in prices. |
| Peshawar . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Mooltan . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects fair; rain wanted; prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The harvest prospects throughout the province promise well, although rain is wanted in some districts; the general health continues good. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (Feb. 14th) | . . . . | Weather warm; prospects of crops good; public health good; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 13th) | . . . . | Weather cool; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ( „ 12th) | . . . . | Weather cool and clear; *rabi* slightly injured by frost; health good; prices stationary. |
| Seoni ( „ 13th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and warm; pulses being reaped; fever increasing; wheat 19 seers per rupee. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvest commenced; a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices steady. |
| Raipur ( „ 10th) | . . . . | Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; slight cattle disease; health good; rice 34 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 8th) | . . . . | Weather clear and cold; prospects of crops and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ( „ 13th) | . . . . | Occasional winds; *rabi* reaping in progress; small-pox reported; prices stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather getting warm; *rabi* harvest in progress; slight cattle disease and fever in two or three districts; public health good; prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Feb 10th)** | | |
| Akyab . . . . | . . . . | One death from cholera and one from small-pox in town; eight deaths from small-pox in district; cholera reported from one circle, otherwise public health good. |
| Rangoon . . . | . . . . | One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein . . . | . . . . | Three deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good. |
| Prome . . . | . . . . | One death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | . . . . | Two deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public heath good both in Moulmein and district; no cattle disease reported. |
| Toungoo . . . | . . . | One death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good: crops reaped and housed. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Public health generally good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Feb. 13th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; public heath good; lands being ploughed for *aus*; mustard being gathered. |
| Sylhet ( „ 14th) | *Nil* | Ploughing for *aman* has begun; prospects of *boro* paddy generally good; a few cases of cholera and small-pox here and there. |
| Cachar . ( „ „ ) | *Nil* | Weather rapidly getting warmer; reaping of winter crops finished common rice 26⅔ seers per rupee; public health good. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | ·25 | Weather fine; mustard doing well; no further report of small-pox received from North Lakimpur Sub-division. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 14th)** | | |
| Bangalore | | Crops in good condition; prospects fair. |
| Mysore | | Crops in good condition; prospects fair. |
| Mercara | | Threshing of rice and *ragi* crops not completed; slight rise in price of coffee in local market; further fall in price of food grains; fever and small-pox prevailing in Yedenalknad and North Coorg. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The crops in the province are in good condition; agricultural operations continue in active progress; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad-(Feb. 14th)** | | |
| Amraoti | | Threshing nearly finished; *rabi* crops being reaped; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola | | *Rabi* crops in good condition; reaping commenced. |
| Hyderabad | | *Rabi* crops in good condition and in some places being reaped; *tabi* crops prospering; small pox and fever prevail in some places; no cattle disease; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* 26, yellow *jowari* 31, and *tur* 25½ seers per halli sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States—(Feb. 14th)** | | |
| Indore | | Weather warm but seasonable; health and prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna | | Health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch | | Weather seasonable; opium and gram crops in places are reported to have slightly suffered from extreme cold in last fortnight; public health good. |
| Goona | | Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers per rupee. |
| Bhopal | | Weather cool; crops and public health good. |
| Nowgong | | Health good; prices steady; *rabi* prospects favourable. |
| Maupur | | Health good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Feb. 14th) | | Weather cloudy; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 11th) | | Wells full; health and prospects good. |
| Marwar ( „ 9th) | | Wells resorted to; health good; prospects much improved since the recent rain. |
| Harowtee ( „ 12th) | | Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 10th) | | A little damage to crops by frost; small-pox in some parts. |
| Ajmere ( „ 13th) | | Slight fever prevalent; prospects excellent; weather getting warmer. |
| Jeypore ( „ 13th) | | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable; prices steady. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | | Prospects of wheat-barley continue favourable; *arhar* destroyed entirely, and gram partly by frost. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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The Nizámat Act Repeal Act.
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SUPPLEMENT No. 7.


## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 16th February, 1883.*

**No. 3.**—ERRATUM.—In the thirteenth line of section 484 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), *for* "sum" *read* "same."

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**No. 4.**—The following amendments of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and are hereby promulgated for general information:—

IN exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 18, the following amendments of the Rules made on the 11th day of February, 1873, have been made by the Council of the Governor General assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations at the meeting held on the 16th day of February, 1883, and have received the assent of the Governor General:—

(1.) After Rule 17 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"17A. The Council may, at any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, direct that the Bill be published in such manner as the Council thinks fit."

(2.) In the fourth paragraph of the 24th Rule the word "and" shall be omitted, and to that paragraph the following shall be added, namely:—

and the date on which the publication has taken place, or, where publication in more than one Gazette or in more than one language is ordered, the date on which the publication in each such Gazette and each such language has taken place."

(3.) To the 24th Rule the following paragraphs shall be added, namely:—

"When the Committee recommend the republication of a Bill which was originally ordered by these Rules or by the Council to be published in more than one Gazette or in more than one language, they shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary in their report, be taken to recommend that the Bill be republished in every such Gazette and every such language.

"If the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to republish the Bill in any such Gazette or in any such language, they shall, in their report, state the grounds of their opinion."

(4.) After the 29th Rule the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"29A. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Rules, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Council section by section. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each section separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question 'that this section, or (as the case may be) this section as amended, stand part of the Bill.'"

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 15th February 1883.*

**No. 41.**—Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has been granted furlough for ten months, with effect from the 1st March 1883, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

**No. 43.**—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma during the absence of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., or until further orders.

**No. 46.**—The services of Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hazaribagh, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

*The 13th February 1883.*

**No. 72.**—The services of Surgeon-Major W. Jackson are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January 1883, the date on which he was relieved of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Mooltan.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

*The 13th February 1883.*

**No. 25.**—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. F. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be Epigraphist to the Government of India, with effect from the 17th January 1883.

JUDICIAL.

*The 14th February 1883.*

**No. 216.**—The Honorable C. D. Field, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months, with effect from the 12th March 1883, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

*The 15th February 1883*

**No. 158** *F.*—Mr. M. H. Ferrars, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burma, who has been deputed to the charge of the forests of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent in that Settlement, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties, and until further orders.

*The 16th February 1883.*

**No. 161** *F.*—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Seaton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Circle in British Burma, the following officers will revert to the substantive appointments indicated opposite their names, with effect from the 29th January 1883:—

Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Oudh,—to Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Oudh.

Major G. J. VanSomeren, M.N.I., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Comptroller General (Forests),—to Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, and Assistant Comptroller General (Forests.)

Mr. E. P. Popert, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Circle in British Burma,—to Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, British Burma.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

*Fort William, the 15th February 1883.*

**No. 61—41-2** *S.*—The following officiating appointments in the Geological Survey of India are sanctioned, with effect from the dates mentioned:—

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Assistant, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, from the 14th June 1881, *vice* Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, officiating in the 1st Grade.

Mr. P. N. Bose, Assistant, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, from the 2nd March 1882, *vice* Mr. R. Lydekker, on leave.

Mr. T. H. D. LaTouche, Assistant, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, from the 8th June 1882, *vice* Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, on leave.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 10th February, 1883.*

**No. 426** *G.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of lands forming the Sindia State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within the territories of the Gwalior State; in exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 1 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 ("the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879"), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification in supersession of Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 64 I.J., dated the 28th May, 1880, and No. 89 I.J., dated the 14th April, 1881:—

1. The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar for the time being shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in Act X of 1882 ("the Code of Criminal Procedure") within the aforesaid portions of land. Provided that in any case in which the complainant, if any, and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Cantonment Magistrate to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on him.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 8.


## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 22nd February, 1883.*

**No. 5.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., c. 67, sec. 10, has been pleased to nominate Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhanga, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

**No. 6.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., c. 67, sec. 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S., Commissioner of Allahabad, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 23rd instant.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 19th February 1883.*

**No. 49.**—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Officiating Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, to be Commissioner, Chhattisgárh Division, in those Provinces, *vice* Colonel C. B. Lucie Smith, retired.

Mr. Lindsay Neill, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. J. W. Chisholm.

JUDICIAL.

*The 21st February 1883.*

**No. 262.**—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons in the Punjab to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act:—

Lala Junki Das.
Lala Tirath Ram.
Lala Joti Mal.
Rai Baroda Kant Laturi, Pleader.
Bihari Lal.

*The 23rd February 1883.*

**No. 279.**—Mr. Robert Leycester Upton, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for eight months from the 20th March, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, under Section 93, Rule IV, Chapter VII, of the Civil Leave Code.

**No. 280.**—Mr. H. A. Adkin is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. Robert Leycester Upton, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 17th February 1883.*

**No. 36.**—The Reverend A. E. Stone, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has obtained six months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 20th February 1883.*

**No. 38.**—The services of the Reverend J. H. Taylor, B.A., Chaplain of Saugor, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 16th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties at that station.

FORESTS.

*The 23rd February 1883.*

**No. 189** *F.*—The orders contained in the Notification of this Department, No. 161F., dated the 16th instant, directing the reversion to their substantive appointments of Captain E. S. Wood, Major G. J. Van Someren, and Mr. E. P. Popert, in consequence of the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Seaton, will have effect from the 3rd February 1883, instead of from the 29th January as therein stated.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

*Fort William, the 22nd February 1883.*

**No. 81** *S.*—Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker C.B., R.E., Surveyor General of India, having been granted six months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th instant, Colonel G. C. DePrée, Deputy Surveyor General, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor General, with effect from the same date.

Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General, *vice* Colonel DePrée.

**No. 85—44** *S.*—Mr. F. W. Kelly, Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, with effect from this date, to fill an existing vacancy.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 21st February, 1883.*

**No. 534** *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Albert Delageniere as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden, during the absence of M. Le Comte de Joufroy d'Abbans.

**No. 537** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 221 G.-P., dated the 23rd June, 1882, it is notified that Mr. A. Blascheck, Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

GENERAL.

*The 17th February, 1883.*

**No. 500** *G.*—Major H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

*The 20th February, 1883.*

**No. 519** *G.*—The services of Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, for re-employment in the British Burma Commission.

*The 22nd February, 1883.*

**No. 572** *G.*—Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

*The 22nd February, 1883.*

**No. 551** *G.*—The services of Surgeon H. T. Griffiths are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

**No. 553** *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 5th February, 1883:—

Jemadar Seereerama, to be Subadar, *vice* Muddey Khan, invalided.

Jemadar Ruttie Ram, to be Subadar, *vice* Hur Gobind, invalided.

Color-Havildar Dewa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Seereerama, promoted.

Havildar-Major Bulwunt Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ruttie Ram, promoted.

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 23rd February 1883.*

**No. 933.**—Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., made over, and Mr. H. E. M. James, Bo.C.S., received, charge of the appointment of Director General of Post Office of India, after noon, on the 16th February 1883.

*The 20th February 1883.*

**No. 955.**—Mr. E. Rule is appointed to be Deputy Comptroller General in class I of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department.

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Comptroller General in class I of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department.

*The 23rd February 1883.*

**No. 997.**—The following addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

PAGE 260

*Section 5.*

*Insert the following as a note under this Section* —

"This Section does not govern Section 19"

**No. 1044.**—Mr. J. Dillon assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Postmaster General, Bengal, after noon, on the 16th February 1883.

Mr. W. Alpin assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Comptroller, Post Office, after noon, on the 16th February 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 23rd February, 1883.*

APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 97.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Algernon Henry Wilmer, York and Lancaster Regiment Wing Officer, 19th Native Infantry,—23rd August, 1881.

Lieutenant George Francis Roweroft, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Native Infantry,—16th November, 1881.

**No. 98.**—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., Deputy Commissary-General, to be Commissary-General, *vice* Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel A. W. Montagu, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Deputy Commissary-General, *vice* Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B.

Major N. F. Parker, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class (on furlough), to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, *vice* Colonel A. W. Montagu.

Captain R. Patch, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class (on furlough), to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, *vice* Major N. F. Parker.

Captain L. W. Christopher, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, *vice* Captain R. Patch.

Captain R. J. H. Wyllie, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, *vice* Captain L. W. Christopher.

Lieutenant H. G. Ryland, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, *vice* Captain R. J. H. Wyllie.

With effect from the 20th February, 1883.

**No. 99.**—The undermentioned officers to be Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 9th February, 1883 —

Lieutenant G. A. Carruthers, Madras S.C., Wing Officer, 9th Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Whitty, Madras S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 23rd Madras Native Infantry.

**No. 100.**—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain J. G. Stone, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories to be Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Walker, R.A., appointed Superintendent of Factories, Bombay.

**No. 101.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*3rd Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant E. W. Codrington, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 23rd Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant W. Cook, on furlough.

*5th Gurkha Regiment.*

Lieutenant C. S. deB. Martindale, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 30th Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant A. V. Barrett, on furlough.

**No. 102.**—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

*2nd Cavalry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bell, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel G. R. Westmacott, deceased.

Major H. C. Hamilton, Squadron Officer (on furlough), to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bell. Dated 11th October, 1882.

Captain H. M. Mason, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, and Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Major H. C. Hamilton, and to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on furlough of Major H. C. Hamilton. Dated 11th October, 1882.

Lieutenant E. L. Wright, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation and Officiating Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, and Officiating Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, on other duty. Dated 10th January, 1883.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 103.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal S.C., (p a.) for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Bergman, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1 'th Native Infantry, (p a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. M. Jennings, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 6th Bengal Cavalry, (p.a ) for 213 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. H. S. Neill, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, (p.a ) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. J. Engledue, R.E , Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal Railway, (p.a ) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G.G.O. No. 66 of 1883.)

Major E. M. Forbes, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 39th Native Infantry, (p a ) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major F. H. Maitland, Bengal S.C., Political Agent, Chirkari, Central India, (p.a.) for 213 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department (p a.) for 1 year and 98 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major F. W. Macmullen, General List, Cavalry, (p.a.) for 1 year and 7 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major R. A. Price, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 9th Native Infantry, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain F. B. G. D'Aguiliar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major R. C. Chandra, Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Physician of the College Hospital, (p.a.) for one year and 200 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon W. R. Murphy, 19th Bengal Lancers, (p.a.) for one year under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

**No. 104.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. FitzG. Jacob, Bengal S.C , (m.c.) for one month.

Major J. T. Whish, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for six months.

Major H. H. P. Cowper, General List, Cavalry, (m.c.) for six months.

Brigade-Surgeon C. Kilkelly, M.B., (m.c.) for six months.

## PENSIONS.

**No. 105.**—Conductor James Herbert Jelly, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

**No. 106** —The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Charles Henry Ewart,—20th February, 1883.

Major William Ewbank Chambers,—20th February, 1883.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur) Power Palmer,—20th February, 1883.

Major Edwin Beddy,—20th February, 1883.

BREVET.

*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stanley Hooper Madras Cavalry,—20th February, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Prescott Forteath, Bombay S.C.,—20th February, 1883.

**No. 107.**—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal S C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance. Dated 20th February, 1883.

**No. 108.**—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor William Cottrell (on furlough) to be Conductor, *vice* J. Williams, pensioned.

Store Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor, James Packer to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* W. Cottrell.

With effect from the 29th January, 1883.

**No. 109.**—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sergeant William Ferns to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Pollott, pensioned, with effect from the 20th October, 1882.

Sergeant George Gordon Mackenzie to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. Acres, promoted, with effect from the 17th November, 1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1883.*

**Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 10th to the 23rd February, 1883:—**

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease | Place of Decease | Testate or Intestate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lincolnshire Regiment. | Lieutenant H. N. Gaitskell. | 20th January, 1883 | Benares. | | |
| Ditto | Lieutenant W. H Coode | 16th February, 1883. | Benares. | | |

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 23rd February, 1883*

## APPOINTMENTS.

**No 10**—The services of Mr. E H. Ensor Indian Marine, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the date on which he may be required to take up the duties of Port Officer at Aden.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 11.**—Mr J Robertson, Commanding I. G. S. *Koladyne*, is granted 12 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under section 127 of the Civil Leave Code.

**No. 12**—The services of Mr. D. P. Driscoll, Assistant Engineer, 1st class, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 20th February 1883.*

**No. 51.**—Mr. T. Wood, Officiating Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, is placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on Provincial Railways.

*The 21st February 1883.*

**No. 52.**—Mr. J. H. Murray is appointed to the Revenue Establishment of State Railways in the Traffic Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Director General of Railways.

**No. 53.**—Mr. F. W. Vyall, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 16th December 1882.

**No. 54.**—Referring to the Notification of the Agent, Governor General, Central India, No. 4 of 5th December 1882, the services of Mr H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

*The 23rd February 1883.*

**No 55**—The services of Major T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, for employment as Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.


☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

| | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 23rd February 1883.*

**No. 334.**—With reference to Notification No. 818, dated the 22nd February 1883, of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, appointing Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th instant, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Major W. Barron, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel*,

*Offg. Surveyor General of India.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA—TOPOGRAPHICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883.*

**No. 333.**—Mr A. G. Wyatt, Surveyor, 4th Grade, of the Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for eleven days, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th January 1883, under the provisions of Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code.

G C DEPRÉE, *Colonel*,

*Deputy Surveyor General,*

*In charge Topographical Surveys.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Student has passed the Examination for Honours in Law :—

Ray, Satischandra . . . . . Presidency College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts :—

### ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Set, Dhanballabh . . . . . Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad . . . . . Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay . . . . . Hughli College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra . . . . . Canning College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Bankimchandra . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra . . . . . Presidency College.

### SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra . . . Sanskrit College

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit*

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra . . . Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan . . . . . Ditto.

### PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati . . . . . Presidency College

### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra . . . . . Presidency College

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit*

Gupta, Gobindagopal . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda . . . . . Presidency College.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I

*In Order of Merit*

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra . . . . Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath . . . . Ditto.

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Jyotirbed, Pitambar . . . . . Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra . . . . . Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan . . . . . Ditto
Chakravarti, Rasikchandra . . . . Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab . . . . . Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit*

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath . . . . Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath . . . . . Ditto.
Sen, Biseswar . . . . . Dacca College.

### BOTANY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogeschandra . . . . . Hughli College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adhikari, Sasibhushan | Hughli College. |
| Basu, Haridas | Presidency College. |
| Bhar, Nityananda | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Chakrabarti, Durgakanta | Krishnaghar College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Narayandas | Presidency College. |
| Das, Gangadhar | Ditto. |
| DeMel, A. W. | Teacher. |
| Ganga Sahay | Muir Central College. |
| Jagannath Prasad | Patna College. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan | Presidency College. |
| Misra, Isanchandra | Hughli College. |
| Mitra, Haranchandra | Patna College. |
| „ Saradacharan | Teacher. |
| „ Upendrachandra | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath | Canning College. |
| Palit, Debendranath | Hughli College. |
| Pramanik, Krishnadayal | Presidency College. |
| Samanta, Kalitaran | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Kshetralal | Ditto. |

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 22nd February 1883.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th February 1883.

| LIABILITIES | R | a | p. | R | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 35,11,646 | 4 | 4 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 1,37,75,345 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,17 78,569 | 9 | 8 | 2,55,53,914 | 15 | 3 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 2,89,95 999 | 8 | 10 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | | | 4,09 117 | 5 | 3 |
| Sundries | | | | 8,01,562 | 5 | 5 |
| RUPEES | | | | 7,92,72,240 | 7 | 1 |

| ASSETS. | R | a | p. | R | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 98,66,161 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 44,22,011 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 52 45 733 | 9 | 4 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 37,82,127 | 4 | 3 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2 06,41 936 | 9 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 5,97,464 | 5 | 8 |
| Bullion | | | | 7,96,650 | 8 | 1 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 11,97 510 | 8 | 2 |
| Stamps | | | | 7 881 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | | | | 6,22,106 | 13 | 7 |
| | | | | 4,71,79,613 | 6 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,56,77,507 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at branches | 1,64,15,119 | 3 | 5 | 3,20,92,627 | 0 | 7 |
| RUPEES | | | | 7 92,72,240 | 7 | 1 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta. 22nd February 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, M. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Quetta, the 12th February 1883.*

Lieutenant H. Appleton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 10th February 1883.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
*Supdg. Engr. & Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan Agency.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ajmir, the 19th February 1883.*

No. 318 *S.*—Mr. C. E. Housden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, with subsidiary leave for ten days, under Sections 129 and 134, respectively, of the fifth edition of the Civil Leave Code, with

effect from the 15th March next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Indore Residency, the 16th February 1883.*

**No. 263.**—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant who has passed his Septennial Professional Examination is advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name :—

| Name. | Date of completion | | Date of passing the professional examination | Date of promotion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 14 years' service | 7 years' service | | |
| Without English Qualification | | | | |
| To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistant. | | | | |
| Shee Pershad . . | .. | July 10, 1882 | Jan 20, 1883 | Jan. 20, 1883 |

*The 19th February 1883.*

**No. 291.**—Captain H. A. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 14th January 1883.

J. BURNE,
*2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, In charge of the Residency.*

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. Buildings and Roads Branch.

*Allahabad, the 8th January 1883*

### KUMAUN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

The Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Rámgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the Works and Apparatus for the manufacture of Steel or Iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D.*

## COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Agra, the 13th February 1883.*

**No. 1347** *R.*—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the Didwana Division on the 10th February 1883, forenoon.

A. D. CAREY,
*Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Bangalore, the 14th February 1883.*

**No. 36.**—With reference to Notification No. 14 of the 13th July 1882, declaring the intention of the Local Government to extend Act XV of 1873 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act) to the undermentioned towns in Coorg, *viz.*:—

Mercara,
Virajendrapet,
Fraserpet,
Somvarpet, and
Kodlipet.

it is hereby declared, under the provisions of its section 4, that the said Act is extended to the said towns.

The objections advanced under that section by some of the inhabitants of the two last-named towns to the extension of the Act thereto have been duly considered by the Local Government, but are, in its opinion, insufficient.

*The 17th February 1883.*

**No. 37.**—The Chief Commissioner, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), has conferred upon the undermentioned gentlemen the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, for the purpose of entertaining complaints of offences and issuing process to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences as described in Sections 191 and 204 of the said Code, and also for the purpose of trying such cases as may be brought before a Bench of Magistrates constituted under Section 15 of the said Code :—

1. Mr. Frank Mangles, Haléri Estate.
2. Mr. Charles Edward Murray Aynsley, Suntheoppa.
3. Mr. Walter Scobie, Madenad, Sampagi Ghât.
4. Mr. James Chisholm, Elk Hill Estate, near Siddapur.
5. Mr. George Robert Evans, Alithopu, near Siddapur.
6. Mr. John Logan, Polle Betta.
7. Mr. Robert Hamilton, Benlomond, near Titimati.
8. Koluwandra Iyappa, Chembébéliyuru, Yedenalknad Taluk.

9. Bidanda Bopu, Hakathur in the Kaggodlnad, of the Mercara Taluk.

10. Appavandra Boppana, Yevakapadi in Nalknad, of the Padinalknad Taluk.

11. Puchimada Ponana, Nallur in Hutgatnad, in Kigatnad Taluk.

12. Patamada Mandana, Bengoor in the Bengaнad, of the Padinalknad Taluk.

2. Under the provisions of Section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner further directs the Magistrate of the district of Coorg and any one or more of the abovementioned gentlemen to sit together as a Bench, and to try such cases as may be brought before them.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major*,

*Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 20th December last, treasure consisting of a gold necklace worth R50 and R200 cash was found in the premises belonging to one Maddi Subbamma while she was raising a wall in the village of Rajapet, Narsarowpet Taluq, Kistna District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna District, at his Office, on the 8th day of August 1883, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

B. RAJA RAO,

*Deputy Collector,*

for *Collector, Kistna District, Madras Presidency.*

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

MASULIPATAM,

*The 10th February 1883.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued on | | Balance of Bullion | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1883. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Feb. 13 | Holidays. | | | | | |
| „ 13 | | | | | | |
| „ 14 | ... | 30,645 | 1,381 | 69 | 44,20,459 | 13,64,331 |
| „ 15 | ... | 28,651 | ... | 69 | 43,91,458 | 13,35,098 |
| „ 16 | ... | 29,781 | 38 | 32 | 43,55,497 | 13,02,746 |
| „ 17 | ... | 36,739 | ... | 33 | 43,14,497 | 12,75,430 |

CALCUTTA MINT,

*The 19th February 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*

*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. 1883. | No. of Notes. | Value. R | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W15 | M 67—22687 | 100 | H. Tootill, Tardeo. |
| W16 | M 57—48226 | 50 | Bento B. D'Corcenro, Bombay. |

BOMBAY,

*The 20th February 1883.*

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,

*Asst. Accott. Genl., Paper Currency Department,*

for *Commissioner of Issue.*

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. R | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 277 | P 42—40969 | 100 | The Deputy Postmaster General, Behar. |
| 278 | P 47—19756 | 1,000 | Lallas Moorlidhur Kunhyalall. |
| 280 | P 42—81092 | 100 | Babu Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti. |
| 281 | P 9—53219 | 50 | Babu Santiram Bhuttacharji. |

CALCUTTA,

*The 23rd February 1883.*

J. TAYLOR,

*Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.*

### Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. R | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | B 65—48177 | 50 | K. Devalraju, Clerk under Mr. Spring Branson, Barrister-at-Law, Madras. |
| 42 | B 51—92569 | 500 | Pensioned Naique Kazim Khan, residing in the Lines, 15th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Cantonment Bangalore. |

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

*The 12th February 1883.*

H. S. GROVES,

*Assistant Accountant General,*

*in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,*

*for Commissioner.*

*STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1883.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1867-68. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1861. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | Total. | | | | |
| Balance of 31st January 1883 . . . . . | 54,100 | 12,79,893 | 30,69,100 | 2,35,07,600 | 1,03,46,500 | 2,74,20,837 | 2,82,46,800 | 1,000 | 9,33,71,730 | 48,45,300 | 1,15,39,000 | 10,26,14,500 | 11,89,98,800 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,31,13,330 |
| *Add*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | 1,01,000 | 500 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 1,11,500 | ... | .. | 1,55,000 | 1,55,000 | ... | ... | ... | 2,66,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10,000 | 74,500 | 84,500 | ... | ... | ... | 84,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1883 . . . . . | ... | ... | 1,500 | 5,98,300 | 57,600 | 2,24,200 | 2,000 | ... | 8,83,600 | 6,000 | 27,000 | 1,49,000 | 1,82,000 | ... | ... | ... | 10,65,600 |
| | 54,100 | 12,79,893 | 30,70,600 | 2,42,06,900 | 1,04,04,600 | 2,76,55,037 | 2,82,48,800 | 1,000 | 9,48,66,830 | 48,51,300 | 1,15,76,000 | 10,29,93,000 | 11,94,20,300 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,45,29,930 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | ... | ... | 1,40,200 | 41,300 | 2,52,700 | 1,03,400 | ... | 5,37,600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,37,600 |
| Balance on 15th February 1883 . . . . . | 54,100 | 12,79,893 | 30,70,600 | 2,40,66,700 | 1,03,63 300 | 2,74,02,337 | 2,91,45,400 | 1,000 | 9,43,29.230 | 48,51,300 | 1,15,76,000 | 10,29,93,000 | 11,94,20,300 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,39,92,330 |

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1882, enfaced from India 4,694 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,937 lakhs.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | 16th Dec. 1882 to 31st | ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 ,, | 7 ,, |
| ,, | 1st Jan. 1883 to 15th Jan. | 1883 | ,, | ,, | 14 ,, | 4 ,, |
| ,, | 16th ,, ,, to 31st | ,, | ,, | ,, | 13 ,, | 7 ,, |
| ,, | 1st Feb. ,, to 15th Feb. | ,, | ,, | ,, | 14 ,, | 5 ,, |
| | | | | | 4,739 lakhs. | 3,953 lakhs. |
| | | | | | 3,953 ,, | |
| | | | | Balance against India | 786 lakhs. | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, the 17th February 1883.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883.*

From the 1st March to the 15th April, the Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, will receive applications for express passenger conveyances between Umballa and Simla.

A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

G. J. HYNES,
*Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd February 1883*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D'Oyly, Mrs. | Libby, W H. | Thompson, H. |
| Gates, Thurber & Co. | Porter, Henry. | Urredale, H. |
| Gill, J C. | Schrottky, Eugine. | Weir, O. |
| Higgins, E. D. | Simmonds, J. C. | Wheal, J. |
| Larminie, S. | | |

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office"*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. W. | D'Eremao, W. P. | Lindeman, F. P. |
| Albertini, Leandre D. | DePoniatowsky, Captn. H. | Lodge, T. S. |
| Allen, Robert. | Dickinson, Mrs Chas. | Lucas, Mrs. |
| Anderson, A W. S. | Douglas, Mrs S. C. | Lynam, R. |
| Babanau, Edward. | Dunn, Captain R. G. | Lynham, —. |
| Bailey, J. R. | Edwin, Edward. | MacBean, Mrs. Duncan. |
| Ballingall, R. H. | Elder, T Jardine. | Maunicot, Edward. |
| Bankes, Ralph. | Ferrar, W A. | McGuire, James. |
| Barry, J. M., Doctor. | Finch, Col C Wynne. | McEwan, R. |
| Boughton, W H | Fleming, Wm. | Moore, Captn. R. F. |
| Birch, Mrs. Graham. | Fletcher, John. | Morris, C E. |
| Bose, P. N. | Foy, W. R. | Oak, Robert. |
| Bowden, J. | Fraiser, W A. | Palmer, Robt. |
| Bremer, Mrs. | Fraser, William. | Parker, Hon'ble Sidney. |
| Brittan, Mrs. A. | Frith, Mrs. Edward. | Purcell, Miss N. |
| Browne, R. | Fryer, Col G. E. | "Rex" |
| Browne, Col. Horace. | Galloway, W. J. | Rogers, Major M. W. |
| Bullock, Capt. J. | Gibbs, Cumberledge. | Ross, Henry. |
| Burdon, J. R. | Greenwood, Mrs. L. | Sandison, W. G. |
| Burlington, Charles. | Gray, Alex | Sharp, Miss. |
| Burns, G. A. | Grieff, Miss M. | Smith, J. |
| C. Y. | Guy, Donald. | Spalding, A. |
| Clark, Geo. R. | Hall, H. | Stovell, Captn. Gerald. |
| Cole, Rev. J C. | Hankvez, C. | Stuart, Wallace. |
| Cooper, Henry. | Hardwicke, Dr. | T W B |
| Cooper, Surgeon H. D. | Heunicke, Professor. | Thorne, Charles. |
| Crafter, George. | Hensley, John. | Vetch, Major |
| Cushine, Hubert. | Hodsoll, Jack. | Walker, W Glen. |
| Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond. | Jackson, J O. | Watson, T W. |
| Daulcks, E W. | Lambert, J. | Webster, Wm. |
| Davis, Ellen. | Lang, Jas. | Wilson, Dr. G. A. |
| Daldery, Miss Rosalia. | Lewis, J. C. | Young, J., Captain. |

*Registered Letters.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Case, S. F. | Clarke, J H. | Macdonald, J. |
| Clarke, Captn. Wilberforce. | Connell, Mrs. H. | Narwanjee, C. |
| | Elsey, T. | Wright, Dr. F. W. |

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during March 1883 :—

| Date of closing. | | Route. |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd March 1883 | ... | By French Steamer. |
| 5th March 1883* | ... | By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel. |
| 6th March 1883 | ... | By P. & O Steamer from Bombay. |
| 7th March 1883 | ... | By P & O Steamer from Bombay. |
| 11th March 1883 | ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta. |
| 19th March 1883* | ... | By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel. |
| 17th March 1883* | ... | By Star Line private vessel |
| 20th March 1883 | ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay. |
| 21st March 1883 | ... | By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay. |
| 25th March 1883 | ... | By P. & O Steamer from Calcutta. |
| 30th March 1883* | ... | By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel. |

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

*N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French Steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

*The 24th February 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date. | Post Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883. | |
| Persian Gulf . . . . . | 3rd Mar. | From Bombay. |
| Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports . | 2nd ,, | Str. *Calne.* |
| Madras and Ceylon . . . . . | 26th Feb. | P & O. Str. *Verona.* |
| Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . . . . | 27th Feb. | From Bombay.* |
| Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets . | 28th ,, | From Bombay. |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . . . | 1st Mar. | Str *Pursha.* |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon . . . . | 1st ,, | Str. *Madras.* |
| Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China . . . . . | 2nd ,, | French Str. *Tibre.* |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

*N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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يهه دوا كوئيناڻين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه'

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارة آنه

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT No. IV OF 1883.

*An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; 1879.

Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1883; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title. Commencement.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Railway when to be opened.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5B. (*1*) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"(*2*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(*3*) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(*4*) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(*5*) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions, and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5D. (*1*) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely:— XLV of 1860.

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"(*a*) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(*b*) he may, by an order in writing under his hand, require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(2) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Re-opening of Railway.

"5F. (1) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

"(2) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and."

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5F, and keeping open after order under section 5E.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five, section 5B, or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*1*), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*2*), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is so used."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT NO. V OF 1883.

# THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1883.

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# *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

## *(Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.)*

*An Act for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of Merchant Shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

Extent. (*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. (*3*) and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

V of 1875. **2.** (*1*) The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and Act XIII of 1878 (*an Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*), are hereby repealed.

Repeal of enactments.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made and persons authorized under the said Acts or either of them, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made and authorized under this Act.

Definitions. **3.** In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship.

Saving and provision as to powers for removal of master. **4.** (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping*), on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

(*2*) The powers conferred by the last-mentioned enactment may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at that port.

### CHAPTER II.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Chapter not to apply to certain ships. **5.** Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government. **6.** (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

(*2*) In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

(*3*) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation. **7.** (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section six, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs; and the

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### *(Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.)*

other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

**8.** Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section seven.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

**9.** (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section seven or section eight may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

**10.** (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section seven or section eight, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section eight, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into that charge.

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Person accused to be heard.

**11.** For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings

**12.** For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exercisable by that Court in the exercise of its admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Assessors.

**13.** (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the Merchant Service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(*2*) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels

**14.** (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

**15.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Depositions.

**16.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### (*Chapter III.—Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates, &c.*)

him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(2) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

Report by Court to Local Government.

**17.** (*1*) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

(*2*) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

## CHAPTER III.

### SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES AND GRANT OF FRESH CERTIFICATES.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Acts.

**18.** Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, on the Courts conducting investigations under sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. 32 Vic.,

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

**19.** (*1*) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension.

(2) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under that Act. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(3) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court, or of its own motion.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases

**20.** Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say :— 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

(*b*) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

(*c*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

(*d*) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force : 17 & 18 Vic. c. 104.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section nine or section ten, as the case may be.

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

**21.** Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section twenty shall deliver it to the Shipping Master or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*
## (*Chapter IV.—Agreements with Seamen.*)

Report to other Local Governments.

**22.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section twenty, a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

**23.** Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section twenty the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

**24.** (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section twenty, or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 11.

(*3*) A certificate of competency for a Home-trade ship under Act I of 1859 shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### AGREEMENTS WITH SEAMEN.

Chapter to be read with Act I of 1859.

**25.** This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act I of 1859.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

**26.** The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

**27.** (*1*) Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say:—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

(*2*) Every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

**28.** (*1*) In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

**29.** (*1*) Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-seven, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on.

(*2*) Every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

(*3*) In this section the word "seaman" shall include also any Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

**30.** If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which the ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### (*Chapter V.—Health-Officers.*)

### CHAPTER V.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

XII of 1875.

**31.** In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say :—

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to this Act, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

"A Health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say :—

"(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71;

"(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the ship;

"(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the ship;

"(*d*) power to call before him and examine for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

"(*e*) power to require any person so examined to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

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### CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**32.** (*1*) Where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, those wages or expenses.

Power to appoint persons to sue

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

18 & 19 Vic., c. 91.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

(*2*) Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

I of 1872.

**33.** All suits and proceedings under section thirty-two shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Proceedings to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

**34.** In section 10 of Act I of 1859, for the words "Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination :—

Amendment of section 10 of Act I of 1859.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a certificate as master | ... | ten rupees. |
| Ditto ditto as mate | ... | five " " |

the following shall be substituted, namely :—"Fees at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf shall be paid by all applicants for examination."

**35.** To section 11 of Act I of 1859 the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition to section 11 of Act I of 1859.

"Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character."

**36.** For the last fifteen words of section 79 of Act I of 1859, the following shall be substituted, namely :—"punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both."

Amendment of section 79 of Act I of 1859.

**37.** Sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Act I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under Act X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

**38.** In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely :—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[ First publication. ]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT No. VI OF 1883.

*An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Judges holding trials under Act XII of 1859 (*An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty*) to arrest persons whose evidence is required on such trials; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act XII of 1859, after section 14.

1. The following section shall be inserted immediately after section 14 of the said Act, namely :—

"15. (*1*) Whenever the Judge of the said Court thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, he may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

"(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of

"(*3*) No person shall be detained under this section for more than forty-eight hours."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1883 :—

### No. 4 OF 1883.

*A Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island.*

WHEREAS the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island have been transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and attached to the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

And whereas the Little Cocos Island, when subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formed portion of a Scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and was subject to the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation, 1876;

XIV of 1874.

III of 1876.

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and in the Preparis Island should be the same as that in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws Act, 1883 : and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Declaration of laws to be in force in Little Cocos and Preparis Islands.

2. All enactments which, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, were in force in the Hanthawaddy District of the Pegu Division of British Burma, shall be deemed to have come into force in the Little Cocos and Preparis Islands on that day ; and all enactments which, on that day, were in force in those Islands and not in that District shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in those Islands.

Provision as to pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in those Islands before the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may direct, and, save as directed in this section, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Withdrawal of Little Cocos Island from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.

4. On and from the twenty-ninth day of November, 1882, the Little Cocos Island shall be deemed to have been removed from the operation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to have ceased to be a Scheduled district. III of 1876.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Little Cocos Island formed a portion of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and, as such, a portion of a Scheduled District under Act XIV of 1874; the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being a district named in Part VIII of Schedule I of that Act.

2. For administrative purposes it was thought advisable to transfer this Island to the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and to attach it to the District of Hanthawaddy in British Burma. It is, therefore, necessary to withdraw the Little Cocos Island from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act and of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, and to make the laws in force there the same as those in force in the district of Hanthawaddy. Preparis Island, which was only nominally included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, and which is not a portion of a Scheduled District, has also been attached to the Hanthawaddy District in British Burma, and it is expedient therefore to have the same laws in force in Preparis Island as in the Hanthawaddy District.

3. These objects are effected by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill, the change of the law being made to take effect from the date on which the Islands were transferred to British Burma.

C. P. ILBERT.

*The 31st January, 1883.*

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

Nº 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran No. | Via Teheran Indian Value. | Via Turkey No. | Via Turkey Indian Value | Persian Gulf No. | Persian Gulf Indian Value. | Via Suez No. | Via Suez Indian Value. | ROUTE. EAST. Via Amur No. | Via Amur Indian Value | Via Madras No | Via Madras Indian Value. | Via Rangoon No. | Via Rangoon Indian Value. | Native Burma. No | Native Burma. Indian Value | Via Paumben. No | Via Paumben. Indian Value. | TOTAL. No. | TOTAL. Indian Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN. | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ a | | ₹ |
| Sent | 1,903 | 7,076 10 | 268 | 769 13 | 38 | 134 6 | 4,006 | 17,350 8 | 29 | 82 3 | 680 | 2,565 9 | 116 | 316 3 | 349 | 498 5 | 1,563 | 3,187 9 | 8,952 | 31,900 |
| Received | 1,509 | 8,143 3 | 87 | 200 15 | 38 | 149 6 | 4,402 | 18,114 9 | 76 | 141 10 | 727 | 2,061 3 | 126 | 316 16 | ... | ... | 1,090 | 3,375 7 | 8,655 | 32,298 |
| TOTAL | 3,412 | 15,219 13 | 355 | 1,040 12 | 76 | 282 12 | 8,408 | 35,465 1 | 105 | 223 13 | 1,407 | 4,626 12 | 242 | 634 2 | 349 | 498 5 | 3,253 | 6,563 0 | 17,607 | 64,553 |
| TRANSIT. From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received. Vid Madras | 1,861 | 7,538 5 | 4 | 18 7 | 7 | 13 10 | 2,535 | 10,043 0 | 17 | 37 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,424 | 17,630 |
| Received. ,, Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Received. ,, Lainghia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Received. ,, Paumben | 199 | 704 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 262 | 976 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 461 | 1,680 |
| From West to East— Sent. Vid Madras | 1,757 | 5,452 14 | 5 | 148 6 | 5 | 10 8 | 2,767 | 10,253 0 | 21 | 47 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,200 | 15,912 |
| Sent. ,, Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sent. ,, Lainghia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sent. ,, Paumben | 99 | 404 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 | 1,020 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 308 | 1,425 |
| From West to West— Vid Bombay and Karachi | 2 | 18 7 | 2 | 18 7 | 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 48 |
| Vid Karachi and Bombay. | 2 | 6 14 | 9 | 44 7 | 5 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 70 |
| From East to East— Vid Paumben | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 403 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 403 |
| ,, Rangoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 204 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 204 |
| TOTAL | 3,520 | 14,125 5 | 68 | 220 11 | 21 | 53 11 | 5,833 | 22,293 7 | 38 | 85 5 | 91 | 403 12 | 50 | 204 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,618 | 37,394 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27,225 | 1,01,947 |

### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

| ROUTE. | | Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India | From India. | Total. | Percentage of Number. To India. | From India. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indo-European | *Vid* Teheran | 1,509 | 1,903 | 3,412 | 25·00 | 30·62 | 27·85 |
| Indo-European | ,, Turkey | 87 | 268 | 355 | 1·44 | 4·31 | 2·90 |
| Indo-European | Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi | 38 | 38 | 76 | 0·63 | 0·61 | 0·62 |
| Red Sea | *Vid* Suez | 4,402 | 4,006 | 8,408 | 72·93 | 64·46 | 68·63 |
| | TOTAL | 6,036 | 6,215 | 12,251 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Very little rain fell anywhere during the past week, being confined to slight falls in two districts of the Bengal Presidency and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in a few places in the Punjab, and at Dibrugarh in Assam.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good throughout the country. In the eastern parts of Bengal and in the Umballa district in the Punjab more rain is still wanted; and some damage to standing crops from the recent rain is reported from Behar: locusts have re-appeared in one district in Bombay and cotton-blight is apprehended in Dharwar.

In the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces the *rabi* harvest is in places completed, and in others still in progress, and cotton-picking continues. In the Madras Presidency the harvest still continues in all districts except Travancore where it has closed. In Bengal the sugarcane harvest is in full swing, and is generally expected to yield a good outturn. In Coorg rice and *ragi* crops are being threshed, and an improvement is also reported in the coffee-market.

Sporadic cattle disease is reported in a number of districts throughout India, and is especially severe in the Amherst district of British Burma.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Feb. 21st)** | | |
| Bellary | | Standing crops cotton and *cholum* diseased in parts; others generally in good condition; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, yield average. |
| Kurnool | | Standing crops affected by blight in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam | | Standing crops cotton thriving, fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue. |
| Kistna | | Standing crops paddy and dry grains affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising, harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn about average; small pox continues; fever and cattle disease abating. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, yield below average; small pox and cattle disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore | | Standing crops in good condition, harvest paddy and dry grains yield average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |
| Tanjore | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating. |
| Madura | | Standing crops withering in parts, harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera and fever in parts. |
| Malabar | | Harvest second crop paddy continues; small-pox in all tracts; fever and cholera in parts. |
| Travancore | | Harvest over; fever and small-pox in parts.<br>*General Remarks*—No rain any where; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Feb. 21st)** | | |
| Kurrachee | | Fall in river on 14th 3 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 3 inches on same date last year; small pox increasing in Kurrachee, 28 fresh cases, 6 deaths from 11th to 14th February, total to latter date 164 cases, 48 deaths, remaining sick 54, fever in 8 talukas; slight cattle disease in three talukas, crops in Munjhand and Kurrachee damaged by frost, wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 23, 32, and 33 lbs., in Kotri 30, 32, and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 36, and 44 lbs., and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 37, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | | *Rabi* crops in fair condition; small-pox in 6, fever in 9, and cattle disease in 2 talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | | *Rabi* crops thriving, wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda | | *Rabi* crops fair; cotton-picking in progress; small-pox in parts of Naosari division; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per British rupee. |
| Surat | | Cotton-picking continued; *rabi* crops harvesting; small-pox and fever in some places; *nagli* 51 and *jowari* 41 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | | Harvesting of *rabi* continues; cattle disease in Peint; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | | Abnormal temperature *nil* on 14th, 18th, and 19th and 1° warm on all other days; vapour in air in excess of normal from 15th to 19th and in defect of normal on 14th and 20th; abnormal wind southerly on 16th and 17th, northerly on 19th and 20th; wind normal on all other days. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Poona . . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* reaping nearly completed; small-pox continues; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 59 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 46 lbs. |
| Ahmednagar . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* harvest in progress; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 51 lbs. in Akola; cattle disease in 2 villages of taluka Karjat and in 1 of taluka Akola. |
| Sholapore . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* harvest in progress; *jowari* 72 lbs. 25 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. 31 tolas per rupee. |
| Dharwar . . . | . . . . | Harvesting of early crops almost completed, that of wheat and gram commenced; cotton improving in 2 and still suffering from blight in 8 talukas; other late crops good; fever in 3 and cattle disease in 1 taluka, rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 54 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara . . . | . . . . | Rice plants healthy; weeding and transplanting on coast; small-pox subsiding in Sirsi, fever in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers; weather fair |
| Rajkot . . . . | . . . . | General health good; weather cold; 2 cases of cholera in Navanagar; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks*—*Rabi* generally good; harvest in progress; cotton suffering from blight in Dharwar, locusts in Chandgad Mahal of Belgaum; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts. |
| **Bengal—(Feb. 20th)** | | |
| Chittagong . . . | *Nil* | Weather fair; rain wanted; prospects of spring crops fair; prices stationary; small-pox still continues. |
| Dacca . . . . | *Nil* | Harvesting of mustard seed continues; sugarcane being cut; prospects of winter crops good; sowing of *boro* paddy completed. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | *Nil* | Harvesting of late rice finished, that of sugarcane going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; fever and cholera abating. |
| Moorshedabad . . | *Nil* | *Boro* rice is being sown, winter crops doing well and a fair harvest expected, cholera has abated; small-pox reported from Dowlutabad. |
| Rajshahye . . . | *Nil* | Weather getting warmer; prospects of crops generally favourable; *boro* paddy being transplanted; public health fair. |
| Burdwan . . . | ·46 | Weather hotter; prospects of crops fair; public health indifferent. |
| Rungpore . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops favourable, harvesting of mustard seed, sugarcane, and ginger begun; cholera less prevalent. |
| Bhagalpur . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good, but much damage from caterpillars reported near Peerpointee; general health good, but some small-pox reported. |
| Purneah . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; public health improving. |
| Patna . . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of *rabi* crops continue good, public health good. |
| Durbhunga . . . | 13 | Tobacco and *rahar* crops said to have been injured by late rain; wheat and barley ripening; prices rising slightly, public health good. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | *Nil* | Weather—days warm, nights cool; prospects of crops favourable; a few cases of ordinary fever and small-pox reported; general health good. |
| Cuttack . . . . | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; reaping of late rice completed, with an average outturn of 13 annas, *dalua* rice and wheat progressing well, public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks*.—There was a little rain in Burdwan and Durbhanga during the week, but none in the other reporting districts, weather generally getting warm, rain wanted in parts of Eastern Bengal; *rabi* crops generally reported to be favourable, except that in some places in Behar they are said to have been somewhat damaged by recent rain, sugarcane harvest is in full progress, and is generally expected to yield a good crop, some of the earlier *rabi* crops, especially mustard, have begun to be reaped; sowing of *boro* rice still proceeding; both fever and cholera have abated, but in Nudden mortality from fever is still reported to be very considerable; a few sporadic cases of small-pox reported from some districts, and of cattle disease from a few. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Feb. 20th) | No rain | Prospects for *rabi* crops good; no sickness, prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 21st) | Slight shower in Phulpur. | No rain elsewhere, little damage to wheat from frost; prices slightly rising; health good. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 19th) | . . . . | Weather fine, crops promising; pulses being gathered; labour in demand; prices stationary. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy, prospects of crops excellent; gram beginning to ripen; prices fluctuating; small-pox continues; cattle disease decreasing. |
| Agra ( „ 20th) | No rain | Weather cloudy since Thursday; *arhar* and gram injured by frost; small-pox in three parganas; general health good, prices rising slightly. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and threatening rain or hail; everything normal. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and close; rain expected; cane sowings commenced; health good; prices steady. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather cloudy; crops good; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W Provinces and Oudh—*contd*** | | |
| Lucknow (Feb. 20th) | No rain | Sky cloudy; wind easterly; prospects of crops good; prices steady; general health good; small-pox in Lucknow abating. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Clouds come and go; crops flourishing; peas ripening; sugarcane in mill; no material change in prices; health reports good, but small-pox lingers in Kunda tahsil. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather has been cloudy for four days; prospects still good; general health good; supplies ample; prices almost stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | Slight rain in week | Prospects of crops continue good; sugarcane in mill; general health good; prices steady. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 19th) | . . . . | Sky cloudy during the last three days and wind shifting; further rain would be injurious to the standing crops; slight small-pox in tahsil Rai Bareli; general health good; prices steady. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 20th) | No rain | Weather cloudy; some damage to gram and *arhar* from frost; prospects good; health generally good; prices nearly stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | . . . | Weather seasonable, slight clouds, health on the whole good, but small-pox has not quite died out in Chibramau tahsil; crops prospering; prices have slightly risen. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been slight rain in Allahabad and Fyzabad, and most districts report cloudy weather; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good, some damage has been done by frost in Agra and Aligarh; the general health is good; small-pox continues to be reported from a few districts, but is abating in Lucknow; cattle disease continues in Kumaon, Moradabad, and Jhansi; prices as a rule are steady. |
| **Punjab—(Feb. 20th)** | | |
| Delhi . . . . | . . . . | Small-pox in city and district continues; prices fluctuating; harvest prospects good. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . . | Health good; *rabi* crops thriving, but injured slightly by blight in some places; prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa . . . | . . . . | Health good; state of *rabi* crops improved, but more rain wanted; yield expected to be somewhat below average; prices stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | Slight rain | Health good; prices steady |
| Amritsar . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Ferozepore . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices rising |
| Sialkot . . . | Slight rain | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | 1·5 | Two feet nine inches snow at Murree; a few cases of cattle disease in the Murree and Pindigheb tahsils, and of fever in the Attock and Fatteljung tahsils; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling. |
| Peshawar . . . | Slight rain | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Moultan . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | Very slight rain | Health and harvest prospects fair; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The health of the Province is good, and the harvest prospects promising, rain is wanted in the Umballa district. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (Feb. 21st) | . . . . | Sultry and cloudy; *rabi* crops good; harvesting and weather likely to be excellent; health good; small-pox prevalent, prices falling. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 20th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and close, prospects favourable; *rabi* in good condition, and reaping of wheat commenced; health good; wheat 20, and rice 15 seers per rupee. |
| Saugor ( „ 19th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and close; public health good; no epidemic. |
| Seoni ( „ 20th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy, hot; cutting of wheat begun; fever prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* being harvested; public health good; small-pox prevalent, wheat 16, and rice 11, seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ( „ 17th) | . . . . | Nights cool, days getting warm, prospects favourable; wheat in places ready to be cut; health good, prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 10th) | . . . | Weather clear; prospects and health good; rice 50 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ( „ 20th) | . . . . | Weather clear, *rabi* reaping completed; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather clear and getting warm; *rabi* being harvested; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent in a few districts, otherwise public health good; prices stationary. |
| **British Burma—(Feb 17th)** | | |
| Akyab . . . . | . . . . | Two deaths in town and seven in district from cholera, and eight deaths in district from small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle disease severe in one township. |
| Rangoon . . . | . . . | Four deaths from cholera and two from small-pox, otherwise public health good |
| Bassein . . . | . . . | Public health good. |
| Prome . . . | . . . | Public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | . . . | Public health good both in Moulmein and district; two hundred and twenty-four deaths of cattle reported from two townships. |
| Toungoo . . . | . . . . | Public health and health of cattle good. |
| | | *General Remarks*—Some cholera, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two or three districts. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Feb. 20th) | *Nil* | Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*; mustard being gathered. |
| Sylhet ( „ 21st) | *Nil* | Ploughing for spring sowings going on; *boro* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane harvest said to be good; cholera in Habiganj and South Sylhet. |
| Cachar . ( „ „ ) | . . . . . | Weather getting warmer; outturn of winter crops much below that of last year for want of rain; three deaths from small-pox from Katigara, and three from Hailakandi reported; no cholera reported. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | ·09 | Weather seasonable; sugarcane being crushed; prospects good mustard promises well. |
| **Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 21st)** | | |
| Bangalore . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects fair. |
| Mysore . . . . | . . . . | Crops in good condition; prospects fair. |
| Mercara . . . | . . . . | Threshing of rice and *ragi* crops continues; *vysakh* crop thriving; coffee market improving; prices of food grains falling; fever and small-pox in North Coorg and Padinalknad taluk. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The crops in the Province are in good condition; sowing and harvesting operations continue; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad (Feb. 21st)** | | |
| Amraoti . . . . | . . . . . | Harvest of *rabi* crops continues; prospects good; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . . . . | . . . . | Prospects favourable; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced. |
| Hyderabad . . . | . . . | *Tubi* sowings concluded; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; small-pox prevails; a few cases of cholera are reported; prices—wheat $16\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 11, white *juari* $25\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* $26\frac{3}{4}$ seers for halli sicca rupee of $16\frac{3}{4}$. |
| **Central India States— (Feb. 21st)** | | |
| Indore . . . | . | Weather fine and clear; health good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | . . . . | Health and prospects good; weather cloudy. |
| Sutna . . . . | . . . . | Health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch . . . | . . . | Crops are said to have suffered slightly, as reported last week; weather cloudy; public health good. |
| Goona . . . . | . . . . | Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers 3 chittacks per rupee. |
| Bhopal . . . . | . . . . | Weather cool; crops and public health good. |
| Nowgong . . . | . . . . | Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices steady, health good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Feb. 21st) | . . . . | Weather windy and cold; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 18th) | . . . . | Weather pleasantly cool and cloudy; health and prospects good; wells full. |
| Marwar ( „ 16th) | . . . | Weather cold; health and prospects good; water obtained from wells. |
| Harowtee ( „ 19th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and colder; slight damage to grain; health good. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 14th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and milder; crops promising. |
| Ajmere ( „ 20th) | . . . . | Slight fever still prevalent; grain crops slightly injured through cold. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; prices firm; prospects favourable; health good. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Passing clouds; wheat and barley likely to suffer if no change in weather. |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 16th February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

### INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, be taken into consideration.

He said that the object of the Bill was to make two or three minor amendments in the Indian Railway Act of 1879. The Bill as originally introduced was confined to three points:—first, the sanction required for the first opening of a railway or part of a railway for the public conveyance of passengers; secondly, the inspection of the railway which had been opened; and thirdly, the powers of Railway Authorities to impose fines on their servants. Since the Bill was circulated, several valuable suggestions had been made as to further points in which the Act might be amended. However, the Committee thought that, as the extension of railways in this country would probably necessitate before long a general revision of the Act and the preparation of a Bill to meet the growing wants of the country, it would be expedient to confine themselves to matters with which the Bill before them was concerned, and to leave suggestions on other points to be considered when the whole law relating to Indian railways was dealt with. Accordingly, the Committee had made only such amendments in the Bill as they deemed necessary or desirable in order to give better effect to the present intentions of the legislature. These amendments were briefly as follows:—

(1) The Committee had enabled the Governor General in Council to appoint officers, either by name or by virtue of their office, to be inspecting officers under the Act.

They had drawn section 5 B so as to render it unnecessary for the Governor General in Council specially to appoint an officer to inspect any particular railway; and, as it might, in some cases, be desirable that sanction should be obtained at once to the opening of a railway, and that the inspecting officer's report should be communicated by telegraph, they had omitted the provision requiring that officer's report to be in writing.

(2) They had given the Governor General in Council power to confer, in any particular case or class of cases, on the inspecting officer the power to sanction the opening of a railway or portion of a railway. As the Bill was drafted, this power had to be conferred in each particular case, and they considered that it would be more convenient to enable a general power to be conferred on the inspecting officer for dealing with any particular class of cases, such as minor additions to, or extensions of, a railway.

(3) They had reserved to the Governor General in Council a power to review any sanction given by an inspecting officer, and to cancel or modify it.

(4) To meet a case when it was desirable to sanction the opening of a line subject to conditions which were to be complied with by a Railway Administration, they had expressly declared that the sanction might be absolute or subject to conditions. They had accordingly provided that, when a conditional sanction was granted for the opening of a railway and the conditions were not complied with, the sanction should at once be deemed to be void, and that the railway should not be used until sanction was again obtained.

(5) To provide for the case where, after sanction had been given for the opening of a railway, an alteration was made in it by the Administration, they had prohibited the use of any portion of a railway so altered as to interfere with the safety of passengers, until formal sanction had been obtained for the opening of the portion for the public conveyance of passengers.

(6) They had conferred upon officers appointed to inspect railways the additional power of inspecting the rolling-stock used on a railway.

The Committee had made no alteration in the section of the Bill which related to the powers of Railway Authorities to fine their servants. The effect of that section, as it was originally drawn and as it now stood, would be to give Railway Authorities in India the same powers with respect to the infliction and recovery of such fines as was given to Railway Companies in England by English legislation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping. He said:—

"I should like to take this opportunity of explaining the reasons which have induced the Committee to make a considerable change, not in the substance, but in the form of the Bill.

"The Bill, as originally introduced, repealed and re-enacted, with certain amendments, two of the later Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, Act IV of 1875 and Act XIII of 1878.

"When the Bill was before the Select Committee, it was decided that it would be advisable, for the convenience of persons connected with Merchant Shipping, to make the Bill more of a consolidating measure, and accordingly it was expanded into Bill No. II, which repealed and re-enacted not only Act IV of 1875 and Act XIII of 1878, but also the unrepealed portions of Act I of 1859 (the principal Indian Merchant Shipping Act), Act XIII of 1876,

and Act VII of 1880, chapter III. Bill No. I consisted of 31 sections: Bill No. II consisted of 157 sections, and was in appearance, though not in reality, a somewhat formidable measure. Now I fully admit the great practical convenience of being able to find the whole of the Statute Law on a given subject within the four corners of a single Act, and accordingly I think that the rule which we have adopted in India of repealing old law and re-enacting it with the necessary amendments, instead of passing a series of amending Bills, is a sound general rule to follow. It is a rule which cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be followed in England, for reasons which any one who is acquainted with English Parliamentary procedure will readily appreciate. But those reasons do not apply out here, and, as I have said, it is a useful general rule to observe.

"On the other hand, there is another sound general rule which has to be borne in mind, and that is, that in subjects like Merchant Shipping it is desirable to make the Indian Statute Law correspond as closely as possible to the English Statute Law. It is very inconvenient for a merchant or a seaman to find himself under one shipping law in London and under a totally different shipping law at Calcutta. Accordingly in dealing with those branches of Merchant Shipping Law which are not regulated by Act of Parliament, and with respect to which we have power to legislate for ourselves, we have always taken care that our legislation shall conform as closely as circumstances will admit to Imperial legislation, and whenever any important amendment of the law has been made in England, we have usually followed suit at no distant interval out here.

"But if we were to pass the consolidating Bill which was prepared last year, we should not be bringing our Indian Merchant Shipping Law into harmony with English Merchant Shipping Law. On the contrary we should be enacting for Indian ports certain provisions which have been repealed as to, and are no longer in force in, English ports. The provisions to which I refer are contained in Act I of 1859, and relate to the subjects of advance notes, of arrest without warrant, and of imprisonment for desertion.

"These sections were copied from corresponding enactments in the English law. But those corresponding enactments, or as much as remained of them, were deliberately repealed in 1880 by the English Parliament by an Act which extends only to the United Kingdom and leaves the Indian law untouched. So that if we enacted them here, we should be departing from instead of following the English law. And although it is perfectly true that when in the process of consolidation we re-enact any particular enactment, merely for the purpose of simplifying the form of the law, we are not to be taken as expressing any opinion in our legislative capacity as to the intrinsic merits of that enactment; yet I think it might be urged with some show of reason that, having regard to the obvious desirability of making the English and the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts harmonious, we ought not to re-enact for India what has been repealed for England without justifying the difference which we should be thus maintaining between the laws of the two countries. Whether the alterations recently made in the English Merchant Shipping Law as to desertion are or are not beneficial, and whether similar alterations ought not to be made in the Indian law, are questions on which I shall be fully prepared to express my opinion when the time for discussing them arrives; but until that time does arrive, I think we had better avoid any form of legislation which would afford an opportunity for raising these difficult questions. Accordingly, we have thought it more prudent to steer quite clear of these delicate topics by cutting down our Bill to its original form of an amending Bill.

"There are two further considerations which reconcile me to the abandonment of last year's project of consolidation. The first is, that I shall probably have, before the end of the present winter session, to propose some further amendments of the Merchant Shipping Law, so that our consolidating Act would be swiftly followed by an amending appendix. The second is, that the consolidation which would have been effected, if the Bill had become law in last

year's form, would have been a very incomplete—I might almost say illusory—consolidation of the existing Merchant Shipping Law. It would only have consolidated so much of that law as is contained in the Indian Statute-book: it could not have comprised any part of the English Merchant Shipping Acts. But the Indian Merchant Shipping Law is a mere fringe on the English Merchant Shipping Law, much as under the old system in England the rules of equity were a fringe on the rules of common law, and the scattered enactments which make up this fringe are hardly intelligible without a reference to the still more numerous and scattered enactments which make up the body of the garment.

"However, as I said before, I fully admit the inconvenience of having to search for the law up and down a large number of Acts; and although we do not at present see our way to removing this inconvenience by consolidation, yet I think we may find a practical, even if it be a temporary, remedy for it by bringing together in the form of a digest the various enactments, whether contained in the English or in the Indian Statute Book, which make up the sum total of the Indian Merchant Shipping Law. I hope that we may with the help of the Legislative Department be able to prepare some such digest as this before the end of the current year, which is the date at which we propose that this new Bill should come into force."

## BENGAL PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

## RULES OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following amendments be made in the Rules for the conduct of the legislative business of the Council of the Governor General, namely:—

(1) That after Rule 17 the following be inserted, namely:—

"17A. The Council may, at any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, direct that the Bill be published in such manner as the Council thinks fit."

(2) That in the fourth paragraph of the 24th Rule the word "and" be omitted, and that the following be added to that paragraph, namely:—

"and the date on which the publication has taken place, or, where publication in more than one Gazette or in more than one language is ordered, the date on which the publication in each such Gazette and each such language has taken place."

(3) That to the 24th Rule the following paragraphs be added, namely:—

"When the Committee recommend the republication of a Bill which was originally ordered by these Rules or by the Council to be published in more than one Gazette or in more than one language, they shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary in their report, be taken to recommend that the Bill be republished in every such Gazette and every such language.

"If the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to republish the Bill in any such Gazette or in any such language, they shall, in their report, state the grounds of their opinion."

(4) That after the 29th Rule the following be inserted, namely:—

"29A. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Rules, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Council section by section. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each section separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question 'that this section, or (as the case may be) this section as amended, stand part of the Bill.'"

He said that the object of the first amendment was to supply what appeared to be an omission in the rules. Under the rules as they stood, there was

no provision made for the publication of a Bill, for the introduction of which leave had been asked, until a motion had been made, after the introduction of the Bill, that it be referred to a Select Committee, taken into consideration or circulated for opinion. As the principle of the Bill might be discussed when any such motion was made, it was considered desirable that the Council should be enabled to have the Bill published as soon as leave to introduce it was granted, so that the public might have an opportunity of giving their opinions as to its provisions, and members of Council might be in a better position to discuss its principle and provisions, when the time for discussion arrived. With respect to the last three of the amendments, he had on a previous occasion explained pretty fully the reasons which induced the Government to propose them, and the objects aimed at by each of them, and he did not think it necessary that he should recapitulate to-day what he had said before. These amendments had been for some time before the public, they appeared to have received general approval, and he had not received any suggestions for their modification. Under these circumstances, all that was necessary was that he should formally move that they be taken into consideration and the rules be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before I put the amendment I should like to point out that the present arrangement is rather more anomalous even than my hon'ble and learned friend has stated it to be; because, under Rule 22 of the existing Rules, 'the Governor General, if he see fit, may order the publication of a Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in such Gazettes and languages as he thinks necessary, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill.' So that you can publish a Bill before introducing it, but you cannot publish it, under the Rules, immediately after leave is given to introduce it, but must wait until it has actually been introduced. I think that sufficiently shows that it is by an accidental omission in the Rules that such an anomaly exists, and that it is quite right that it should be removed."

The first amendment was put and agreed to.

The second and third amendments were also put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"My Lord, before the last amendment is put to the vote, I wish, with Your Lordship's permission, to make a few general remarks. In the first place, I desire to express my high appreciation of the enlightened and liberal spirit in which changes in the Rules of Business of this Council have been proposed to-day. The primary object of these changes, as the hon'ble and learned Member has explained, is to afford the public a better and fuller opportunity to discuss the measures laid before this hon'ble Council. I will not go over the grounds which have been already traversed by the hon'ble and learned member in proposing the changes in question, but I submit that the public feel deeply grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the steps that are being taken to give a wide publicity to legislative measures, to enlist the co-operation of the Press in their discussion, to educate and strengthen public opinion, and thus to legislate in the broad light of day.

"While upon this subject I venture to invite the attention of Your Excellency and of the hon'ble Council to some points connected with the Rules of Business of this Council. Rule 9 provides that, after a motion is made, the debate shall be opened by the junior member, who shall be followed by the other members in consecutive order. Although I am the youngest member of this hon'ble Council, and have had no experience of the working of its rules, still it strikes me that this rule is a source of much practical inconvenience. It may happen that, after the mover of a motion has spoken, the junior member may quite concur with him, and may have, therefore, little to add to what has been already said; but after hearing other members, who may object to the motion, he may wish to answer them, but under this rule he will be tongue-tied. He must speak first, or not at all. Practically, therefore, the junior member and those immediately above him are put under a bann. I am not aware of any

legislative assembly, society or corporate body which has such an inexorable rule. I think this rule requires amendment.

"The next point is the publication of a Bill when material alterations have been made in it by the Select Committee to which it may have been referred. Already a motion has been carried to-day that, if in any case the Select Committee should recommend the publication of the amended Bill, it should be published for general information. I make no doubt that the Select Committees will act in the spirit in which the new rule has been made; but supposing that in any case a Select Committee should act otherwise, surely any member of the Council ought to be at liberty to move that an amended Bill should be published for the reason stated. I think it necessary to mention that considerable dissatisfaction is now and then produced in the public mind on the score of scant opportunities allowed to the public for the discussion of a Bill at the last stage, though radical alterations might have been made in it at that stage. The rules of the old Legislative Council, better known as Lord Dalhousie's Legislative Council, were more liberal in this respect. Rule 85 of the old Council ran as follows :—

Re-publication for general information.

"'LXXXV. Any member may likewise move in Council that the draft be republished for general information, on the ground that the amendments which may have been adopted are of so new and important a nature that the Act ought not to be passed without being previously published for general information; and, if the motion be carried, the amended Bill shall be published, and notice may be given of a day on which the third reading and passing of the Bill will be moved.'

"I would humbly recommend the adoption of this rule and extend it to Bills when they have been subjected to material alterations by a Select Committee."

The hon'ble speaker then proceeded to point out the absence of a rule to permit private individuals to be heard by counsel in respect of private or personal Bills as under Rule 29 of the old Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he thought the Hon'ble Member was out of order in speaking upon points which were not then before the consideration of the Council.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"Strictly speaking, no doubt, the Hon'ble Member is out of order in referring to portions of the Rules not before the Council. I was going to make that remark myself afterwards; but I thought that, as this is the first occasion on which we have had the pleasure of hearing the Hon'ble Member addressing us in this Council, I should be acting in accordance with the wishes of the Council if I did not interrupt him. Strictly speaking, Mr. Kristodás Pál can only speak on the motion before the Council at this moment; but of course it is open to him to make suggestions to Government on the points on which he desires to represent his views. If my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope presses his objection, I must rule in his favour; but I was anxious to hear what my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál had to say."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE remarked that there was considerable inconvenience in discussing in the Council matters which were not before it for discussion.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"Then, if objection is taken, I must rule my hon'ble friend out of order. At the same time, I hope that he will do us the favour of indicating his views to the Government on the points to which he desires to draw attention, and I can assure him that they shall receive full consideration."

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL explained that, before venturing to address the Council, he had consulted the hon'ble and learned Law Member, who had advised him not to move substantive amendments, but to confine himself to general remarks and suggestions for the consideration of the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he thought what he intended to say to the hon'ble member was this—that although in his opinion it would be out of order to move any substantive amendment of which notice had not been given, he thought there would be no objection to suggestions being made and general outlines given of proposed alterations, not with the object of inviting discussion, but that they might be moved and discussed on some future occasion.

The fourth amendment was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT gave notice of his intention to propose a very minor amendment of the rules, which had been necessitated by the recent changes in the arrangement of the tables. Under the existing rules, it was provided that the Commander-in-Chief should sit on the right of the President, and the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor should sit opposite to the President. There was some little inconvenience in giving strict effect to that rule under the existing arrangements, and as a matter of fact the rule had not been observed. Accordingly, he would suggest that the rule should be modified in this way, namely, by substituting for Rule 5 the following :—

"That the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief should sit on the right of the President, the Legal Member should sit wherever it might be convenient; and, subject to these provisions, the Members should sit according to seniority, the Junior Member sitting to the left of the President"

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, while deprecating the wrath of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the risk of being called to order by the President, he wished to say one word. He thought it would be a very salutary change if the rule requiring members to speak without rising from their chairs be altered, so as to provide that hon'ble members should speak standing instead of sitting

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he must rule that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was out of order. A rule which applied to the junior member of the Council was equally applicable to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd February, 1883

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 16th February, 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

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PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping be taken into consideration. He said that he explained at the last meeting of the Council the reasons which had induced the Select Committee of this year to make a change in the form of the Bill, and that the Bill which he was now asking the Council to take into consideration was substantially the Bill which was agreed to by the Select Committee of 1881; that was to say, it was the original Bill *plus* the substantial alterations and additions which were made by the Select Committee of last year *minus* the additions which were made for the purpose of consolidation. The original Bill made two or three amendments in the existing Merchant Shipping Law. The most important of those amendments were these: First, provision was made for the appointment of an officer who was called the Port Inspector, and who, in addition to performing the duties now performed by the Health Officer, was entrusted with the duty of inquiring into any complaints which on the arrival of a ship in port might be made by any of the crew against the master or against any others of the crew. Secondly, addition was made to the class of cases in which Marine Courts of Inquiry were to be held. Thirdly, power was given to the Local Governments to fix a scale of provisions for less than which a master was prohibited from contracting with any lascar or Native seaman; and, lastly, a provision was inserted in the Bill to the effect that, when the service of any lascar was to end at any port not in British India, the agreement between him and the master should invariably stipulate for his return to British India, and not merely for his employment on board some vessel bound to such other port as might be agreed on, possibly not in British India.

That was the Bill as originally introduced. The Select Committee of 1882 agreed on sundry amendments and additions which he would notice. The most important of the amendments were as follows:—

(1) To meet a doubt that had arisen, it was provided, in section 5 of the Bill, that nothing in the Bill should apply to any ship belonging to or in the service of the Government of India.

(2) Clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section 6 were made to apply only to cases where material damage had been caused; and, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, the application of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of that section had been limited to British ships.

(3) At the suggestion of the same Board, power had been given, in section 9 of the Bill, to the Court making an investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates or engineers, whether they were certificated or not. It had also been provided that, in every case in which any charge of incompetency, misconduct or wrongful act or default arose, the Court should, before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish the master, mate or engineer concerned with a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation had been directed.

(4) In section 13, sub-section (1), the Court had been required, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, in cases involving any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, to constitute as its assessors two persons having experience in the Merchant Service.

(5) In section 19 it had been provided that the certificate granted in lieu of a cancelled or suspended certificate should be of a grade lower than the one cancelled or suspended; and, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Local Governments, they had been empowered to grant under that section certificates without being advised by the Court to do so.

(6) In section 20 it had been made clear that the Local Government could not cancel or suspend, in the cases mentioned in that section, certificates granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

(7) At the request of the Bengal Government, the officer to be appointed under section 28 of the Bill as introduced (now section 31) had been called the Health-Officer, and he had been given the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71. Clause (*b*) of that section of the Bill had also been modified so as to confine the power of medically examining persons on board to the medical examination of seamen or apprentices.

He would explain that, in the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, "seaman" included an officer. Those were the amendments. The additions were three in number:—

(1) In section 34 power was given to the Local Governments of fixing, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the fees payable by candidates for examination for certificates as masters or mates.

(2) In section 35 Local Governments were given the power, conferred on the Board of Trade by section 134 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, of requiring the further examination of persons reported by the examiners to be qualified for certificates.

(3) The punishment which could be awarded under section 79 of Act I of 1859 for misconduct endangering the safety of a ship or of any person on board was imprisonment for two years. The corresponding provision (section 239) of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, allowed such offences to be punished with fine or imprisonment or both, and there was no reason why the punishment should be necessarily more severe under our law. Accordingly, section 36 of the Bill provided a penalty of fine which might extend to Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment which might extend to two years, or both.

That was the Bill as settled by the Select Committee of 1882, and that was the Bill as it now stood. All he needed to add was that they had considered the provisions of an Imperial Act which had been passed in England since the beginning of last year and which was called the Merchant Shipping (Colonial Inquiries) Act, but that it did not appear to necessitate any change in the form or substance of the present Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859 be taken into consideration. He said that this was a small Bill, which was merely supplementary to the Bill which had just been passed by the Council. It re-enacted in a separate measure one of the sections which was repealed by the Bill which was just passed. The only alteration made in the form of the Bill as approved by the Select Committee of last year was that, inasmuch as they had postponed the coming into operation of the other Bill to the beginning of next year, so they had postponed to the same date the commencement of this small supplementary measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 2nd March, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 23rd February, 1883.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

#### NEW MEMBER.

Hon'ble J. W. Quinton took his seat as Additional Member.

## BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He said:—

"MY LORD,—I ought to explain that I am not, strictly speaking, the Member in charge of this important Bill, and that it is only through accidental circumstances that the onerous task of justifying its introduction and explaining its main provisions has devolved on me instead of on my honourable friend Sir Steuart Bayley, who is in every way so far more competent to perform this task.

"The first question with which I have to deal is whether any necessity exists at all for undertaking a general revision of the rent-law? The Rent Bill has so long been a household word in Bengal, the defects of the existing law have been pointed out so repeatedly, so persistently, and from so many different quarters, that there will be many to whom it will doubtless seem that this question is one which it is idle to ask and unnecessary to answer. And yet the question has been asked. We have been told that in undertaking our present task we are undertaking a work of supererogation. The suggestion has been made that in taking it up we have been actuated by a spirit of mischievous and restless activity, prompted, I presume, by the desire of finding some occupation for that superabundant leisure with which it is well known that the Government of India is endowed. Nay, it has even been hinted that our wish has been to imitate similar legislative achievements of the British Parliament, and that the Bengal Bill not only follows the lines, but was suggested by the introduction, of the recent Irish Land Act.

"So far as these hints convey any imputation of being influenced by political or party considerations they are easily disposed of by reference to a few simple dates. The present Bill, as everybody knows, is based on the recommendations of the Bengal Rent Commission. That Commission was appointed under Lord Lytton's Government in the month of April 1879, and had nearly concluded its labours at the time when England was in the throes of the last general election; it presented its report just eleven days after Your Excellency took your seat as Viceroy, and it was only in compliance with the pressing and urgent request contained in Sir Ashley Eden's letter of July 1881 that the Government of India considered the question of legislation at all.

"But the truth is that if there ever was a measure against which the charge of unnecessary, precipitate or premature legislation could not, with any decency, be brought, it is this. If we trace it to its ultimate origin, we shall find that it embodies an endeavour to redeem a pledge which was given at the time of the permanent settlement, and which has never been adequately redeemed. If we examine its immediate causes, it will be easy to show that for the last twenty years there has been a persistent demand for a revision of the existing law, not merely on points of detail, but on points of principle; not merely as to procedure, but as to substantive rights; that this demand has grown in urgency with each succeeding year; that the subject has occupied the attention of successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal; that attempts have at various times been made to dispose of it by legislation in the Bengal Legislative Council; and that each unsuccessful attempt has shewn the futility of any settlement which should deal only with procedure, and should leave the substantive rights of landlord and tenant untouched.

"What then are the facts with which we have to deal, and what are the evils for which legislation is required? Broadly stated, they are these. We have a population of some sixty millions, mainly deriving their means of subsistence, directly or indirectly, from the soil; the great majority, directly, as cultivators; a small minority, indirectly, as rent-receivers. The mutual rights of these two classes, the rent-receivers and the cultivators, are uncertain and obscure; the machinery for ascertaining and enforcing those rights is insufficient and defective; and the result is friction, which has taken different forms in different parts of the province. In Behar, where the landlords are strong and the tenants are

weak, we have rack-renting and acts of lawless and high-handed oppression on the part of the landlords: in Eastern Bengal, where, comparatively speaking, the landlords are weak and the tenants strong, we have combinations of the tenants to resist the payment of rent. This is what Sir Ashley Eden said a few years ago of Behar, in a letter which he wrote as Lieutenant-Governor, pointing out the urgent necessity for some reform in the law :—

"In Behar what is most wanted is some ready means of enabling the ryot to resist illegal distraint, illegal enhancement, and illegal cesses, and to prove and maintain his occupancy rights. Apart from the backwardness and poverty of the ryot, there are many points in the existing system of zemindari management in Behar which seem to call for speedy amendment. The loose system of zemindari accounts, the entire absence of leases and counterparts, the universal prevalence of illegal distraint, the oppression incident to the realisation of rents in kind, the practice of amalgamating holdings so as to destroy evidence of continuous holding, are evils which necessarily prevent any possible development of agricultural prosperity among the tenant class, and place them practically at the mercy of their landlords, or of the *Thikadars* (or lessees) to whom ordinarily their landlords from time to time transfer their rights."

"And here is a picture, drawn about the same time, of the way in which the law was working, or failing to work, in other parts of the province :—

"It is to be borne in mind (I am quoting from the Bengal Administration Report of 1875-1876), that the last Rent Act for Bengal (VIII of 1869) clearly lays down the conditions under which alone the rent of an occupancy ryot can be enhanced. But it does no more than this. It does not prescribe any rule, nor even any principle, upon which the enhancement is to be determined. The consequence is that whenever a dispute arises, the parties cannot form any idea as to how it will be decided. The courts do not, indeed cannot, know how to decide; and the end is that no real decision can be attained. It follows, then, that no enhancement is lawfully adjudged, and consequently the landlord is strongly tempted to obtain by illegal means what he regards as his due. This again produces resistance on the part of the ryot; and if many ryots are implicated, then some union or other combination is formed, which ends in a general withholding of rents by the tenantry, and an attempt at forcible exaction of it by the landlord,—in all which there lie the germs of agrarian disturbance."

Rack-renting here, land-leagues there. We have, indeed, in the existing state of things all the elements of agrarian misery and agrarian disturbance.

"I have broadly classified the persons interested in the soil as rent-receivers and cultivators. Let me try and explain somewhat more fully the position and proportionate numbers of the persons who make up these classes. For this purpose, I cannot do better than quote a few paragraphs from a minute which has recently been published by my friend Mr. Justice Cunningham :—

"The classes interested in the soil in India (he says) are (1) the Government, (2) the proprietors or revenue-payers, and (3) tenants or rent-payers. This last class contains a great variety of holders, and is itself divided into two main divisions, *viz.*, (*a*) tenure-holders, who represent every intermediate interest between a proprietor and the ryot; and (*b*) ryots, who represent persons originally let into occupation for the immediate purpose of cultivation, and who, to a great extent, are still the actual cultivators of the soil, though korfas or sub-ryots are not uncommon. Each of these divisions, again, presents numerous varieties. 'Tenure-holders' range from a holder, who may be to all intents and purposes an owner, subject merely to a fixed and unalterable rent-charge, to holders who have merely a precarious leasehold interest. 'Ryots,' too, vary greatly in the character of their interest, some having a right to sit at fixed rents and to be altogether exempt from enhancement; some to sit at rents which are enhanceable only under certain prescribed restrictions, some being mere tenants from year to year. The under-ryots may, as a rule, be said to be tenants from year to year.

"The numbers of these various classes are, speaking roundly, as follows :—

"There are 180,000 revenue-payers, who pay the Government a land-revenue of about 3½ millions sterling and enjoy a rental officially returned at something over 13 millions sterling. This 3½ millions of revenue is only half a million larger than that fixed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, *viz.*, 3 millions. It is reckoned, that, as the zemindar's share was fixed at one-tenth of the gross proceeds of the rent "the net rental" (*i.e.*, share available for the proprietors after payment of revenue) at that time must have been between £300,000 and £400,000. While the Government revenue, accordingly, has increased only by half a million the landlord's share has risen from, say, £350,000 to 9½ millions sterling. But this rental of 13 millions is only an official return for road cess purposes, and is believed by many good judges to represent very inadequately the whole amount which in one way or another the proprietors receive. One writer reckons the entire amount paid annually by the occupants of the soil at between 25 and 30 millions sterling.

"This rental is paid from a cultivated area of, say, 55 millions of acres, an area about one-sixth larger than that of the United Kingdom, which has 47½ millions of acres under crops

and pasture. The agricultural rental of the United Kingdom, however, is estimated at 67 millions sterling.

"The class intermediate between proprietors and ryots, *viz.*, tenure-holders, numbers about 750,000, the annual income in the great majority of instances, 620,000, being below £ 10.

"Below this superstructure of revenue-payers and intermediate landlords come the occupants of the soil, the "ryots," about 10 millions in number. The following figures show their general condition :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ryots paying over | | Rs. 100 | 25,000 or say $\frac{1}{400}$ of the whole. |
| „ | between | „ 50—100 | 120,000 |
| „ | „ | „ 20— 50 | 680,000 |
| „ | „ | „ 5— 20 | 2,800,000 |
| „ | under | „ 5— | 6,200,000 |

"It thus appears that there are 9 millions of ryots paying a rental below £2 per annum and of these more than 6 millions pay under 10 shillings, a rental which implies a holding between 2 and 3 acres in extent.

"Taking another principle of classification, we may divide the persons with whom we have to deal into rent-receivers and rent-payers. The zamindar belongs to the first class, the middleman both to the first and the second, the occupier to the second alone. And in ordinary legal parlance we describe members of the first class as landlords, and members of the second class as tenants, applying to them terms borrowed from English Law. Now the most fertile source of confusion and mistake in India has been the misapplication of English analogies to Indian facts. Because we have described the Bengal zamindar as a landlord, many people unacquainted with his true position have jumped to the conclusion that he is a landlord, or landowner, in the English sense of the word. Nothing can be further from the truth. Among many differences between the English landowner and the Bengal zamindar, there are two which at once strike an Englishman who has had any practical acquaintance with the management of English estates.

"In the first place, every body knows that a large portion of the money paid by an English tenant to an English landlord as rent, represents interest on capital which has been expended on farm-buildings, drainage, and the like. But what proportion of the money paid as rent by the ordinary Bengal ryot represents interest on capital?

"In the next place, the English landlord knows pretty accurately, or if he does not his agent knows for him, who his tenants are, what rent they pay, and where their lands lie. But these are just the facts which the zamindar complains that both he and his agent have so much difficulty in finding out, and which he is always asking us to try and help him to find out. Imagine an English landlord coming to Parliament and asking it to help him in making up a proper rent-roll.

"No; the English landlord is one thing, the Bengal zamindar is another. A revenue-payer we found the zamindar, a rent-receiver we made him; but a landlord or a landowner in the English sense of the word, neither we nor his own efforts have ever succeeded in making him.

"I said just now that the ultimate origin of the present measure might be traced back to the time of the Permanent Settlement. At that time, as now, there were three main classes interested in the soil of Bengal—the State, the revenue-payers or zamindars, and the cultivators or ryots. I am omitting, for the sake of simplicity, the persons holding intermediate interests between the zamindar and the ryot. Much learning has been devoted to ascertaining the precise position and rights of the zamindar and the ryot at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but amidst the controversies which have for the last century raged and are still raging on this subject, one point may be taken as conclusively proved, namely, that the great mass of the Bengal ryots were at the time of the permanent settlement in the enjoyment of certain customary rights, which, at least, included the right of occupying the land conditionally on the payment of the rate of rent current and established in the locality, and, I may add, the right of having that rate of rent determined by the State. Now, what the authors of the permanent settlement did was this. They settled and defined the mutual rights of the State and the revenue-payers or zamindars. They did not settle, define or ascertain the mutual rights of the zamindars and the ryots. They settled

and defined the mutual rights of the State and the zamindars by declaring that the amount of revenue payable by the latter, which had formerly been fluctuating, or fixed for short terms of years, should be fixed for all time, and should not be increased by reason of any increase in the area under cultivation. And at the same time, and as part of the same settlement, they formally declared that the zamindars should be deemed to be the proprietors of the soil, whatever that expression might mean; in other words, as I shall show hereafter, they transferred to the zamindars those indefinite proprietary rights in the soil which had formerly been claimed by the State. But they did not settle or define, they did not even ascertain, the rights of the ryots or occupying cultivators. The legislation of 1793 left those rights outstanding and undefined, and by so leaving them it tended to obscure them, to efface them, and, in too many cases, ultimately to destroy them. That both the Court of Directors in England, and the Governor General in Council here, were aware of the possible consequences of their legislation, we well know. Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here with respect to it, wrote as follows:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

"In conformity with these instructions a formal declaration was made expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamindars. This declaration was embodied in Article VII of the Proclamation of the 22nd of March 1793, relative to the limitation of the public demand upon the lands, was repeated in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, and was as follows:—

"To prevent any misconstruction of the foregoing Articles (the Articles, namely, under which the amount of revenue was permanently fixed), the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamindars, independent talukdars and other actual proprietors of land:

"*First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who from their situation are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talukdars, ryots and other cultivators of the soil; that no zamindar, independent talukdar, or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay.

"Again, it was enacted by the 67th Section of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting with modifications the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabooleuats, and the 9th of these restrictions, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 255) was

"That implicit obedience be shown to all Regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government, concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

"The duty was admitted, the power was asserted, but more than half a century elapsed before the legislature took any effective steps to discharge their obligation. And when they did take those steps, their benevolent intentions were marred, and to a great extent frustrated by circumstances which were never foreseen or contemplated at the time of legislation.

"In 1859 was passed Act X of that year, which was entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal."

"The most important of the provisions of that Act were as follows:—

"(1). Ryots who hold at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement (1793) are entitled to hold for ever at those rates. If the rent

has not been changed for 20 years it is to be presumed that it has not been changed since 1793.

"(2). Ryots having rights of occupancy but not holding at fixed rates are entitled to leases at fair and equitable rates, the rates previously paid to be deemed fair and equitable unless the contrary be shown in a suit.

"(3). Every ryot who has cultivated or held land for 12 years has a right of occupancy in that land so long as he pays his rent, but this rule does not apply to certain private or domain lands let by the proprietor for a term or year by year. The accrual of the occupancy right may also be barred by a written contract.

"(4). The rent of a ryot having a right of occupancy can only be enhanced (*a*) if the rate of rent is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of ryot for similar land in adjacent places; (*b*) if the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot; (*c*) if the quantity of land held by the ryot is proved to be greater than he has paid for.

"(5). Ryots not having rights of occupancy are entitled to leases only at such rates as they and their landlords may agree upon.

"(6). A ryot is liable to ejectment if in arrear of rent at the end of the year, but if he is an occupancy ryot, or holds under an unexpired lease, he can only be ejected by a judicial decree or order.

"(7). The produce of land is hypothecated for its rent and may be distrained before it is stored, but only in respect of arrears of one year."

"Act X of 1859 was a useful and beneficial Act, and if, as must be admitted, its working has not been successful on some important points, this failure is attributable not to any defect in the fundamental principles on which the Act was based, but mainly to defects of language and expression. The circumstances under which the Act was introduced, and the changes which it underwent during its passage through the Legislature, have recently been submitted to a very careful examination, and the result of this examination has been to bring out clearly two points—

"(1) that the Bill as originally introduced was not intended to codify the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, but to amend one particular branch of it—that relating to the recovery of rent; and

"(2) that the provisions of the Act which have given rise to most controversy and difficulty were introduced into it by way of after-thought, and that the most important of them was based on a misconception of existing facts.

"The expression 'fair and equitable rates,' the twelve years' rule, and the enhancement rules, do not appear in the original draft of the Bill: they were introduced into it by the Select Committee. The Committee explained in their report that they had substituted for the phrase 'parganah rates,' that is to say, rates current in the parganah or locality, the phrase 'fair and equitable rates,' and that they had laid down some rules by which the fairness of the rate might be ascertained. As to the twelve years' rule, the Committee explained that the term "resident ryot," which had been used in the original Bill to designate the class of persons who were to enjoy occupancy rights, had been objected to by the North-West Board of Revenue as too narrow. In the North-Western Provinces occupancy-rights were undoubtedly possessed in some cases by tenants who were not resident in the village, and to such cases it had been usual to apply a twelve years' rule of prescription. In order to meet this objection, the Select Committee dropped the phrase "resident," and adopted as the test of occupancy the holding of the same land for 12 years. The intention was evidently to enlarge the class of occupancy ryots, and not to exclude any who otherwise under the broad term of "resident ryot" would have belonged to it.

"The alterations made by the Committee appear to have been treated as little more than verbal emendations, and were not much discussed in Council.

"It was out of the enhancement rules that the first serious difficulty arose. No special procedure for securing the easy adjudication of enhancement cases was prescribed, and it was apparently thought that the general rules embodied in the Act would sufficiently guide the discretion of the Revenue Courts in fixing "fair and equitable rents." The Act, however, had to be interpreted by the Appellate Courts of the Presidency, and difficulties soon

began to manifest themselves. In the case of Hills *v.* Ishwar Ghose, which was decided in 1862, the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Barnes Peacock, laid down the doctrine that the absolute increase in the value of the produce and also the portion of it due to the tenant's expenditure of capital or labour being ascertained, the landlord was entitled to the rest as economic rent. He took his stand on the celebrated definition of rent given by Malthus. "Rent," said Mr. Malthus writing in England, and rent, repeated Sir Barnes Peacock, delivering judgment in Calcutta, "is that portion of the value of the whole produce which remains to the owner of the land after all the outgoings belonging to its cultivation of whatever kind have been paid, including the profits of the capital employed, estimated according to the usual and ordinary rate of agricultural capital at the time being." In reply to the possible objection that this definition of rent ignored the distinction between an occupancy ryot and a tenant-at-will, he denied the right of the former to have his rent "fixed at a lower rate than that which a tenant not having a right of occupancy would give for it."

"This decision did not commend itself as sound to those who were best acquainted with the true position and rights of the Bengal ryot, and three years afterwards it was overruled by the High Court in what is popularly known as the Great Rent Case of 1865. I need not recapitulate the findings of the Judges on the numerous issues raised in that trial. Suffice it to say, that the majority of the Court altogether repudiated the definition of economic rent, and the theory that rent ought to be fixed by competition, as inapplicable to the customs and conditions of the country, and that they held the words "fair and equitable" rent to mean "that portion of the gross produce calculated in money to which the zamindar is entitled under the custom of the country"; and to be equivalent to "the varying expressions pergunnah rates, rates paid for similar lands in adjacent places, and rates fixed by the law and usage of the country." They further held that in cases where the enhancement of what once was a "fair and equitable rent" was sought on the ground of the produce having increased in value, the rule of proportion should be applied, that is to say, the former rent should bear to the enhanced rent the same proportion as the former value of the produce bore to the increased value. From these conclusions the Chief Justice, as is well known, dissented and upheld the doctrine of an "economic rent" as laid down by him in Ishwar Ghose's case. But the rulings of the majority of the Judges became and are now the law of the land. Meanwhile the Government of the North-Western Provinces had discovered that the rule, which had been introduced by amendment into Act X of 1859 for the purpose of covering the special case of occupancy-tenants who were not resident in the village, had most injuriously affected the position of the resident occupancy-ryot. The latter, in place of falling back on the broad plea of occupancy, was now compelled to prove a continuous occupation of specific fields for an uninterrupted term of 12 years. It was found that the rule denied occupancy rights to tenants whose very designation in the rural tongue stamped them as occupancy-tenants. "I am informed by those qualified to judge," wrote the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—

"that the effect of the Act in many districts of the North-Western Provinces has been wholesale enhancement of rents or ejectment of ryots who had a customary claim to occupancy, and who, under the law as it previously stood, would probably never have been molested."

"The question was referred by the Local Governments to the Government of India, was fully discussed between the latter and the High Court of Bengal, and brought out the valuable truth that Act X of 1859 was not intended to be an exhaustive statement of the rights of tenants, and that, its provisions notwithstanding, any claims to occupancy rights founded on the custom of the country as to residency might be successfully maintained. The discussion seems to have merged in the more pressing question of the law of enhancement, and with the decision of the latter in the Great Rent Case, the project of amending the occupancy sections of the Act to meet the difficulties complained of in the Upper Provinces was for a time laid aside.

"I must touch very lightly on the history of the Rent Law during the

interval between the Great Rent Case in 1865, and the appointment of the Rent Commission in 1879. The chief landmarks of this period are the passing of the Bengal Act of 1869, the Pubna riots of 1873, followed by the passing of Sir Richard Temple's Agrarian Disputes Act in 1876, the successive attempts made in the Bengal Council to amend the law as to the recovery of rent, and, concurrently with all these, repeated and unceasing complaints of oppression and exaction in Behar.

"The Bengal Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869 repealed, in all districts to which it was extended by the Local Government, Act X of 1859, and transferred the trial of rent and enhancement suits from Collectors to the Civil Courts. The substantive law of Act X of 1859 was, with some unimportant exceptions, embodied in the repealing Act, which was expressly confined to an amendment of the existing law in respect of procedure and jurisdiction, although the debate on the Bill brought out numerous admissions as to the necessity which existed for revising the substantive law of 1859.

"The period of seven years which followed the passing of the Act of 1869 was marked by incessant efforts on the part of landlords to obtain higher rents, and by determined opposition on the part of the tenantry, more especially in the Eastern districts, to what they conceived to be unjust and unauthorised demands. In the Eastern districts the rapid growth of the jute trade, and the improvement of communications, had placed the cultivator in a position of comparative affluence. This accounted at once for the anxiety of the landlord to share these profits, and the resolve of the tenant to retain them.

"The administration reports of the years 1871—1876 are filled with accounts of illegal exactions on the part of zamindars, of the frequent reprisals of their tenants, of the formation of agrarian leagues, and of the anxious efforts of the Executive to avert breaches of the peace. The disturbances which, in 1873, broke out in the Pubna District in Eastern Bengal, were but a symptom, though in an exceptionally acute form, of what was taking place in other parts of India. The Pubna riots arose immediately out of what has always been a fertile cause of similar disturbances—the sale and break-up of an old estate. The estate of the Nattore Rajah came into the market, and was bought by five zamindars, each of whom tried to make the best of his bargain by raising his rents. The landlords were Hindus, the tenants were Mahomedans, and religious differences fanned the flame of opposition by the latter to the demands of a new and rent-raising landlord. Short measurements, illegal cesses, the forced delivery of agreements to pay enhanced rents, were the main grievances which the cultivators banded themselves together to resist. The disturbances which ensued were put down with the strong hand—there were 242 arrests and 99 convictions in the sudder sub-division of Pubna; but the inquiries which the Government made into the cause of the outbreak brought into very clear light the substantial character of the tenants' grievances, and the need of applying a drastic remedy.

"The Pubna riots took place in the last year of Sir G. Campbell's Lieutenant-Governorship, and the first two years of his successor were fully occupied with the Behar famine. This explains why Sir R. Temple's Agrarian Disputes Act, though closely connected with the disturbances of 1873, did not become law until 1876. The intention of the Act was to meet apprehended agrarian disturbances by transferring, in special localities and for a limited period, the entire jurisdiction in matters of enhancement and arrears from the Civil Courts to the Revenue authorities. It was merely a temporary measure to be put in force on application by persons interested, and owing to causes on which I need not dwell, it was never brought into actual operation. But Sir R. Temple always intended to supplement it by permanent legislation, and in August 1876 proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realising arrears of rent in undisputed cases, and to make the interest of an occupancy-raiyat liable to sale for default in paying rent, and transferable by private agreement.

"These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge to Sir Ashley Eden, and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realisation of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

"When, however, the Bill was introduced into the Bengal Council, it was found that it was impracticable to limit its scope to procedure only. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent and, possibly, sub-letting.

"It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the law not ostensibly affected by it, and in February 1879, a majority of the Select Committee recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced.

"This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden, and in April 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case-law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

"Meanwhile a separate discussion had been going on with reference to the abuses which I have already mentioned as prevailing in the relation between landlords and tenants in Behar. As far back as the year 1868, the late Lord Lawrence, who was then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Behar, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government, sooner or later, to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him what he is now only in name, a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Behar came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, appointed a Committee of experienced Behar officials to advise on the matter; and on the 8th of March 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case could be properly met by a mere amending law. They were of opinion that the whole Rent Law should be recast.

"Thus two independent Committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

"The Rent Commission was appointed in April 1879, about a month after the presentation of the report on Behar, and that report was referred to the Commission for consideration.

"The Members of the Rent Commission were Mr. Dampier, Member of the Board of Revenue, as President; Mr. Field, who was then District Judge of Burdwan and is now one of the Judges of the High Court; Mr. Harrison, who was then Secretary to the Board of Revenue; Mr. Mackenzie, who was then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and is now one of the Secretaries to the Government of India; Mr. O'Kinealy, who was then Legal Remembrancer, and is now officiating as a Judge of the High Court; and three Native gentlemen, Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal.

"Their instructions were—

"(1) to prepare a careful analysis and digest of the existing Rent Law, as contained in the Acts and Regulations concerned with this subject, and in the decisions of the Courts since the passing of Act X of 1859, and

"(2) after considering the suggestions for amendment that had been put forward of late years, to endeavour to prepare a Draft Bill embodying such additions to the substantive law, and such improvements in the law of procedure, as might be found advisable.

"The digest was first compiled by Mr. Justice Field, and was submitted in August 1879.

"The Draft Bill and an elaborate report explaining fully the alterations which the Commission proposed to make in the existing law, and the reasons for proposing them, were submitted in June 1880, and were published in 1881.

"Never had the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal, rarely has any subject of legislation been so thoroughly, so patiently, so exhaustively examined as by the Bengal Rent Commission. They have thrown a flood of light on the past and present legal and economical position of the raiyat; they have ascertained the existing law on a most complicated and difficult subject; they have determined the main lines on which any amendment of that law must proceed. Their minute and careful inquiries have placed beyond question or doubt the broad and important fact to which I referred in the opening part of my speech, namely, that whatever may have been the position, actual or legal, of the bulk of the Bengal raiyats before the permanent settlement, their customary rights at least included the right of occupancy conditional on the payment of the rate of rent current in the locality, and the right of having that rent fixed by Government. And whatever may be the precise form that may be assumed by any legislation for the purpose of declaring, confirming or restoring those rights, that legislation must inevitably build on the foundations which have been laid, and follow the lines which have been traced, by the Rent Commission. To each and all of the Members of the Commission the thanks of the Government and of the public are unreservedly due; and if there is any one member of the Commission to whom those thanks are due in a special manner, that member is Mr. Justice Field. Before the Commission had begun their labours, he had, by his admirable edition of the Bengal Regulations, shown himself to be a past master of the subject with which the Commission would have to deal. The popular view of the Bengal Rent question has long been the same as that which used to be entertained about the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, namely, that it was one of those subjects which no ordinary person can understand. But before any person commits himself to an expression of that opinion, I would advise him to procure and read Mr. Field's admirable Introduction to the Regulations of the Bengal Code. He will find in that Introduction a concise and lucid exposition, expressed in language which is as intelligible to the amateur, as it is to the expert, not only of the existing rights of landlord and tenant in Bengal, but of the circumstances out of which those rights arose, and the mode in which they have been altered by administration, by legislation, and by changes in political and economic conditions. Mr. Field's digest, which collects the whole of the statute law and the case law connected with the subject of landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, at once took its place as an authoritative statement of that branch of the law, and as we are not, by our present Bill, attempting the ambitious task of framing a complete code of the law of landlord and tenant, it is a great satisfaction to me to think that we already have, and shall continue to have, in this digest the best possible substitute for such a code. And, lastly, it is no secret that we are indebted to Mr. Field's pen, not only for the draft Bill which was submitted by the Commission, but for their elaborate and admirable report.

"That report has long been before the public, and I may assume that my audience are familiar with its contents. I will, therefore, simply summarise the most important of the proposals of the Commission.

"The 12-years' rule under which an occupancy-right is acquired by prescription was retained, but it was proposed to create a new class of subordinate occupancy-raiyats by providing that a tenant who had held for 3 years and less than 12 years, should be protected from ejectment at the will of his landlord, that he should be entitled to claim abatement of rent like occupancy-raiyats, that his landlord should not be able to enhance the rent at his pleasure, and that if the ryot thought the rent demanded unreasonable, he might give up the land and demand compensation for disturbance and for such improvements as he might have effected. These provisions, it was hoped, would, by protecting this

class of tenant from eviction, eventually enable them to secure the full occupancy-right. This right, as regarded its incidents, was more fully and clearly defined by the Commission than it had been previously either by statute law or by case law. An attempt was also made to distinguish the occupancy-raiyat from the tenure-holder, by restricting the area which could be let as an occupancy-holding to 100 bighas. The occupancy-raiyat was declared to have the right of transfer by sale, gift, or devise, subject to certain conditions as to the landlord's consent, but he was not to be allowed to mortgage. He was exempted from ejectment for arrears of rent, as henceforth the landlord's remedy was to lie in the sale of the holding. He was to be allowed the benefit of all improvements, and full liberty to deal with the land as he thought best; but limits were to be set to the rack-rent he might demand from an under-tenant.

"Other recommendations of the Commission applied to all classes of tenants, irrespective of their status or rights. Thus the right to erect a brick or other house upon his holding, irrespective of the landlord's permission, was given to every raiyat, distraint of crops as a mode of recovering rent was abolished, and stricter provision was made for the giving of receipts and the maintenance of zamindari accounts.

"As to enhancement of rent on occupancy-holdings, the substantive law was, in the main, retained; but a proviso was added in virtue of which an increase in the letting value, due neither to the landlord nor to the tenant, was to be equally shared between them. It was further proposed that the enhanced rent, when obtained on the ground of increase of value of the produce, should not be more than double the former rent, and that no enhanced rent should exceed one-fourth of the average annual value of the produce of the land.

"As to procedure in enhancement suits, the Commission proposed to require the landlord, when suing on the ground of an increase in prices, to proceed in the Collector's Court, but to leave him, in other cases, the option to elect the Civil Court or the Collector's Court, unless the latter Court had been generally or specially vested by competent authority with sole jurisdiction. Power was given to the Collector in dealing with such suits to prepare a table-of-rates, or an enhanced rent-roll, or to effect a complete re-settlement of the estate, as the circumstances of the case might require. The table-of-rates was intended to show the different classes of land prevailing in the estate or locality, with the prevailing rates of rent, and the enhanced rates warranted by the law. In drawing up this table the Collector was to be guided by the representations of both parties; it was not to take effect until it had been duly published, and it was to hold good for ten years.

"If the landlord failed to effect a settlement with the tenants on the basis of the table-of-rates, the Collector might go a step further and prepare an enhanced rent-roll or jummabundi, showing not merely enhanced rates of rent, but the actual rent at these rates which each tenant was to pay. This rent-roll was to hold good for ten years.

"In exceptional cases, where a new landlord, on coming into possession, was prevented, by a combination among his tenants, from ascertaining the holdings or even the names of the latter, the Collector might prepare a complete rent-roll by means of proceedings which, practically, involved a settlement of every holding of the estate.

"Finally, in making proposals for an abbreviated procedure in rent-suits, the Commission recommended that certain portions of the Civil Procedure Code should not be extended to rent-suits at all; that the right of appeal in petty cases should be abolished, and that, in all cases, the summons should be for the final disposal of the suit. In making these recommendations, the Commission expressed their conviction of the extreme danger of summary methods of justice, and their inability to propose a revival of the "summary-suit" system of the old Regulations.

"The Commission's Report seems to have reached the Government of Bengal in June 1880. On the 15th of July in the same year it was forwarded

by Sir A. Eden to the Government of India, with a letter in which he expressed his opinion that the Report and Bill, "however open to modification in details, presents, on the whole, a reasonable basis for legislation." Sir A. Eden's own views are very clearly stated in this letter. He considered that "a general revision of Act X of 1859 was urgently called for in Bengal," and that "in the interests of the Government, of the land-owners themselves, and of the agricultural community at large, it was very desirable, even at this late day, to define and strengthen the position of the great mass of cultivators." "He would like," the letter continues—

"to see the Bengal ryots, as a class, secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the ancient land law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the occasional pressure of bad times. He would, at the same time, not seek in any way to diminish or encroach upon the existing emoluments of zemindars or other rent-receivers. On the contrary, he would like to help them to realise their rents more punctually; and even where these are now excessive, he would not seek to interfere to lower them. He would substitute for the present large and uncertain power of enhancement which the law seems to give to landlords, but which they are quite unable to utilise, a reasonable system of regulating rents, under the control and direction of Government officers, such as the universal custom of India originally favoured and recognised. The zemindars will thus be admitted to share in the growing prosperity of the country upon fair terms; and though they will not have all that they claim in theory, they will have a great deal more than they are now able actually to enjoy in practice. They will cease to feel the irritation of unsuccessful desire, while their tenants will cease to look upon them as their natural foes."

"These words were repeated in a letter which was addressed in December 1880 by Sir A. Eden to the British Indian Association, and in which he asked for an opinion on the proposals of the Rent Commission. After quoting them as an exposition of his general policy he went on to say—

"The chief point to be kept in view is the establishment of the occupancy tenure upon a broad and permanent basis. Protection against arbitrary eviction must certainly be given to every settled cultivator who pays the established rent No ryot should be evicted from his fields on any ground save persistent failure to pay a fair and reasonable rent. A substantial tenantry, free from debt, and in a position to save and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons, is what Bengal requires. The Lieutenant-Governor desires therefore to see the occupancy tenure made the rule and not the exception; but at the same time he would have it kept as far as possible in the hands of *bonâ fide* cultivators, and sub-letting by occupancy tenants should be discouraged, if it cannot be altogether prevented."

"He added that he did not—

"look upon the occupancy tenant as entitled to sit at any specially *privileged* rate of rent, but only at the established rates ruled to be equitable for the classes of land held by him and approved by the Revenue authorities. This being the case, all that the Government desires to do is to protect him against arbitrary ejectment, and provide by law that the amount of his rent shall not exceed fair and equitable limits, open to authoritative revision from time to time."

"Meanwhile, Mr. Reynolds had, with the assent of the Government of India, been placed on special duty to revise the Bill. Mr. Reynolds' work was accomplished in the winter months of 1880-81. His revised Bill was then submitted to district officers and to various Associations for opinion, and in July 1881, Sir A. Eden was able to communicate his matured proposals to the Government of India. The extent to which public opinion had been taken on the Bill, as originally prepared by the Rent Commission, and as redrawn by Mr. Reynolds, is shown in the bulky volumes which were submitted by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, and which we now propose to publish. No less than sixty-four reports, memorials, and notes,—many of them of great length—had been received and carefully considered. "There was hardly a principle or a section," the Government of Bengal was able to say, "that had not formed the subject of comment or controversy."

"With Sir A. Eden's letter was forwarded, not only Mr. Reynolds' Bill, but also a revised draft of that Bill, embodying the amendments which had commended themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor. The accompanying letter

explains the main points on which this revised draft, which may be described as Sir A. Eden's Bill, differs from the Bill of the Rent Commission, and the reasons for these divergencies. In summarizing the contents of this letter, I cannot do better than avail myself of Mr. Justice Cunningham's minute. The conclusions at which Sir A. Eden had arrived were:—

"1. That from 1863 the necessity of a radical revision of Act X of 1859 had been admitted on all hands; that since the Pubna riots in 1873 this necessity had been recognised as urgent, and that the landlords had been as forward as any class in pressing for a change in the law.

§ 12.

"2. That Act X of 1859, while opening the door to certain classes of ryots who had no claim to occupancy rights, had on the whole operated to the detriment of the entire body, especially in Behar, where "only the more powerful ryots had succeeded in resisting the landlords' encroachment," where occupancy rights had to a large extent disappeared, and the rents of the great mass of tenantry had been enhanced to twice their former amount within the last 16 years.

§ 22.

"3. That the rights originally conferred on the zemindars, whatever else they might have been, were not those of "absolute proprietorship," the Government prescribing a fixed rental to be adjusted by itself according to recognised rules, stringently forbidding any other exaction on the part of the landlords, taking numerous precautions for the protection of the ryots "*in their possessions*," and reserving to itself the right of future interference, should it ever be necessary, on their behalf, without such interference giving rise to any claim on the part of the zemindars for abatement of revenue.

§ 20.

"4. That the rents of Bengal were and must, in existing circumstances, continue to be "customary," not "competitive," in the sense of the word employed by economists,—the real competition being that arising from the necessity of large numbers who must live off the land, and have no alternative but starvation; that it was the duty of the State to regulate this customary rate, and so to fix the extent of beneficial interest left to the ryots, and thus, in the words of a distinguished Revenue Officer, to recognise "the ryot's right, founded on the most ancient authentic records and uninterrupted prescriptive usage, through a succession of Governments, native and foreign, from ancient times to our own, to have their payments fixed by the authority of Government."

§ 26.

§ 28.

"5. That these occupancy rights belonged by the old law and custom to the gross mass of the resident ryots, as laid down by the highest authorities, *e. g.*, Mr. Holt Mackenzie in 1832 and Sir William Muir, who says, "I am satisfied that the khudkast or resident ryot cultivator of Bengal was the ordinary type of hereditary or proprietary ryots common throughout India. In fact, it appeared to be admitted by the chief spokesman of the zemindars that khudkast ryots of all degrees always had an occupancy right."

§ 30.

Page 48.

"6. That the present time afforded the best opportunity for legislation.

"The means by which Sir A. Eden proposed to meet these obligations were—

"1. To give to all "resident" ryots occupancy rights, putting a liberal construction on the word "resident."

"2. To provide for enhancement of occupancy tenants' rates, by preserving the existing rules as to enhancement, but making those rules workable by having an official table of the rent and prices drawn up in each district, by which claims to enhancement can be adjusted by specially appointed tribunals. There would, in fact, be a sort of rent-settlement conducted by local officials of experience, by which the customary rates in each locality would be ascertained and declared.

§ 29.

§ 14.

"3. To provide that the rents, thus declared just and equitable, should be binding on the landlord, no private contract being allowed to supersede them.

§ 24.

"4. To guard against the conversion by the landlord of ryotee land, *i.e.*, land over which occupancy rights exist, or can be acquired, into "khamar," nij-jote or sir land, over which the landlord's proprietary rights exclude the growth of any subordinate interests. "Khamar" lands appear to have been originally merely the surplus unreclaimed land of the village, which the landlord was allowed, during the continuance of his revenue engagement with Government to cultivate for his own benefit, but which became "ryotee" as cultivators settled on them.

§ 25.

"These proposals involved several material departures from the recommendations of the Rent Commission. The most important change related to the definition and status of the occupancy-ryot. The Commission had recommended the retention of the 12 years' rule as given in Act X of 1859, but proposed to create an intermediate group of tenants possessing inferior occu-

pancy-rights, with a view of bridging over the gulf between the 12-year occupancy-tenant and the mere tenant from year to year or at will. These recommendations were, as already shown, the result of a compromise between those members of the Commission who wished to retain the letter of Act X of 1859, and those who wished to give effect to its undoubted intention. Sir A. Eden, as he told the British Indian Association, was for placing the occupancy-tenure on a broader and more permanent basis. He thus had to go back to the old phraseology of "resident ryot," and to find in a satisfactory definition of this term the solution of the question. In his Bill a resident ryot was one who had resided for three years in a village, and a right of occupancy was conferred on every resident ryot in all lands held by him within that village, or within a certain distance of his home.

"The Table-of Rates was the second important point in which Sir A. Eden's Bill departed from the Rent Commission's proposals. Discarding the Rent Commission's scheme of concurrent jurisdiction, Sir A. Eden fell back upon the old principle of the pargana rate. As he had restored the "resident" ryot to his ancient position, so he proposed to restore the "pargana rate" as the true index to the ryot's rent. The preparation of these Tables-of-Rates and authorised Tables-of-Prices was to be entrusted to specially qualified revenue-officers. Sir A. Eden thought he saw his way to providing—

"an agency which should in the course of a reasonable number of years determine the equitable rates of rent payable in all districts of Bengal, with due regard to existing rents, the increased value of produce, and other things. There can be no doubt, as already remarked, that in most districts these operations would largely increase the incomes of the zamindars. The ryots would, however, be protected by all the reservations and limitations suggested by the Rent Commission; the enhancements would be moderate, and at the same time authoritative; and the general result should be the removal of much cause of friction as between landlord and tenant, and the establishing of the beneficial interest of the occupancy ryot, and consequently of the agricultural prosperity of Bengal, upon a definite and permanent basis."

"A third material question on which Sir A. Eden saw cause to differ from the Rent Commission related to the power of distraint. In the interest of the landlords he considered that distraint should be retained in a modified form. He proposed to make distraint throughout a process of the Court, to confine the right to distrain to one year's rent, and, in the absence of a written contract or an order of enhancement, to the amount payable as rent in that year. The ryot was to be allowed to guard against it by depositing the rent claimed or security for it in the Treasury. The right was further fenced in by restrictions as to co-sharers and unregistered landlords, and by provisions for the gathering and storing of distrained crops and for raising the distraint at any time before sale by payment under protest of the sum claimed into the Collector's Court. Distraint would thus practically take the form of a summary suit, and yet be open to less objection than any form of summary suit followed by an ordinary decree.

"In addition to distraint Sir A. Eden proposed to give assistance to landlords in realising their rents in three other directions—

(1) by the establishment of special Rent Courts;
(2) by adopting the abbreviated Small Cause Court Procedure of the Rent Commission;
(3) by conceding in certain cases summary sale without decree.

The last privilege was to be granted only by special order of the Government to a proprietor on proof that a proper system of accounts and registration was kept up on his estate. And Sir A. Eden was not inclined to grant it readily. "Summary sale without decree," he wrote, "after service of a notice, which, however 'duly' proved, the ryot probably never saw, would mean to him utter ruin without warning and without remedy. The Lieutenant-Governor would never consent to such procedure as of general or ordinary application."

"This, then, is the position in which the Government of India found the Bengal rent question when they took it up after the receipt of Sir Ashley Eden's letter of July 1881. The subject had engaged the unremitting attention

of three Lieutenant-Governors; it had been thrashed out as few subjects have ever been thrashed out before; there was a general concurrence of opinion both as to the nature and magnitude of the evils which had to be dealt with, and as to the necessity for dealing with them in a general and comprehensive manner: and lastly, the lines on which remedial legislation must proceed had been clearly marked out.

"Nor was it by the Government of Bengal alone that the necessity for legislation had been insisted on.

"Holding an independent inquiry, the Famine Commission had come practically to the same conclusions, and made substantially the same recommendations as the Government of Bengal. "The Commission have received a large amount of evidence," they report—

"remarkable in its weight and unanimity, to the effect that in the Bengal Province the relations of landlord and tenant are in a specially unsatisfactory condition. We feel no doubt that the condition of the rent law and the way in which it is administered in Bengal are, as it was described to us by a high official of the province, a very grave hindrance to its agricultural prosperity, and that large portions of the agricultural population remain, mainly owing to this cause, in a state of poverty, at all times dangerously near to actual destitution, and unable to resist the additional strain of famine."

"And in speaking of the necessity for legislation and of the kind of legislation that is required, they go on to say—

"We can feel no doubt that in all the provinces of Northern India, and particularly in Bengal, it is the duty of the Government to make the provisions of the law more effectual for the protection of the cultivators' rights. This opinion is primarily based on the historical ground that they have a claim, as a matter of strict justice, to be replaced, as far as possible, in the position they have gradually lost; but it may also be supported on the economical ground that in the case of these large cultivating classes security of tenure must have its usual beneficial effect; and that, as a rule, the cultivators with occupancy-rights are better off than the tenants-at-will. Wherever inquiry has been made it has been found that in all matters relating to material prosperity, such as the possession of more cattle, better houses, and better clothes, the superiority lies on the side of the occupancy-tenants, and the figures in the preceding paragraphs also show that as a rule they hold larger areas of land. Where the subdivision of land among tenants-at-will is extreme, and in a country where agriculture is almost the only possible employment for large classes of the people, the competition is so keen that rents can be forced up to a ruinous height, and men will crowd each other till the space left to each is barely sufficient to support a family; any security of tenure which defends a part of the population from that competition must necessarily be to them a source of material comfort and of peace of mind, such as can hardly be conceived by a community where a diversity of occupations exists, and where those who cannot find a living on the land are able to betake themselves to other employments.

"It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent, and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the numbers of the occupancy class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will, who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or to improvement. It is desirable for all parties that measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and the widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights and the strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable."

"After what I have said it must be abundantly clear that there is an urgent need for legislation, and that the two main objects at which our legislation should aim are:—

*1st*, to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and

*2ndly*, to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.

"That both of these are legitimate objects of legislation no one will be found to deny. But we have been told that whilst there is no reason in the world why we should not effect the one, there is a serious obstacle in the way of our effecting the other. We may legislate to enlarge the powers of the landlord, but

we cannot legislate to enlarge the rights of the tenants. And why? Because we are barred from doing so by contract, the contract, namely, with the zamindars which was embodied in the permanent settlement. Now, far be it from me to enter into any minute or exhaustive inquiry into the meaning and effect of the numerous documents which, together, make up what is known as the permanent settlement. The time allotted to the performance of business in this Council is not long enough—life itself would hardly be long enough—for the due performance of such a task. I am quite aware that my Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Kristodás Pál, and myself might bombard each other for many a long summer day with rival extracts from the literature of 1793, without making a single step in advance. And if I were rash enough to embark on such a controversy, I should throughout it be haunted by an uncomfortable consciousness of the presence of that worthy and portly nobleman, whose picture hangs on our Council-room wall, and who would seem to be looking down with an amused and complacent smile on our persistent and futile efforts to make out what on earth he meant. All that I can venture to do is, to state, as briefly as possible, the impression which the main features of the controversy have produced on one to whom the subject is comparatively fresh, and who has endeavoured to approach it with that impartiality which ought to be the characteristic of a well-balanced and ignorant mind. Now I will not pause to consider how far a Government can, by entering into a contract, prevent itself and its successors for all time from doing that which, in the interests of the general welfare of the community, might apart from contract be justifiable and necessary. It is not necessary that I should do this, because, whilst fully admitting the existence of a contract, and its binding character, there is no great difficulty in shewing that this so-called obstacle to legislation for the protection of the tenant is no obstacle at all, that it is a mere phantom barrier which, the moment that it is approached, dissolves into thin air.

"What was the contract embodied in the Permanent Settlement? Who were the parties to the contract, and what was its intention and effect?

"The main features of the case admit of being very simply stated. Before 1793 the zamindars were, as they are now, the persons responsible to the Government for the payment of the land revenue in cases where that revenue was not collected directly from the cultivator. The amount of land revenue which each zamindar had to pay, and for the payment of which the Government held him responsible, was fixed by contract or arrangement between him and the Government. Such contracts were termed settlements. They sometimes related only to the revenue of a particular year, but it was found in practice more convenient to make them for a term of years. Before 1793 there had been two or three quinquennial settlements, and in 1793 there was in force a decennial settlement, or settlement for a term of ten years. The Government agreed with the zamindars that this settlement should be made permanent, and that no addition should be made to the amount of revenue by reason of any future increase in the area under cultivation. In other words, the Government fixed in perpetuity that which had previously been fixed either for a single year, or for a term of years. The Permanent Settlement then was simply a contract between the Government and the zamindars as to the amount of land revenue payable by the latter to the former. The parties to the contract were the Government on the one hand and the zamindars on the other. The ryots were not consulted about the arrangement, and were in no sense a party to it, and according to the most ordinary principles of contract it could not affect any right which they then had or might thereafter acquire.

"But then it was said that at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and as part of the same arrangement, a formal declaration was made declaring the property in the soil to be vested in the zamindars; that throughout the Regulation of 1793, which confirmed and gave effect to the Permanent Settlement, the zamindars are described as the 'proprietors' or 'actual proprietors' of the land, and that this declaration and description are inconsistent with the notion of proprietary rights in the land being vested in any other class of persons. As to the use of the term 'proprietor' no serious argument can be based upon it. I have heard of the magic of property. But I never understood that there was

any such magic in the phrase 'proprietor' as to wipe out any rights qualifying those of the person to whom the phrase was applied: and it would be specially difficult to show that it had any such effect in the Regulation of 1793.

"In the first place, the term, as applied to land, has no technical meaning in English law, and if you were to ask an English lawyer what were the rights in the soil of a proprietor of land, he would probably tell you that you were using loose and popular language, and would beg you to make your meaning more precise and clear. In the next place, the term was freely applied to the zamindars of Bengal and other persons of the same class in Regulations and other official documents of a date anterior to 1793, and therefore could not possibly be taken as indicating, or to use a technical term, connoting rights created at that date. And thirdly, the term, though as I have said, it has no technical meaning in England, has acquired a very definite meaning in the settlement literature of British India. It means, in those parts of India which are not permanently settled, the person who, whatever may be his rights in the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him, the person, namely, whom, for purposes of land revenue, and for those purposes only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land. Such a recognition of course is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the term "proprietor" in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms in English statute law. Here, for instance, is a definition of "owner" taken from a recent English Act—the Public Health Act of 1875:—"'Owner' means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent." In this case, the legislature has said: We intend to impose certain sanitary duties on the owners of lands and houses. We will not inquire too closely which of several persons ought, as between themselves, to perform those duties. It is sufficient for our purposes to find out who gets the rent; we will treat that man as owner for the purposes of the Act. We will make him primarily responsible for the performance of duties imposed on owners by the Act, and leave all questions between him and third persons untouched. And this is precisely the policy which the East India Company adopted in Bengal before the date of the Permanent Settlement. They found a number of persons claiming interests in the soil. Which of those persons had the best claim, as against the others, to be considered true owner of the soil, was a theoretical question of enormous difficulty. But which of those persons ought, for land revenue proposes, to be dealt with as owners of the soil, and primarily liable for land revenue accordingly, was a practical question, which admitted of a practical solution. The East India Company settled it in Bengal by selecting the zamindars as the persons to deal with, and they christened them landholders or proprietors accordingly.

"What then is the meaning of the formal declaration referred to in Regulation II of 1793, that the property in the soil was vested in the landholders, and of the statement in the same Regulation, that the property in the soil had never before been formally declared to be so vested?

"Here again, if we bear in mind what is so often insisted upon by the zamindars, that the Permanent Settlement was a contract, that is to say, an arrangement between two parties, the Government on the one hand and the zamindars, and that this declaration was embodied in and formed part of that contract, there is no real difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to what it really meant. In dealing with persons who had interests in the soil, the Government claimed rights over them in two capacities. It claimed to be both supreme Government and supreme landlord. In one capacity it was dealing with subjects; in the other capacity it was dealing with sub-proprietors or tenants. But it was never very easy to say either what its rights as supreme landlord comprised, or at what point the line was to be drawn between its rights as landlord and its rights as Government. As to the first question, it

is of course obvious that the rights of a supreme landlord may be of the most limited nature. According to the theories of English law all English land is held mediately or immediately of the Crown, and therefore, says Blackstone, "the sovereign only hath *absolutum et directum dominium* in the land." But we all know that this absolute and direct ownership or proprietary right is of the most shadowy character. And as to the second question, I need only remind an Indian audience of the eternal controversy whether that share of the produce which is payable to the Government in districts not permanently settled ought more properly to be denominated revenue or rent. Now it was this second question which the Government endeavoured to solve in making the Permanent Settlement. It said to the zamindars, we will not only fix for ever that share of the produce for the payment of which you are to be held responsible, but we will give up to you our claim to be considered your landlords. What you pay us shall be revenue not rent. As between ourselves you and not we shall be deemed to be the proprietors of the soil.

"But there were three things which the Government did not do by the Permanent Settlement. It did not divest itself of its general right—a right which belonged to it not as landlord but as Government—to make from time to time such laws and adopt such administrative measures as it might think expedient for the general welfare of all classes of its subjects: it did not define the nature and extent of the proprietary rights which it gave up to the zamindars; and it did not include in its grant any proprietary or *quasi*-proprietary rights belonging not to itself, but to some other class of persons. Before the settlement the zamindars, when not cultivating themselves, occupied a middle position between the Government, with substantial but ill-defined proprietary rights over them, and the great mass of cultivators with substantial but ill-defined proprietary rights under them. After the settlement they were freed from the one, but they remained subject to the other.

"Nor is there any ground for the suggestion that the occupancy rights which at the time of the Permanent Settlement were—I will not say saved, for they required no express saving but—left outstanding, included only the rights of those ryots who happened to be in occupation at the date of the settlement. If there was at that time—as it seems abundantly clear that there was—an established custom or usage under which the resident ryots, that is to say, the great mass of the cultivators—for an agricultural population is essentially stationary in its habits—under which the resident ryots were entitled to hold at fixed rents, that custom or usage would, according to the ordinary principles applicable to the interpretation of statutes, be unaffected by the legislation of 1793, and would protect not only those who had taken up lands before that date but those who might take up lands at any subsequent date.

"We have, indeed, been told that it was part of the bargain between the Government and the zamindars that the latter should not only be exempted from payment of revenue for lands which were then waste, but which might subsequently be taken into cultivation, but should be given full and absolute discretionary powers as to the mode of dealing with such lands, unqualified by any village custom or local usage. But it would require extremely strong and clear words to make an enactment conferring such powers,—an enactment which would be inconsistent with all Indian notions as to the rights of a reclaiming occupier in the land which he brings under cultivation, and which would throw into, and keep permanently in, the category of khamar or private land the whole of the then vast area of the unreclaimed land of Bengal. It would require, I say, very strong and clear words to effect such a revolution, and I cannot in any of the Regulations of 1793 find words on which such a construction could reasonably be placed.

"And even if any such right had been conferred, it would have been controlled and qualified by the express reservation of a power to legislate from time to time for the protection of the cultivators of the soil.

"No, in construing the documents connected with the Permanent Settlement as in construing other documents of a like nature, general words must be read with reference and subject to specific rights and customs, and a bargain between two parties must not be treated as affecting the rights of any third party. Construed in accordance with these principles, the Permanent Settlement did

not, of its own operation, prejudicially affect any rights of the existing generation of cultivators, any custom or usage tending to protect the rights of future generations of cultivators, or any power of the Legislature to interfere from time to time for the protection of those rights.

"We may, therefore, I hold, proceed fearlessly and with a clear conscience to legislate in such manner as may seem most conducive to the interests both of landlord and of tenant, undeterred by any phantom which would bid us turn aside from the path of equal justice, and bearing in mind that if we interpose to strengthen the powers of the landlord, we should not be doing equal justice if we did not at the same time take steps to maintain, to secure, and to fortify the rights of the tenant.

"Our first object then must be to take care that the Bengal raiyats, as a class, shall be (I am using Sir Ashley Eden's words) "secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the current law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the pressure of bad times."

"To protect the raiyats as a class. But how is that class to be defined? I have often asked that question, and the answers which I have received remind me of the well-known answer which is said to have been given by a Cambridge under-graduate to a Board of Examiners who pressed him sorely to define the centre of a circle. He traced a circle with his finger in the air pointed to the middle of it, and said "there." We all know in a general way what is meant by the expression "raiyat": we all know in a general way what we mean when we speak of the resident or settled raiyat, or of the resident or settled cultivator; but we cannot give any precise definition of the class without running a serious risk of including some whom we ought to exclude, and of excluding some whom we ought to include. An element of arbitrariness is necessarily inherent in every definition which we can possibly frame. We have seen that the authors of the Act of 1859, both when they spoke of a resident raiyat, and when they laid down the rule as to 12 years' occupancy, did not mean to create new rights, but to describe existing rights, and that neither the phrase which they rejected, nor the rule which they ultimately adopted, precisely hit the mark. We are in the same difficulty now as the Legislature were in then, and, whilst admitting that the definition which was then adopted is imperfect, and that any definition which we can devise now must be to some extent artificial, our object should be so to frame our legislation as to depart, as little as possible, from the notions and distinctions which are already established in the country and familiar to the people.

"Now we find that there are two distinctions long and deeply engrained in the mind of the agricultural population of Bengal. The one is the distinction between the khudkasht raiyat and the paikasht raiyat, the cultivator who, wherever may have been his place of residence, whatever may have been the length of time during which he had held any particular piece of land, was recognized as being in some sense permanently settled in a particular locality, and as having substantial, though imperfectly defined rights in the land situate within that locality; and on the other hand, the cultivator who was never fully recognized as properly belonging to or sharing the rights of the agricultural community, and always retained the character of an outsider, or almost an interloper.

"The other is the distinction between that portion of the land which, under whatever circumstances it was acquired or appropriated, and by whatever denomination it was known, whether as sír, khamar, nij-jote or zeraat, was recognized as being in a special and exclusive sense the private property of the zamindar, as distinguished from all the rest of the cultivated or cultivable area, which may be called raiyati land, and in respect of which the zamindar's rights were merely to receive a share of the produce or its equivalent in money.

"The first distinction is a distinction between two classes of cultivators; the second distinction is a distinction between two classes of land.

"Now, the legislation of 1859 proceeded on the first of these distinctions, and endeavoured, though as we have seen with imperfect success, to define and protect the rights of the khudkasht or settled raiyat. But there is a great deal to be said for basing legislation on the second of these distinctions. We might, I think, very fairly say to the zamindars—"This private, sir, or khamar land is, and shall be, your own in a special and exclusive sense. You may do as you like with it: keep it in hand, or let it out precisely as you please. Of this land you shall be not only the actual, but the absolute or exclusive proprietor. But as to the raiyati land, there your proprietary rights are, and shall be, limited by the rights of the occupying cultivators. You shall have your due share of the produce, but we will adhere to the old law and custom of the country, and prevent you from interfering with the occupier as long as he pays rent at the established rate." The great advantage of basing the law on this distinction would be, that it would entirely get rid of the elements of irritation and conflict necessarily inherent in any rule which declares that rights shall be acquired by occupation during a specified period of time. It will be seen from the papers which we shall lay before you, that the Government of India one time proposed to legislate on these lines, but in deference to very high authority, and to the suggestion that such legislation would involve too serious a departure from the principles contained in the Act of 1859, we have ultimately determined to embody in our Bill the twelve years' rule, with modifications which I will presently explain.

"I am now in a position to describe the principal provisions of the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce. The Bill will be accompanied by a popular commentary in the shape of a full Statement of Objects and Reasons, and therefore I need not do more than dwell on its more important features.

"In the first place it is not intended, and does not profess, to be a complete or exhaustive code of the law of landlord and tenant. It is merely a Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to that subject. It does not attempt to embody all the rules of the common law or the results of judicial decisions, and it expressly saves custom.

"The most important sections of the Bill are those which relate to the raiyat with occupancy-rights, but before reaching that point the Bill deals with two other subjects to which I must shortly refer.

"The first of these is the distinction between the khamar or private land, and raiyati land or land destined for occupation by raiyats.

"The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country under the existing law to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyati land as possible and convert it into khamar land, we have framed our definition so as to make it clear that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and have further enacted that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyati land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyati land until the contrary is proved.

"In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khamar, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat" land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance. Accordingly we have further provided for making, in some parts of the province, a complete survey and record of the existing khamar or zeraat, in order to preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

"Next in order comes a chapter dealing with the class of persons who are described in the Bill as tenure-holders, and who are practically middlemen between the zamindar or principal rent-receiver and the cultivator. They do not, as a rule, cultivate the land themselves, but collect the rents and pay over to the superior proprietor an annual sum which may be either fixed or liable to enhancement

from time to time. There may be several degrees of such middlemen, each receiving rent from a person below him and paying rent to a person above him. And the amount of rent payable by them is determined by considerations similar to those which apply to the rent payable by an occupancy ryot.

"In dealing with this class of persons we have followed very closely the recommendations of the Rent Commission. They proposed to enact that in the cases where the rent of a tenure or under-tenure is liable to enhancement (there are many cases in which it is not so liable), it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or under-tenures in the vicinity, or where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court may appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder shall not, in the absence of special circumstances, be more than thirty per cent. of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents. And to prevent the power of enhancement from working hardship they proposed to provide that the enhanced rent should not in any case be more than double the previous rent, that the enhancement might, in certain cases, be made to take effect gradually, and that rent once enhanced should not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion.

"On these and other points we have adopted their proposals, with certain modifications of detail. Thus we have declared a permanent tenure to be heritable, devisable and transferable, and we have enacted that the holder of such a tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected. It will be borne in mind that his interest is liable to sale, and in some cases to sale by a summary process. Lastly, we have provided for the registration in the landlord's register of all successions to and transfers of these kinds of interest.

"The best known and most important of these intermediate interests are those known as patni tenures. They are held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, but, in case of default, they are, under one of the old Regulations, liable to summary sale by a special process. We have devoted a special chapter to this class of tenures, but in dealing with them we have left the law substantially unchanged. We have not overlooked the various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure, but we have thought that as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill, when it is hoped that it may be found possible to simplify the form of the law very much without materially changing its substance. In the mean time we have thrown the existing enactments into a schedule.

"We now come to the raiyat. I have said that there is considerable difficulty in defining the raiyat, and there is one particular class of raiyats, namely, those holding at fixed and unalterable rates, whom we have found it convenient to take out of the category of raiyats and include in the definition of tenure-holders. We have done this mainly for convenience of drafting, but we believe that the effect of our having done it will be of little practical importance, inasmuch as these tenants are to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

"Setting these aside, who is a raiyat? We have been unable to frame more than a negative and incomplete definition of him. We propose, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission, to limit the term to tenants who hold land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes. We are quite aware that cases may occur near the line of separation between the different classes interested in the land, in which a doubt will arise whether a tenant is a tenure-holder, a raiyat, or a person holding under a raiyat. We believe, however, that this distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been

suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove. If anybody can suggest a better definition than ours, we will gladly adopt it.

"I have said that one of the objects of our legislation is to give reasonable protection to the raiyats as a class, and in particular to recognise and confirm that right of occupancy conditional on payment of rent at the established rate which formerly appertained to the khudkasht, settled or permanent raiyat. Who then is the settled raiyat? We have seen that the Act of 1859 adopted as a test for determining this question the occupancy of land for twelve years. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act, with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy, should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive, or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but as a matter of fact the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats by throwing on them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for 12 years in the village or estate, but further, that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which it need hardly be said it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers, a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country, it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

"It is unnecessary that I should state on the present occasion the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of one of the despatches which will be published—the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 21st March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which we have, after a very full discussion of the question, resolved to propose. That amendment follows, with certain modifications, a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkasht raiyat, or as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but on the holding of any raiyati land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate, lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyati land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after this day—the 2nd of March 1883. No one can acquire the status of settled raiyat, and the occupancy-right which is attached to it, unless he has been a landholder, or he and his ancestors before him have been landholders for at least twelve years in the same village or estate. Thus mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded. I should add that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January 1858. All these provisions apply only to raiyati land, not to khamar land.

"And we preserve the rights of existing occupancy-tenants by providing that every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of the Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act.

"Now we do not anticipate that these provisions will increase materially the area at present subject to occupancy rights; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what we hope for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined, and secondly, that where occupancy-rights do, as a matter of fact, exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

"It will be observed from what I have said that a right of occupancy is to be acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyati land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary*." We consider it essential to carry the enactment to this extent. To quote again from the despatch of the Government of India to which I have just referred: "such is the power of the zamindars, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be in our belief to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

"I was not a party to this despatch, but I desire to express my entire concurrence with the opinion therein expressed as to the absolute necessity of preventing our legislation from being overridden by contract. We are fully justified in directing our Courts not to enforce contracts, the clear and manifest intention of which is to defeat the intentions of the Legislature. On a matter of this kind an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and I will try to give you an ounce of fact—a sample ounce—in the form of a so-called contract which, as I am credibly informed, has been imposed by a Bengal zemindar on a Bengal raiyat:—

"(1) *Translation of the Kabuliyat said to have been executed.*

To

Zemindar.

I, son of resident of Pergunnah Sub-Registry and Police Station of cultivator, do hereby execute this kabuliyat.

I take the lease of bighas of land, more or less, and yielding different rate of rents of village and mentioned in the schedule below,

* * * * * * *

* an annual jama of Rs. I will pay the rent at your cutcherry at * according to monthly* equal instalments noted at the foot. If I fail to pay the rent on due date, I will pay interest at the rate of† two pice per rupee per mensem till date of realisation. I will not raise any objection to the payment of rent on the score of inundation, drought, fallows or any other cause. I will not delay to pay the rent. I will cultivate the land with my own hands, keeping the boundary intact in accordance with Your Honour's wish. You and your heirs are at liberty to enter into possession of the land if it is required by you and them. I and my heirs will never acquire a right of occupancy in the land. I will not sub-let, establish hâts or bazars, erect buildings, excavate tanks, make brick-fields, plant bamboo clumps‡ and gardens, settle with korfa ryots, or transfer or alienate the lands. If I do any of these acts I and my heirs and assigns will be responsible for any damage

* Monthly instalments are oppressive. They drive the raiyat to the money-lender before the harvest, and they enable zamindars to wrong the raiyat by bringing suits every month and saddling the raiyat with costs.

† *i. e.*, 6 annas per rupee per annum, or $\frac{6}{16}$ × 100 per cent. 31 per cent. nearly.

‡ Bamboo clumps are real "necessaries" for a raiyat.

that may thereby accrue. I and my heirs will pay, in addition to the rent, Road-cess,§ Public Works cess,‖ zemindari dak-cess,¶ and any other cess which Government may levy in future, together with any cess** which you may levy. I and my heirs shall enjoy the fruits only of existing and future trees on the land (*i.e.*, such trees as I and my heirs may plant, or may have been already planted by me at your instance, and such as may be planted hereafter at the instance of you and your heirs). I will not cut any trees whatever. If required by you and your heirs you are at liberty to cut trees on payment of one-fourth of the price of the wood.†† I will not raise any objection for abatement of rent on that score. If I do any damage to the existing bamboo clumps I and my heirs will be responsible. I will pay every kowri of the rent by the end of Chaitra. If I and my heirs fall into arrears, you and your heirs are at liberty to enter into khas possession, and will make a separate settlement as you and your heirs think fit, and I and my heirs will not raise any objection. I and my heirs will not claim any compensation‡‡ that may be awarded under Act X of 1870 and under any other law. To the above effect I execute at my free will this kabuliyat.

§ By section 21, Act X of 1871, the raiyat is only bound to pay half the road cess. This is to exact the whole from him.

‖ This is to avoid section 5, Act II of 1878, which only throws one-half Public Works cess on the raiyat.

¶ By section 3, Act VIII of 1862, all the dak cess is payable by the zamindar. By this he throws them on the raiyat.

** See sections 52, 55, Regulation VIII of 1793, and section 11, Act VIII of 1869. The imposition of such cesses is absolutely illegal.

†† ¼th as wood. Not the value, or even ¼th the value, of the tree.

‡‡ *i. e.*, if the land is taken up for public purposes, the zamindar is to get the price paid by Government; the raiyat nothing.

"(2) *Pottah.*

Rent roll of raiyat, of village * pergunnah* of zemindari lot bearing Touzi No. * zillah * annual jama * * paddy, &c., village *, land * rent and paddy, &c.

You shall enjoy the land paying rent from Punya day to the end of the year, and having rights as per kabuliyat.

*N.B.*—The kaboolyut is given by the raiyat and remains with the zamindar. The pottah is given by the zamindar and remains with the raiyat. This *latter* document gives no details, so that the ignorant tenant never has an opportunity of understanding the nature of his rights and obligations; all these are only entered in the *kaboolyut*, which is in the custody of the zamindar.

"This is the kind of document—contract I cannot call it—by which we do not intend that our legislation should be overridden.

"So much as to the mode in which the occupancy-right is to be acquired. Next as to the incidents of the right when obtained. The most important of these are collected and enumerated in one of the sections of the Bill, which provides that they shall attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract to the contrary. They are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;
(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;
(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;
(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;
(5) he may sub-let the land;
(6) his interest is to be transferable, subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and
(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

"It will be seen that these rights include the rights commonly known in England and Ireland as the three F's., fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. I will touch first on the last of these three rights—the right of transfer.

"The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, with reference to the interests of the tenant.

"From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent to a right of pre-emption in every case of transfer. We have accordingly provided that in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy-right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but on considering the difficulties by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, we have thought it best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

"Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability which the prevailing customs show to exist in rights of this class in almost all parts of the country. The existence of such a tendency indicates what, indeed, is clear from other evidence, that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right, and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. I may add that if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

"That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things should ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil, whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

"It may be asked, what happens if a landlord, by way of pre-emption or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land. The answer is, any tenant who subsequently takes the land from him is to have a right of occupancy in it. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord so acquiring an occupancy-right in land from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All we propose to enact is that if he chooses to let it to a tenant that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. We consider this necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate with a view to putting non-occupancy raiyats on the land. To a landlord who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

"So much for free sale: now as to fair rents. It will be remembered that

under Act X of 1859, there were, putting aside the question of alterations in area, which we deal with separately, only two grounds on which the rent of an occupancy-tenant could be enhanced:

*1st*, that the rate of rent was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent; and

*2nd*, that the value of the produce or productive power of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

"And we have seen that in the Great Rent Case the Court ruled that where enhancement was claimed on the second of these grounds, the rule of proportion should be observed, namely, that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio that the increased value of the produce or productive power bears to the value or power at the time when the previous rate was fixed.

"Now, whatever may be said for the rule of proportion on theoretical grounds—and there is much to be said for it—there is a general admission that in practice it has proved unworkable by the Courts. It has proved unworkable, because it throws on the Court in each individual case the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions with which the Court is altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of Justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally on a great scale and once for all, being instead of this undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

"The result of this is that though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

"The most important object of our proposals on this head is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, to which I have just referred, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

"We begin by providing that, except on account of an addition to the area of a holding by alluvion, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court, or by an approved and registered contract.

"I will speak first of enhancement by contract. We consider, for reasons which I have already mentioned, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-tenants were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by contract, or, I should rather say, by instruments having the external form of contracts, of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law.

"But, on the other hand, we believe that there are cases in which both landlord and tenant are willing to agree to a reasonable enhancement of rent, and we think it hard that in such cases they should be driven against the will of both into a law-suit. We have accordingly adopted a middle course by providing that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, we have directed that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and we do not allow him to register any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

"Passing now to enhancement by decree of a Civil court, we proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is the case we presume that it would not be very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue-officer might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries which at present are involved in enhancement suits. They would accept the rates and produce statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for all lands of the class to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

"We are, of course, well aware that there would be many parts of the country for which, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent, or to the great varieties of the soil, no such tables could be prepared, and further, that even where it is possible to prepare such tables, their preparation must be a work of time. Accordingly, we have drawn our Bill so as to provide for two possible classes of cases, and for two kinds of enhancement suits,—suits to enhance money-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

"It will be convenient to deal, first, with the latter set of provisions. The cases in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract for which a table of rates has not been prepared are in the main the same as those provided for in Act X of 1859, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land, or in prices on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed; but when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

"We have endeavoured to supply a defect in Act X of 1859 by fixing the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. We provide that if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and reasonable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense, either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive power, or increased prices, bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being as it is at present, under the decision in the Great Rent Case, the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of three possible cases. As it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

"And, lastly, we have fixed a maximum beyond which rent cannot be enhanced in any case. My honourable colleague, Mr. Kristodas Pal, has, in one of his published papers, remarked on the necessity of allowing the raiyat a sufficient margin for cultivation and maintenance, and has expressed an opinion that if the landlord's share of the gross produce were fixed at more than one-fourth, or 25 per cent., it would trench upon the very means of subsistence of the raiyat—would, in fact, be a starvation rent. Now it is not for the interest either of landlord or of tenant that starvation rents should be recoverable, and accordingly we have limited the share of the gross produce which the landlord can take by means of an enhanced rent. We had originally proposed, following the recommendations of the Rent Commission, to fix the maximum limit at one-fourth, or 25 per cent.; but my friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, has recently obtained evidence tending to show that this limit would in some parts of the country be ruinously high, and accordingly we have, at his instance, altered it to one-fifth, or 20 per cent.

"Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, we have empowered the local Government to direct a revenue officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation, and other like considerations, and in fixing the rates for each class regard is to be had

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared,

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison,

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared, and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

"And no rate is to be fixed so as to exceed the share of the gross produce to which I have already referred.

"The table will be in force for such period not less than 10 or more than 30 years as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will be conclusive evidence

(*a*) that, except in two exceptional classes of cases, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

"The Bill lays down rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at these rules will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class, as will occasionally be the case, to such rate not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes:

"The first class comprises cases which may be described, with sufficient accuracy for my present purpose, as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table. In these cases the benefit of the improvement is appropriated to landlord or tenant or apportioned between them on the principle which I have already referred to as applicable in other enhancement suits.

"The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates are cases in which the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his belongs; and in cases of this class the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

"I need only add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that when rent has been enhanced it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years. We consider that rules to this effect are necessary for the purpose of preventing sudden and ruinous enhancements, and vexatiously frequent alterations of rent.

"How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions with respect to the preparation of a table of rates I will not venture to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission appear to have entertained great hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they seem to have thought that in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that in some parts of the country at least the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that because a table of rates has not been or cannot be prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by Civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a Revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under certain provisions of the Bill which I will notice in their proper place.

"The provisions for the enhancement of the rent payable by an occupancy-tenant are balanced by certain provisions for its reduction. The cases in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications of detail which it is unnecessary for me to notice, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices, and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. We therefore simply provide that when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

"On a comparison of the provisions for enhancement with the provisions for reduction, it might be said that they have a somewhat one-sided appearance. The landlord can use the table of rates for the purpose of levelling up, the tenant cannot use it for the purpose of levelling down. But it must be remembered that the principle on which the Bill is framed is to proceed as far as practicable on the basis of existing rents, and that nothing is further from our intention than to bring about a general reduction of rents. Whether under exceptional circumstances, and in special areas, such for instance as the area in Behar, where we learn from recent reports that the average rates all round have been enhanced by 500 per cent. in the last 43 years, whilst the area under cultivation has actually decreased, and the rise in prices during the same period has been at most 73 per cent., it may not be necessary to take steps, if not for a reduction, at least for a readjustment of the rates of rent, is a separate and difficult question on which I will not enter now. But I repeat that proposals for a general reduction of rents form no part of the Bill.

"These are the most important of the proposals of the Bill with respect to the rent of occupancy-tenants. I will not touch on the provisions which relate to the regulation and commutation of rent payable in kind, important as those provisions are, or on the sections which relate to the rights of a settled raiyat in his bastu or homestead land, but will pass on at once to the chapter dealing with what are called in the Bill ordinary raiyats, that is to say, raiyats holding raiyati land, but not having a right-of-occupancy in respect of it. If we are to accept as approximately accurate the statement, for which I believe my Honourable Colleague Mr. Kristodás Pál is responsible, that some 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal already have occupancy-rights, this class will not be numerous. Now, under the existing law as stated in Article 51 of Mr. Field's Digest, the rent of a raiyat belonging to this class can be enhanced only after service of a notice of enhancement; and if after receiving this notice, the raiyat elects to remain in possession of the land, he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent for it And the principle on which we have proceeded in dealing with tenants of this class is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between them and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyats should be facilitated in every reasonable way.

"We accordingly provide that, subject to a certain maximum, which has been fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, and to which I shall presently refer, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, we provide that if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum by way of compensation for disturbance equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is at this stage of a Bill entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

"In addition to this we provide that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except

(*a*) for arrears of rent;
(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition on breach of which he is under the terms of a written contract liable to be ejected; or
(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

"It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

"I spoke just now of a maximum rate for the rent of all tenants whether raiyats or holding under raiyats. I have explained that a raiyat is to be entitled to sub-let. We are well aware of the evils incidental to sub-letting, and of the risk that a tenant holding at favourable rates may, by sub-letting, convert himself into a rack-renting middleman. But the Government of Bengal did not see its way, and we do not see our way, to an absolute prohibition of sub-letting, or to such an upsetting of existing notions as would be involved in conferring the rights which are generally recognized as attaching to the raiyat, on the khorfa or under-raiyat, who appears to be little better than a labourer, paying himself out of the produce of the field which he tills, and making over all the rest of that produce to the landlord. Sir Ashley Eden preferred to content himself with imposing some discouragement on sub-letting by limiting the money-rent of all raiyats and under-raiyats not having a right-of-occupancy to a maximum which

he suggested might be fixed at 35 per cent. of the gross produce. This maximum was fixed with reference to the 25 per cent. maximum in the case of occupancy raiyats; but as we have, at the instance of the present Lieutenant-Governor, proposed to lower the latter maximum to 20 per cent., so we propose to fix the maximum for ordinary raiyats at five-sixteenths or about 30 per cent.

"I have now touched on the most important of these provisions of the Bill which relate specially to particular classes of tenants; but before leaving this part of the subject I ought to say a few words about the subject of tenant's improvements, since the right to make improvements has been expressly mentioned as one of those rights which is attached to the status of an occupancy-raiyat.

"The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements and to claim compensation for them on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution of decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance from an economical point of view of encouraging improvements is so great in this country that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may from time to time occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

"The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

"We accordingly confer on an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provide (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that if he does not avail himself of this right, and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. We enact what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, we give the preferential right to the landlord, and allow the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, on being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects within a reasonable time to do so.

"We have, however, made an exception to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. We consider that this is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy raiyat, should be entitled to make; and we further consider that it is not an improvement which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, we provide simply that any raiyat may make it, no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections he will be entitled to reap the immediate and full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections he will, if ejected, be entitled, subject to certain exceptions which I need not notice now, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat, under similar circumstances, may possibly not be able in all cases to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions to which I referred just now will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

"We do not think that a raiyat should be allowed to contract himself out of his right to make improvements of the class specified in the Bill, and

accordingly the Bill makes void all stipulations in contracts providing either that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

"The remainder of the Bill is mainly concerned with provisions which apply to all classes of tenants alike.

"The object of some of the most important of these is to remove fertile causes of, or pretexts for, dispute and litigation between landlord and tenant, by providing means for ascertaining and determining the amount of rent payable by the latter to the former, and the dates at which instalments of rent are payable.

"We empower the Board of Revenue to fix the instalments in which rents are to be paid. This power is of considerable importance in the case of raiyats' holdings. Much of the harassment to which the raiyats are subjected is said to arise from the number of instalments in which their rents are payable, and to remedy this the Board is empowered, subject to certain reservations regarding agreements entered into, and customs prevailing before the commencement of the Act, to fix the instalments in which the rents of raiyats are to be payable, so that there may not be more than four in each year.

"We require every landlord to give to a tenant paying him rent a receipt containing much fuller details than those prescribed by the existing law, and to keep a counterpart of every receipt so given, and we provide that when a receipt does not contain the requisite particulars, it shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full up to date.

"We require every landlord to furnish to his tenant for each agricultural year a detailed statement of the account between them for that year, and to keep a counterpart of every statement so furnished.

"And, following the existing law as to receipts, we impose penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts or furnish accounts, and make it an offence punishable with fine to neglect to keep a counterpart as required by the Act.

"We believe that if these provisions are fully enforced, much advantage will result to both parties. Not only will the tenants be supplied with proper evidence of the payments made by them and of the state of their accounts, but the landlords, if they keep their counterpart statements in a proper manner, will find them useful as evidence before the Courts.

"Among the commonest defences to a suit for arrears of rent are that the tenant has already tendered his rent, and that it has been refused, or that the tenant did not know who was entitled to the rent.

"Under the existing law there is but one case in which a tenant can deposit his rent in a public office, so that the deposit may operate as a payment to his landlord, namely, when he is prepared to declare solemnly that he has tendered the rent to his landlord and that the landlord has refused to receive it.

"It has been found, however, that this affirmation has become a mere form, and we have thought it better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it. We also think it advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

"This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given a discretion to refuse the deposit if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and a further discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several

rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject of course to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, I should state that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it, and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

"There are a large number of other provisions which fall within this part of the Bill, such as the provision for the division or appraisement of crops where rent is paid in kind, the provisions for measurement of the land and the like; but I need not refer to them now, as they will be found in most cases to follow closely the proposals of the Rent Commission, although in one or two cases we have generalized provisions which had been made specially applicable to Behar.

"Passing over this class of provisions, I proceed to the further proposals which we have made for supplementing, by the action of the executive authorites, the powers of the Court with respect to the settlement of rents.

"I have already expressed my apprehension that in many parts of the country the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. I should add that in many instances the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present, and with a view to provide such a remedy we have inserted in the Bill a chapter which is entitled *of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer*.

"There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error as to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other similar matter with which the Revenue authorities conducting their inquiries on a great scale are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation which this system entails on all concerned, can be estimated from the fact stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement Officer's rates 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

"The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) When a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desire that it should be applied, and

(*b*) When a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

"When the rents to be settled are rents which are liable to enhancement or reduction by a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that no rent shall exceed the maximum prescribed in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are ascertained and recorded under Regulation VII of 1822.

"The Revenue-officer having settled the rents will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandi will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the ground on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for ten years.

"While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as I will presently explain) as to the rents payable by those tenants whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

"It will be observed that in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions, as *e.g.*, that of the status of a tenant, which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

"In most cases he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available; but whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from or more or less than that shown in the jamabandi, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

"We believe that this list exhausts all the matters in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue authorities, and if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

"We have by a separate chapter given to a Revenue-officer, acting under instructions from the Local Government, the narrower power not of fixing and settling rents, but merely of ascertaining and recording within a specified area existing rights and rates of rent, in other words of framing what is known in other parts of India as a record-of-rights. The Local Government may apply the provisions of this chapter not only in cases in which it may empower a Revenue-officer to settle rents, but also in any other case in which the Governor General in Council may sanction the application of its provisions.

"I now come to that part of the Bill which deals with the procedure for the recovery of rents, and in touching on this subject I cannot express too emphatically my concurrence with the opinions expressed by the Rent Commission as to the extreme danger of summary methods of justice. "In order that justice may be done," they remark—

"truth must be elucidated; and the elucidation of truth, especially in this country, and for reasons which we need not here dwell upon in detail, requires time and patience. Any attempt to abridge judicial inquiry by arbitrary and abnormal presumptions in favour of either party, which by precluding the production of evidence may enable Judges to arrive at rapid conclusions, is, to our minds, retrogressive and unsafe. The history of the judicial administration of this country for the last half century is a continuous record of the abandonment of a system of procedure under which rights were hastily and perfunctorily adjudicated upon, the person defeated and dissatisfied being left to a "regular suit" to right himself, if wronged by an irregular proceeding which too often saddled him with the burden of proof that should have been laid on the shoulders of his adversary, and thus unfairly diminished his chance of ultimate success. We entirely agree in the wisdom which has abolished this system, we will not say, of administering justice, but of choking-off litigation; and we cannot recommend the adoption of any summary procedure for rent suits which would involve even a partial renewal of it."

"There is no royal road to the discovery of facts, and most short cuts are mere delusions. Let me illustrate this from an episode in the history of modern Roman law as practised in Germany. The ordinary procedure for determining rights of possession was found to be tedious, and another form of procedure was devised which was supposed to be more expeditious and was called summarium. This again was denounced as dilatory and was superseded by another still more summary form of procedure, which was christened 'summariissimum.' The great jurist Savigny tells us that he once took part as judge in a trial which was being conducted according to the form of procedure known as summariissimum. At the time when he sat this trial had lasted some twelve years. Several faculties of jurists had delivered their opinion about it, and how much longer it was likely to last it was impossible to say.

"I have studied most, if not all, of the numerous suggestions which have been made for abbreviating the procedure in rent suits, and I must say that the result is not encouraging. Most of the suggestions are open to one or more fatal objections: either they are based on an obvious fallacy, or they sacrifice substantial justice to despatch, or they proceed on an imperfect and erroneous diagnosis of the disease.

"The fallacy to which I refer is the fallacy of supposing that by shortening your code of procedure you shorten the procedure itself. The Code of Civil Procedure contains a number of provisions which may be useful in certain contingencies, but which are not required, and therefore are not applied in ordinary cases. By striking out these provisions from a code of procedure for any special subject, such as rent suits, you materially shorten your law, but you do not shorten by one jot the length of a trial in ordinary cases, and you create opportunities for doubt and delay in exceptional cases.

"The second objection applies to all those numerous suggestions which, however ingeniously they may be disguised, substantially involve a shifting of the burden of proof. Take a common rent suit. A, the landlord, says that B, the tenant, owes him so much money as rent. B says he does not, and the Judge has to decide which is right. Now it would be extremely convenient to A if he could have the money which he claims until B proves that it is not due. Possession we all know is nine points of the law, and the advantages of possession, in cases of disputed rights, have always been appreciated. I was shown the other day a document which forms an amusing illustration of the importance which is attached to possession not merely in rent-suits but in other forms of litigation. It was a notice of appeal in a fine case, and it ran as follows:—

"Your Honour may be right, I may be wrong; I may be right, and Honour wrong: let Honour give me back the fine, and then at Day of Resurrection, when all hearts will be open, if I am wrong, I will most gladly, Sir, return your Honour the money."

"The appellant in this case has translated into his own artless language the same thought which consciously or unconsciously lies at the root of all proposals to shift the burden of proof in disputed rent cases.

"But the truth is that most of the panaceas which have been suggested for

protracted rent suits proceed on an imperfect diagnosis of the disease. They do not go to the root of the matter. The reason why rent suits are apt to be long and troublesome is not because the procedure is defective, but because the rights involved are obscure and uncertain, and the facts are difficult to ascertain. No amendments of procedure will cure these evils. What are the features of an ordinary rent suit? There is nothing mysterious or exceptional about it; nothing which requires the application to it of principles different from those which are applicable to an ordinary demand. It is desirable that not only rent suits but all kinds of suits should be as short and simple as is compatible with the due administration of justice: it is not desirable that a rent suit more than any other suit should be simplified at the expense of justice. Take the course of an ordinary suit for arrears of rent. A sues B for a specified sum of money which he claims to be due from B to A. He must, as in the case of other money claims, satisfy the Court on three points: first, that the amount which he claims is actually due; secondly, that he is the person entitled to the money; and thirdly, that the defendant is the person liable to pay the money. The defendant either appears and pleads or he does not. If he appears, he usually raises one of three pleas: either that the amount claimed is excessive, or that the amount claimed has already been paid in whole or in part, or that the plaintiff is not the person entitled to the amount claimed. Now as to the first plea I believe there is no reason for doubting that it is often well founded, and that a suit for arrears is in many cases a suit for enhancement in disguise. But if a landlord wishes to avoid being harassed either with this plea or with the plea of payment, the remedy is in his own hands. He should keep his accounts and receipts in such form and with such regularity as would justify a Court in accepting them as evidence without suspicion. As for the plea under which a landlord's title is disputed, there is no doubt that it raises very difficult questions, but I suppose no one would seriously argue that a defendant is not justified in raising it, when it can be raised in good faith, and it is quite certain that no tinkering of the Code of Civil Procedure will facilitate the proof of a landlord's title. There is indeed one mode in which that proof might be facilitated, and it is a mode which we have been recommended by high authority to adopt, and that is, the establishment of a general register of titles. Such a register, if it is to be of much use and to effect much more than is effected under the present system of registration, must, I take it, include all subordinate interests in land. But the preparation of such a register would be an expensive and tedious as well as a formidable task, and I do not know that either landlords or tenants have expressed any strong desire that it should be undertaken, or would welcome the increased taxation which it might not improbably involve.

"So much for the cases in which the defendant opposes and defends his case. But he very often allows judgment to go by default, and in such cases the plaintiff complains that when he comes to apply for execution he is stopped by the plea that the summons in the suit has not been duly served. Well it is very hard on a plaintiff that he should be stopped by a plea of this kind, when it is put in merely for purposes of delay. But it is equally hard on a defendant that he should be sold up without an opportunity of making his defence. In all matters relating to the service of legal notices and processes in this country, there is, I fear, a great deal of negligence and dishonesty, but there is no reason why we should assume that this negligence or dishonesty is always on the side of the defendant, and there is no sound reason why the rules as to the mode of effecting service which have been found necessary and sufficient in other cases should be dispensed with in the case of rent-suits.

"I have touched on these points not for the purpose of showing that the existing procedure is incapable of improvement—for we propose to make certain improvements in it—but for the purpose of guarding against any exaggerated notions of what may be accomplished in that direction, and of showing that what is really wanted in the interest of the landlord is not so much the simplification of judicial procedure as the extra-judicial ascertainment and simplication of rights.

"What then are the remedies which we propose to give to the landlord for the recovery of undisputed rent?

"In the first place, we allow him to exercise the power of distraint in a modified form. The chapter relating to this subject may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Behar Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficiency was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Behar and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

"The modified power of distraint which it is now proposed to allow can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by and be the property of a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised, though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into Court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into Court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming damages as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

"We have inserted in this chapter sections directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. One of these sections provides in effect that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code, and further imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment or two hundred rupees fine, on any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of any such offence if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

"Coming now to the procedure in an ordinary suit, we have endeavoured to embody in the Bill all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

"We have provided that, in such suits, service may be effected by registered letters; that the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that whether an appeal lies or not a single memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that as a rule execution may issue on the oral application of the decree-holder at the time the decree is passed, and that the sections of the Code which enable a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and certain sections which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

"We have also taken away the right of appeal in petty cases involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent.

"I should observe that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge.

"Then we have added a new section, which is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into Court, and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

"We have also framed a section relating to relief against forfeitures, which is based on a similar section in a recent English Act, the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that when a decree is passed in such a suit it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

"We hope that when the measure comes to be fully discussed other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but with the exception of those to which I have referred, none have been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As to the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that employed in the case of negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is, as I have already remarked, against it.

"A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into Court armed with documentary evidence of so trustworthy a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong.

"In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant and decide against him summarily and provisionally unless he pays the amount of the claim into Court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury are almost common forms in the pleadings? If the Legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit.

"The truth really is that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a trustworthy record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents, in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits.

"If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill with respect to the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents, and framing of records of rights, and those which relate to receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

"I am drawing to a close of my summary of the Bill, and the only other part of its provisions on which I need touch is that which relates to the sale of transferable holdings in execution of a decree for arrears of rent. The peculiar feature of the new procedure prescribed by Chapter 15 of the Bill is that tenures

sold in execution of decrees for arrears of rent accruing on them will be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, and, if the amount then bid is sufficient to liquidate the arrear, will be sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the arrear, they will be put up and sold with power to avoid incumbrances.

"These provisions will apply of their own force only in the case of tenures; but as there are in some parts of the country occupancy holdings of great extent, and in most respects similar to tenures to which it would be reasonable to apply the same rules, the Local Government is empowered to extend the system to occupancy holdings in any part of the Province it thinks fit.

"Such, then, are the outlines of the Bill which I ask leave to introduce. We claim no merit for originality in our proposals; we are but building on the foundations which others have laid, following the lines which others have traced. And it would be presumptuous to suppose that in trying to work out a problem of exceptional difficulty and complexity, we have not fallen into errors of omission, inaccuracy, or inconsistency. The Bill will be carefully scrutinized in many quarters, and I have no doubt that the aid which we shall receive from our critics will materially assist us in removing blemishes of this kind. But whatever degree of perfection we may be able to give to the form of our work, we cannot, I fear, flatter ourselves with the hope that our substantial proposals are such as are likely to meet with universal acceptance. We find ourselves in the presence of conflicting claims; claims which, if pushed to their extreme on either side, must produce, have produced, bloodshed, anarchy, and misery. We have endeavoured to hold an even hand between the two parties and to define and adjust their rights in such a way as may be most conducive to the common interests of both and to the welfare of the country at large. But that either claimant should accept with equanimity anything less than what he conceives, rightly or wrongly, to be his due, it would be inconsistent with what we know of human nature to expect. Nor, again, do we suppose that by this or any other legislation which we can devise, we are likely to settle, permanently and once for all, the eternal question of landlord and tenant. We find ourselves face to face with patent and glaring evils, evils which are crying out for a remedy; we have endeavoured to apply such a remedy as appears suitable to the present circumstances of the case, but we know well that we cannot absolutely prevent the recurrence of similar evils in the future. Sufficient for the statesman if he can grapple with the problem of to-day: for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide. And as we cannot foresee the distant future, so we cannot recall the distant past. We cannot, if we would, restore the zamindar and the raiyat to the positions which they occupied at the time of the permanent settlement. The India of to-day is a different country from the India of 1793, and requires different legislation. The utmost that we can endeavour to do, and what we have endeavoured by the present Bill to do, is so to legislate for her as to preserve whatever is best in the spirit of her ancient institutions."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I believe it will be in accordance with the general understanding, and I think it will be the best course which I can suggest to my hon'ble colleague for the Council to pursue, that, after the very able statement of my hon'ble and learned friend, no discussion should take place upon this question at present; because it is obvious that in a matter of this magnitude members of Council would naturally desire to have time to consider that statement, and the Bill with which it is connected, and therefore what I would propose is this—that we should, when the motions now before the Council with regard to this measure have been passed, take the further consideration of it on Monday, the 12th, and, if it should be necessary to adjourn the debate, on Tuesday, the 13th of this month. The delay till Monday will give sufficient time, considering how fully the Bill has been discussed and how long the matter has been before the public, to enable us to take the further discussion of this Bill on that day, it being clearly understood that no other steps will be taken upon it now, so that the public will have ample time—some eight

months—to consider the whole question and make all representations to the Government before the Bill goes before a Select Committee.

"The only other remark which I would desire to make is this. The Government propose to give to members of Council, and to the public at once, all the papers connected with this case. As a rule, the Secretary of State objects to the publication in India of despatches to and from himself, but I have obtained Lord Kimberley's permission in this case, regarding it as one of exceptional importance, to publish at once, and without waiting for their being published in England, the despatches which have passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this question; so that the papers which will now be given to the public will be full and complete.

"If my hon'ble colleagues accept the proposal which I have made, no further discusssion will take place now. The Bill will be published, and we will take up the question again on Monday, the 12th of March."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels. He said:—

"A case having occurred in Bombay which showed that the Bombay law relating to the survey of steamships was not in harmony with the English law on the subject, it was thought desirable to amend the Bombay law. When, however, the question of legislation came to be considered, it appeared that there were no less than seven local Acts relating to steamships. Bombay, Bengal and Burma each had its special law regulating the survey of these ships, while there was no law on the subject in the Presidency of Madras. The multiplicity of laws relating to the survey of steamships, it was thought, could not but be inconvenient to ship-owners whose ships traded between different Provinces. For instance, Act XVI of 1871, which is in force in Burma, requires every steam-vessel plying on any of the rivers or waters of British Burma, except steam-vessels plying between a port in British Burma and a port not in British India, to be surveyed twice a year. In the same way, the Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, requires every British steam-vessel not holding a Board of Trade, British Indian or Colonial certificate, carrying passengers between any port of the Presidency of Bombay and any other port, to be surveyed twice a year; and the Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Act I of 1868, also requires the survey twice in every year of all steam-vessels plying on any of the rivers or waters within the province of Bengal, except steam-vessels which may ply between some port within that Province and some port not in British India. Under these laws, a steam-vessel which was surveyed in Bombay might, apparently, be required to undergo a fresh survey on arrival in Calcutta, and another survey on arrival at a port in Burma. As legislation is necessary, it is, therefore, clearly expedient to have one uniform law relating to the survey of steam-vessels applicable to the whole of British India.

"Besides providing for the survey of steam-vessels, the local Acts provide also for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and for

holding investigations into explosions occurring on board steam-vessels. In these matters uniformity in the law is desirable.

"After consulting the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India decided to legislate so as to provide one law relating to the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those ships, and the investigation into explosions occurring thereon. It was, however, found at the same time necessary to legislate in like manner for steam-vessels plying on rivers and inland waters, inasmuch as the provisions of the local Acts related, to a certain extent, to those vessels as well as to sea-going vessels, and it was considered advisable to deal with sea-going and inland steam-vessels in separate Bills—the Inland Steam-vessels Bill and the Indian Steamships Bill—so as to keep the law relating to merchant shipping—a law liable to be affected by legislation in England—entirely separate from the law regulating inland steam-vessels, which is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation.

"The Inland Steam-vessels Bill, which I now ask leave to introduce, will repeal the seven local Acts, relating to steamships which are now in force, and it will be drawn so that it may be brought into operation at the same time as the Indian Steamships Bill.

"The Bill will provide for the whole of British India a law regulating the survey of steam-vessels plying on inland waters; the grant of certificates to masters and engineers of those vessels; inquiries into casualties; and the suspension and cancellation of masters' and engineers' certificates.

"In its main provisions the Bill will follow the existing law so far as it goes. The points in which it is proposed to change the law, and which require notice, are briefly as follows: It is proposed to extend the term, for which the certificate of survey is to last, from six months to one year; but the Local Government will be enabled, under certain circumstances, to cancel or suspend a certificate of survey. To meet local requirements, power will be given to Local Governments to exempt any specified class of inland steam-vessels from all or any of the provisions relating to survey.

"The Bill will provide for the grant, without examination, of a certificate as engineer to a person who possesses a certificate granted under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, or an equivalent certificate, and will also provide for the grant of certificates of service to engineers who have served for a certain time in certain steamships, or have obtained the rank of first class assistant engineer, in Her Majesty's service. With regard to investigations into casualties, and the cancellation and suspension of the certificates of masters and engineers, the Bill will in the main follow the Merchant Shipping Act, 1885, which has recently been passed.

"It is further proposed to make provision in the Bill to regulate the carriage of dangerous goods on passenger steamers and to prevent accidents from fire. The Governor General in Council will be empowered to declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods, and persons will be prohibited from taking those goods on board except under certain conditions. The Local Government will also be enabled to make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those ships. He said:—

"This Bill, as I have already pointed out when asking leave to introduce the Inland Steam-vessels Bill, will provide for the whole of British India one

law regulating the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engineers of those ships, and investigations into explosions occurring thereon. It is proposed to follow the English law with respect to the class of steamships for which certificates of survey will be required; to extend the term of those certificates from six months to one year; and in other respects to re-enact, with a few unimportant modifications, the existing law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th March, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 2nd March, 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 244 AND 245 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th FEBRUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Province | Districts | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice — Best sort. | | | Rice — Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttoo, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. — Wholesale. | | | Salt. — Retail. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| Mysore. | Bangalore | 12 4 | 12 10 | 11 7 | 13 3 | 13 4 | 13 10 | 10 1 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 13 7 | 11 2 | 11 10 | 31 7 | 31 11 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | 33 2 | 33 8 | 25 13 | 26 12 | 30 6 | 36 13 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 10 |
| | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 11 | 16 4 | 14 14 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 1 | 37 2 | 32 0 | 28 12 | 34 4 | 39 15 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 172 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 1 | 13 3 | 13 8 | 10 |
| | Tumkúr | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 39 0 | 41 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 |
| | Mysore | 12 8 | 12 6 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 12 | 10 12 | 12 12 | 14 12 | 14 8 | 11 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 35 0 | 33 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 84 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 |
| | Shimoga | 15 12 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 18 14 | 14 11 | 12 10 | 11 9 | 18 14 | 16 13 | 14 11 | 40 15 | 39 14 | 29 6 | ... | ... | ... | 34 2 | 34 10 | 25 3 | 31 10 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 11 9 | 11 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 8 |
| | Kadur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

No. 171 R. C., dated Fort William, 22nd February 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

**Read—**

Letter No. 053 C. of the 18th January 1883, from the Director General of Railways, submitting the Administration Report of Indian Railways for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—On the 31st March 1881 the total length of railways in India open to traffic was 9,595 miles; on the 31st March 1882 the open mileage was 9,963½, an aggregate length of 368½ miles having been opened during the year 1881-82. The mileage open at the end of the two calendar years was as follows:—

| | December 1880. | December 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| State lines | 2,735·75 | 3,286·50 |
| Native States | 297·75 | 446·25 |
| East Indian | 1,504·25 | 1,506·75 |
| Guaranteed lines | 4,581·00 | 4,590·25 |
| Lines under modified guarantee | 30·00 | 50·00 |
| TOTAL | 9,148·75 | 9,879·75 |

The average length open throughout the calendar year 1881 was 9,637½ miles, upon which the traffic work performed was equivalent to 2,626 millions of passengers, and 2,340 millions of tons of goods, carried one mile.

The general financial results of working this traffic were—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 14,32,30,801 |
| Working expenses | 7,07,12,465 |
| NET PROFITS | 7,25,18,336 |

These net profits give an average return on the total Capital cost of all open lines, ₹1,34,73,90,895, of 5·38 per cent., as compared with 4·97 per cent. earned in the year 1880 on a total Capital of ₹ 1,28,56,91,292.

These results His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers highly satisfactory.

2. The report now read has been compiled, as regards lines open to traffic, up to the end of the calendar year 1881, and the following statement gives the

lengths of all railways in India constructed, in progress, and under survey on the 31st March 1882:—

| Gauge. | Railway. | Total length open on 31st March 1882. | Under construction. | Under survey or not yet commenced. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ft. In. | | | | | |
| 5 6 | East Indian | 1,506¾ | (a) 3¾ | ... | (a) Hooghly Bridge. |
| | GUARANTEED. | | | | |
| 5 6 | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,288 | ... | ... | |
| 5 6 | Sindh, Punjab and Delhi | 663½ | . | ... | |
| 5 6 | Madras | 858 | (h) 2¾ | ... | (h) Bangalore Cantonment. |
| 5 6 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India. | 438⅝ | ... | ... | |
| 5 6 | Eastern Bengal | 158¾ | ... | ... | |
| 5 6 | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 546¾ | (i) 5¾ / 115 | (j) 66 | (i) Benares Bridge, Moradabad to Saharanpore. (j) Moradabad to Ramnagar 47. Roorkee to Hardwar 19. |
| 3 3½ | South Indian | 665 | ... | ... | |
| | *Subsidised or under modified guarantee.* | | | | Although these lines have been classed under O. and R. Railway, it is not decided on what terms they will be constructed. |
| 2 0 | Darjeeling-Himalayan | 49 | ... | ... | |
| 5 6 | Bengal Central | ... | 129 | 136 | |
| 3 3½ | Assam | ... | 75 | .. | |
| 3 3½ | West of India (Portuguese) | ... | 49¼ | .. | |
| 3 3½ | Nilgiri | ... | ... | 12 | |
| 3 3½ | Bareilly-Ranibagh | ... | ... | 60 | |
| 3 3½ | Southern-Mahratta | ... | 382 | 73 | |
| 3 3½ | Patna-Bahraich | ... | ... | 432 | |
| 3 3½ | Baidyanath-Deoghur | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 3 3½ | Palamow-Baroon | ... | .. | 61 | Proposed extension by G. I. P. Railway Company. |
| 5 6 | Bhopal-Jhansi-Gwalior and Jhansi-Cawnpore. | ... | . . | 381 | |
| | STATE. | | | | |
| 5 6 / 3 3½ | Punjab Northern | 304 / (l) 63¾ | 47½ / (l) 10 | ... | (l) Salt Branch and Extensions. |
| 5 6 | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 653 | ... | (m) 1½ | (m) Bridge over Indus at Sukkur. |
| 5 6 | Dhond-Manmad | 145¾ | ... | ... | Worked by G. I. P. Railway Co. |
| 5 6 | Patna-Gya | 57 | ... | (n) 90 | (n) Gya to Lohardugga. |
| 5 6 | Calcutta and South-Eastern | 28 | (o) 27 | (p) 1½ | (o) Sonapur to Diamond Harbour. (p) Diamond Harbour to Hara Fort. |
| 5 6 | Wardha Coal | 46½ | .. | .. | |
| 5 6 | Sindia | 74¾ | ... | .. | Worked by E. I. Railway Co. |
| 5 6 | Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 12 | ... | ... | " " " |
| 5 6 | Amritsar-Pathankot | . | 65 | .. | Worked by B., B. and C. I. |
| 5 6 | Patri | 22½ | .. | ... | Railway Co. |
| 5 6 | Nizam's | 121 | .. | ... | |
| 5 6 | Khamgaon | 8 | .. | ... | Worked by G. I. P. Railway Co. |
| 5 6 | Amraoti | 6 | ... | ... | " " " |
| 5 6 | Bhopal | .. | 62 | ... | |
| 3 3½ / 5 6 | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,114¼ / (q) 1½ | ... | ... | (q) Agra Fort Station to E. I. Railway Station. |
| 3 3½ | Nagpur and Chhatisgarh | (r) 98 | 51 | 114¾ | (r) Nagpur to Amgaon. |
| 3 3½ | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | . | (s) 42 | (s) Prome to Allanmyo. |
| 3 3½ | Rangoon and Sittang Valley | ... | 163½ | ... | |
| 5 6 / 3 3½ / 2 6 | Northern Bengal | (t) 13 / 233 / (u) 21 / (w) 13½ | (v) 20 | ... | (t) Poradaha Branch worked by the E. B. Railway Co. (u) Kaunia to Dhurla. (v) Paibatipur to Dinajpur. (w) Kaunia to Mogul Hat. |
| 3 3½ / 5 6 | Tirhoot | 82¼ / (x) 2¾ | 101 / 23 | 91½ / .. | Mozaffarpore to Bettiah 76½. Darbhangah to Pipra Ghat 24½. Dulsingserai to Semuria 23. (x) Ghat Branch. |
| 3 3½ | Cawnpore-Farakhabad | 86 | .. | 110 | |
| 3 3½ | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | . | ... | |
| 3 3½ | Muttra-Achnera | 22¾ | ... | (y) 1 | Worked by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. (y) Bridge over Jumna. |
| 4 0 | Nalhati | 27¼ | .. | ... | |
| 3 3½ | Rewari-Ferozepore | ... | (z) 88½ | (a) 204 | (z) Rewari to Hissar. (a) Hissar to Ferozepore and Branches. |
| 3 3½ | Dacca Mymensingh | ... | ... | 128 | |
| 3 3½ | Western-Deccan | ... | ... | 253½ | |
| 2 6 | Rawalpindi Murree | .. | ... | 46 | |
| 2 0 | Jorhaut | ... | 6½ | ... | |
| 3 3½ | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 192½ | ... | ... | |
| 3 3½ / 5 6 | Mysore | 86 / 3 | ... | ... | |
| 2 6 | Gaekwar of Baroda's | 60¼ | ... | ... | Worked by B., B. and C. I. Railway Co. |
| 3 3½ | Jodhpur | ... | (c) 17 | (d) 42 | (c) Bitura to Pali. (d) Pali to Jodhpur. |
| | TOTAL | 9,963½ | 1,444½ | 2,352 | |

The total length of open line on the broad or 5′ 6″ gauge was 6,959 miles, and the cost £124,392,865, or £17,875, per mile; the total length on the narrow gauge was 2,955½ miles,* costing £20,412,010 or £6,908 per mile, and the length under construction at the close of the year 1881-82 was 457¾ miles on the 5′ 6″ gauge and 986¾ miles on the metre gauge.

3. The percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay of the several Indian railways is shown in statement below—

STATE RAILWAYS.

| | Capital outlay on open line to end of 1881. | Net Receipts, 1881. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| East Indian | 33,26,62,788 | 3,09,44,842 | 9·30 |
| Rajputana | 5,20,44,975 | 28,67,040 | 5·51 |
| Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch | 3,16,69,537 | 6,02,299 | 1·90 |
| Sindia | 85,86,577 | 78,342 | 0·91 |
| Wardha Coal | 57,06,733 | —20,723 | —0·37 |
| Nagpore-Chhattisgurh | 56,83,159 | 66,056 | 1·16 |
| Rangoon and Irrawaddy | 1,24,92,079 | 6,45,077 | 5·17 |
| Dhond and Manmad | 99,49,395 | 1,22 557 | 1·23 |
| Northern Bengal | 1,99,52,044 | 8,06.729 | 4·04 |
| Tirhoot | 54,00,495 | 2,07,832 | 3·85 |
| Patna and Gya | 35,01,401 | 1,79,145 | 5·11 |
| Nalhati | 3,07,780 | 13,935 | 4·53 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 67,36,171 | 51,205 | 0 76 |
| Cawnpore-Farakhabad | 31,26,855 | 84,238 | 2 69 |
| Muttra-Hattras | 10,50,961 | 41,703 | 3·97 |
| Ghazipur-Dildarnagar | 5,92,433 | 189 | 0·03 |
| Muttra-Achneyra | 5,91,245 | 763 | 0·13 |
| Indus Valley | 7,44,25,913 | 11,42,412 | 1·54 |
| Punjab Northern | 5,47,31,396 | 3,59,598 | 0·66 |
| NATIVE STATES. | | | |
| Gaekwar of Baroda's | 12,34,622 | 48,849 | 3·96 |
| Mysore | 36,00,827 | 53,753 | 1·49 |
| Nizam's | 1,21,75,473 | 2,92,775 | 2·40 |
| Khamgaon | 5,08,187 | 10.531 | 2·07 |
| Amraoti | 4.34,261 | 20,347 | 4·69 |
| Bhavnagar-Gondal | 67,34,108 | 2,05,254 | 3·05 |

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

| | Capital outlay to end of December 1881. | Net Receipts, 1881. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Eastern Bengal | 3,31,72,422 | 31,11,228 | 9·38 |
| Madras | 11,10,37,589 | 20,75,856 | 1·87 |
| South Indian | 4,28,06,756 | 12,37,726 | 2·89 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 8,37,48,733 | 57,45,702 | 6·86 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 25,10,85,907 | 1,62,19,188 | 6·45 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund | 5,84,40,769 | 19,75,698 | 3·38 |
| Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 11,13,77,581 | 32,19,034 | 2·89 |
| Darjeeling-Himalayan | 18,18,723 | 1,06,856 | 5·98 |

* Exclusive of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, for which no accounts for the financial year are furnished.

4. At the close of the year 1881-82 negociations were on foot with private Companies for the construction of the following projected lines of railway :—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (1).—Southern Mahratta (Metre gauge) . . . . . | 455 |
| (2).—Bareilly-Ranibagh ( „ ) . . . . . | 60 |
| (3).—Patna-Bahraich ( „ ) . . . . . | 432 |
| (4).—Nilgiri-Rigi ( „ ) . . . . . | 12 |
| (5).—Palamow-Baroon ( „ ) . . . . . | 61 |
| (6).—Baidyanath-Deoghur ( „ ) . . . . . | 6 |
| (7).—Moradabad-Saharunpore Extension, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (5′ 6″ gauge) . . . . . | 115 |
| (8).—Bhopal-Jhansi-Gwalior and Jhansi-Cawnpore (5′ 6″ gauge) . | 381 |

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam and British Burmah.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Directors General of Railways, Telegraphs, and the Post Office.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the various Departments of the Government of India for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in several districts of the Bengal Presidency, in a few places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Assam, in two places in the Punjab, and at Morar in the Central India States. Elsewhere there has been no rainfall to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good everywhere. More rain is, however, still needed in the Umballa district of the Punjab. In the Madras Presidency, the harvest continues with a short outturn in four districts. The *rabi* harvest, which is in general progress throughout the Bombay Presidency, has been completed in some places; blight is reported from some talukas and locusts have appeared in Ratnagiri. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, slight damage has been caused to crops in a few districts by blight and insects, while in others injury is apprehended from the continuance of the present cloudy weather. Owing to the damage caused by previous rain in the Bengal Presidency, it is believed that the poppy crop in Behar will not be satisfactory; tobacco is said to be doing well, and the harvesting of sugarcane and of mustard and the other earlier *rabi* crops is progressing. In the Central Provinces, the *rabi* harvest continues, and threshing has commenced in some places. The threshing of rice and *ragi* crops still continues in Coorg, where the coffee market is also now reported to be firm.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Madras—(Feb. 28th** | | |
| Bellary | | Standing crops cotton and *cholam* diseased in parts, others generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, yield average. |
| Kurnool | | Standing crops affected by blight in parts, elsewhere in good condition, harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam | | Standing crops cotton thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue. |
| Kistna | | Standing crops dry grains affected by grubs in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox continues, fever and cattle disease generally abating. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | | Standing crops affected by insects in parts, elsewhere in good condition, harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts. |
| Tanjore | | Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera decreasing |
| Madura | | Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera and fever in parts. |
| Malabar | | Harvest second crop paddy continues, preparations for third crop paddy progressing, small-pox in all talukas, fever in parts; cholera slight. |
| Travancore | | Preparation for cultivation commenced; fever continues. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—No rain any where; general prospects good. |
| **Bombay—(Feb. 28th)** | | |
| Kurrachee | | River at Kotri on 15th 3 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year; small-pox continues increasing in Kurrachee; 72 cases, 13 deaths from 15th to 22nd instant, total to later date 236 cases, 61 deaths, remaining sick 105; disease also in Kotri and Keti, 2 cases at each place; fever in 8 talukas, cattle disease in 3 talukas: wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Dadu 40 and 50, in Sakro 16, 31, and 48, in Jati 20, 36, and 40, and in Shahbandar 22, 41, and 14 lbs per rupee respectively. |
| Hyderabad | | *Rabi* crops in fair condition, sky cloudy; small-pox in 6, fever in 5, and cattle disease in 4 talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | | *Rabi* crops thriving; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee. |
| Baroda | | *Rabi* crops fair, cotton-picking in progress; small-pox prevailing in parts of Naosari taluka; *bajri* 30 and rice and cotton 25¼ lbs. per British rupee |
| Surat | | *Rabi* harvest continues; fever in Bulsar and Pardi; small-pox in Surat, daily average 10 deaths; *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | | Hot season commenced; harvesting *rabi* continues; cattle disease in Peint; small-pox in Nasik; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | | Average abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th and 25th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air in defect of normal on 21st and 22nd, afterwards in excess of normal; wind normal. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—*contd.*** | | |
| Poona . . . . | . . . . | Harvesting of *rabi* progressing; small-pox continues; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 59 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar . . . | . . . | *Rabi* harvest nearly finished; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed; minimum 45 lbs. in Akola; *jowari* maximum 78 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. per rupee in Akola; cattle disease in 2 villages of taluka Karjat. |
| Sholapore . . . | . . . . | *Rabi* harvest continues; *jowari* 70 lbs. 7 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. per rupee. |
| Dharwar . . . | . . . . | Harvesting of early crops altogether completed, that of wheat and gram in progress; cotton improving in 4 and still suffering in 6 talukas; late *jowari* good; want of drinking water in Nargund; fever in 3 talukas, and cattle disease in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 49 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara . . . | . . . . | Second crop rice plants thriving on coast, weeding continues; sugarcane harvest nearly completed on coast; small-pox in Karwar; fever in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average 15¾ seers per rupee; weather hot. |
| Rajkot . . . . | . . . . | Weather cool; general health good; slight small-pox in Sangad; *bajri* 20 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest in general progress; cotton improving in some talukas of Dharwar; blight continues in others; locusts in Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in several districts. |
| **Bengal—(Feb. 28th)** | | |
| Chittagong . . . | ·78 | Weather seasonable till 25th, since which rainy; prospects of spring crops fair; prices have somewhat risen; public health generally good; a few cases of cattle disease reported. |
| Dacca . . . . | ·03 | Sugarcane being cut, harvesting of mustard seed continues; prospects of *boro* paddy and winter crops good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | 2·18 | Harvesting of late rice finished; sugarcane still being cut, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops continue fair; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera have much abated. |
| Moorshedabad . . | *Nil* | Prospects of winter crops good, *boro* rice cultivation commenced; average price of rice 22 seers per rupee; a few cases of small-pox in thanas Dowlattabad and Gowas. |
| Rajshahye . . . | . . . . | Very slight rain on 25th; prospects of crops continue favourable; public health fair. |
| Burdwan . . . | ·9 | Sugarcane and *rabi* crops being cut; cholera reported from several thanas. |
| Rungpore . . . | ·08 | Prospects of crops favourable; sugarcane and mustard still being harvested; public health good. |
| Bhagalpur . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of crops good; public health good. |
| Purneah . . . | ·02 | Prospects of crops continue good; health good. |
| Patna . . . . | *Nil* | Prospects of wheat, barley, and gram good; reaping of mustard, pea, and *mussoor* proceeding; public health good. |
| Durbhunga . . . | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops ready to be cut; tobacco being cut; prices stationary; public health good. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | *Nil* | Weather cold and seasonable; wheat, barley, and other cold-weather crops being cut at places; fever and small-pox still prevalent in certain thanas, otherwise general health good. |
| Cuttack . . . | ·18 | Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops being gathered; wheat and *dalua* rice growing well; public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There was rain in several of the reporting districts during the week, but it was no where so heavy as in Calcutta and the adjacent places; prospects of *rabi* crops continue to be generally good, though they have been somewhat damaged by rain in some places; in Behar poppy crop will not be satisfactory, it having been seriously damaged by previous rain, especially in the district of Sarun; tobacco crop is generally reported to be doing well; sowing of spring rice is still going on; harvesting of sugarcane continues, and that of mustard and other earlier *rabi* crops is progressing; fever and cholera, though much diminished, are still reported from a few districts, as also sporadic cases of small-pox and cattle disease. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (Feb. 27th) | Very slight rain on 25th instant. | Weather cloudy; prospects good; health good; prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 28th) | No more rain | *Rabi* harvest commenced; prospects very favourable; health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 26th) | . . . . | Weather fine; crops ripening well; mustard and oil-seeds injured; labour in demand; prices stationary. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects continue good; there is some fear of injury from blight should the weather continue cloudy; prices almost stationary; small-pox amongst children; cattle disease continues. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Agra (Feb. 27th) | No rain | Weather cloudy now and then during the week; well irrigation going on; small-pox in 5 parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly. |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; everything normal. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | . . . . | High winds; weather cloudy; health good; prices unaltered. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; general health good; crops good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Weather fine, with passing clouds; wind variable; prospects of crops good; prices steady; general health improving in city, small-pox and measles having greatly abated. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | Slight rain during week. | Cloudy weather injurious to the crops; barley and peas ready for scythe; prices steady; general health good, but small-pox lingering in Kunda tahsil. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | No rain | Wind variable during week and cloudy; slight damage from blight reported in two tahsils; general health good; prices almost stationary. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | ·20 at Akbarpur and slight rain in 3 other tahsils. | Weather cloudy; wheat and barley somewhat injured by insects at Bikapur tahsil, and in other three, prospects good; prices almost stationary. |
| Rae Bareli ( „ 26th) | Sadr ·10 | Weather cloudy; prospects of crops continue good; general health good; prices stationary. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 27th) | No rain | Weather clear; crops flourishing; some small-pox about; prices stationary. |
| Farukhabad ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Weather seasonable; health good, but small-pox is still reported as prevailing in the district; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There has been slight rain in Benares, Fyzabad, Rae-Bareli and Partabgarh, and almost all stations report cloudy weather; prospects are still favourable, but in a few districts slight damage has been caused by insects and blight, and in others injury is apprehended from the continuance of the present cloudy weather; the general health is good, but small-pox has appeared in the Cawnpore district and is lingering in a few other places; cattle disease continues in Kumaon and Moradabad; prices as a rule are stationary. |
| **Punjab—(Feb. 27th)** | | |
| Delhi . . . . | . . . . | Small-pox in city and district continues; state of crops good; slight rise in prices. |
| Hissar . . . . | . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; crops thriving; prices falling. |
| Umballa . . . | . . | Health good; *rabi* crops improved, but more rain wanted, yield expected to be somewhat below average; prices of food grains—gram and wheat rising, others stationary. |
| Jullundur . . . | . . . . | Health good; prices steady. |
| Amritsar . . . | . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Ferozepore . . | . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Sialkot . . . . | 30 at Zafferwal. | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | Slight rain. | A few cases of cattle disease in Pindigheb, Murree, and Gujar Khan tahsils, and of fever in the Attock and Kahuta tahsils; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling. |
| Peshawar . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling. |
| Mooltan . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects fair, prices almost stationary. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The health of the province is good and the harvest prospects promising; but more rain is needed in the Umballa District. |
| **Central Provinces—** | | |
| Nagpur (Feb. 28th) | . . . . | Weather somewhat cloudy; harvest continues; health good; cattle disease in Nagpur tahsil. |
| Jubbulpore ( „ 27th) | . . . | Weather cloudy and cool; prospects favourable; reaping continues; prices stationary; health good. |
| Saugor ( „ 26th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and cool; prospects good; health good; prices unchanged. |
| Seoni ( „ 27th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; wheat being cut; fever declining; prices steady. |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | . . . | Weather cloudy and warm; harvest continues; small-pox 24 cases; wheat 16, rice 11, and *jowari* 19 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ( „ 29th) | . . . . | Weather warm; prospects good; reaping commenced in places; health good; common rice 32 and wheat 24 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 22nd) | . . . | Weather clear, getting warm; prospects good; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa ( „ 27th) | . . . . | Weather clear with occasional clouds; reaping continues; 340 cases small-pox, 65 deaths; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; harvesting continues, threshing in some places; prospects favourable; public health good, except in Nimar and Hoshangabad, where small-pox prevails; prices stationary. |
| **British Burma—(Feb 24th)** | | |
| Akyab . . . . | . . . | Three deaths from cholera in one township and twenty from small-pox in another township, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in one township. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Burma—*contd.*** | | |
| Rangoon | | Two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein | | Two deaths from cholera in one circle, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships. |
| Prome | | One death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) | | Public health good both in Moulmein and district; crops stored; grain about average, but measures short. |
| Toungoo | | Three deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health and health of cattle good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Small-pox in Akyab; a few scattered cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; some cattle disease here and there. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Feb. 27th) | ·10 | Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*; mustard being gathered. |
| Sylhet ( „ 28th) | ·15 | Reaping of mustard and linseed going on; transplantation of *boro* and *sali* crops finished; *aman* land is being ploughed; pressing of sugarcane continues; sporadic cholera still reported; 17 deaths from small-pox in Karimganj sub-division. |
| Cachar ( „ „ ) | ·15 | Weather getting warmer and was cloudy for last two days, with slight rain; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; health good. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | ·29 | Weather seasonable; sugarcane being crushed; prospects good; mustard promises well; small-pox at Dumduma. |
| **Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 28th)** | | |
| Bangalore | | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mysore | | Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. |
| Mercara | | Threshing of rice and *ragi* still continues; prospects of *nyakh* crop good; coffee market firm; demand for native produce increasing; prices of food grains stationary; fever and *imaljee* prevailing in Nanjarajapatna and Padmalknad taluks. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Crops in the province are in good condition; harvesting of sugarcane, gram, dall, *batar*, &c, completed in most parts of the province; paddy sown in several taluks; prospects fair; public health good; prices satisfactory; in Bangalore *ragi* 35 seers and rice 11 seers per rupee, in Mysore *ragi* 28 and rice 13 seers per rupee, and in Shimoga *ragi* 28 to 58 seers, and rice 15 to 21 seers per rupee. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad-** | | |
| Amraoti (Feb. 28th) | | Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed; outturn good; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ( „ „ ) | | *Rabi* crops being harvested; prospects good. |
| Hyderabad (Mar. 1st) | | *Tabi* crops prospering; *rabi* crops being reaped; small-pox prevalent; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 25¼, yellow *juari* 30 and *tur* 21 seers per halli sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States— (Feb. 28th)** | | |
| Indore | | No change since last report. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | ·09 | Health and prospects good; weather seasonable. |
| Sutna | | Weather cold: prospects good. |
| Neemuch | | Reaping of grain commenced; public health good. |
| Goona | | Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. |
| Bhopal | | Weather cool, crops and public health good. |
| Nowgong | | In some of the Chhatarpur villages the crops have been affected with blight, otherwise the prospect is favourable; health good; prices steady. |
| Manpur | | Prospects good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Feb. 28th) | | Weather cloudy and mild; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 25th) | | Weather cool and cloudy; health and prospects good; wells full. |
| Marwar ( „ 23rd) | | Weather cold and cloudy, health and prospects good. |
| Harowtee ( „ 26th) | | Crops ripening; weather getting warmer; prices steady. |
| Jhallawar ( „ 21st) | | Weather seasonable; health and prospects good. |
| Ajmere ( „ 27th) | | Weather cloudy; crops promising; small-pox cases numerous in parts. |
| Joypore ( „ „ ) | | Prospects and health good; prices falling. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | | Prospects fair; small-pox continues; otherwise health good; weather cloudy and becoming warm; prices slightly rising. |

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 26th February 1883.*

C. H. Reily, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, has obtained leave of absence for one year on medical certificate, under Section 93, Rule IV, Chapter VII, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from this day.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 27th February 1883.*

**No. 335.**—Mr. F. W. Kelly, who has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, under Notification No. 85—11 S., dated the 22nd February 1883, of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the same date.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel*,
*Offg. Surveyor General of India.*

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 10th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 1st March 1883.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Student has passed the Examination for Honours in Law :—

Ray, Satischandra . . . . . Presidency College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts :—

### ENGLISH.

#### Class II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Set, Dhanballabh . . . . . Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad . . . . . Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay . . . . . Hughli College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra . . . . . Canning College.

#### Class III.

Sen, Bankimchandra . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra . . . . . Presidency College.

### SANSKRIT.

#### Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra . . . Sanskrit College.

#### Class II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra . . . . Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan . . . . . Ditto.

### PHILOSOPHY.

#### Class I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati . . . . . Presidency College.

### MATHEMATICS.

#### Class I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra . . . . . Presidency College.

#### Class III.

*In Order of Merit.*

Gupta, Gobindagopal . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda . . . . . Presidency College.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

#### Class I.

*In Order of Merit.*

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra . . . . Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath . . . . Ditto.

#### Class II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Jyotirbed, Pitambar . . . . . Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra . . . . . Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan . . . . . Ditto.
Chakravarti, Rasikchandra . . . . Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab . . . . . Muir Central College.

#### Class III.

*In Order of Merit.*

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath . . . . Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath . . . . . Ditto.
Sen, Biseswar . . . . . Dacca College.

### BOTANY.

#### Class II.

Ray, Jogeschandra . . . . . Hughli College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adhikari, Sasibhushan | Hughli College. |
| Basu, Haridas | Presidency College. |
| Bhar, Nityananda | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Chakrabarti, Durgakanta | Krishnaghar College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Narayandas | Presidency College. |
| Das, Gangadhar | Ditto. |
| DeMel, A. W. | Teacher. |
| Ganga Sahay | Muir Central College. |
| Jagannath Prasad | Patna College. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan | Presidency College. |
| Misra, Isanchandra | Hughli College. |
| Mitra, Haranchandra | Patna College. |
| „ Saradacharan | Teacher. |
| „ Upendrachandra | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath | Canning College. |
| Palit, Debendranath | Hughli College. |
| Pramanik, Krishnadayal | Presidency College. |
| Samanta, Kalitaran | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Kshetralal | Ditto. |

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 22nd February 1883.*

## Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions for the quarter ending 30th June 1882.

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | | BALANCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | | No. | Amount of Principal. | | Amount, Interest. | | | |
| | | | R a. p. | | | R a. p. | | R a. p. | | R a. p. | |
| India | 10 | 714 | 74,593 10 | 11 | 278 | 55,628 13 | 7 | 23 13 | 0 | 4,56,914 | 2 10 |
| Central Provinces | 18 | 490 | 63,150 14 | 5 | 256 | 63,889 13 | 0 | 27 9 | 10 | 5,46,354 | 9 5 |
| British Burma | 15 | 531 | 45,284 11 | 4 | 194 | 51,365 2 | 10 | 17 12 | 0 | 2,63,642 | 5 4 |
| Assam | 11 | 469 | 43,103 5 | 0 | 299 | 55,636 5 | 6 | 112 12 | 9 | 3,84,388 | 0 0 |
| Bengal | 46 | 2,820 | 2,98,505 4 | 8 | 1,661 | 2,75,082 2 | 2 | 179 9 | 1 | 26,38,319 | 15 7 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 49 | 4,331 | 2,82,275 11 | 7 | 1,232 | 2,98,450 12 | 8 | 140 14 | 0 | 17,92,670 | 0 2 |
| Punjab | 25 | 100 | 1,61,120 4 | 4 | 625 | 1,80,783 14 | 3 | 164 10 | 3 | 11,72,313 | 10 7 |
| Berar | 6 | 287 | 29,536 12 | 9 | 85 | 20,325 6 | 0 | 23 6 | 6 | 2,09,478 | 14 5 |
| State Railways | 14 | 4,862 | 33,735 12 | 1 | 280 | 20,582 9 | 7 | 4 10 | 6 | 5,25,985 | 0 4 |
| TOTAL | 194 | 15,504 | 10,31,306 7 | 1 | 4,910 | 10,21,744 15 | 7 | 695 1 | 11 | 79,90,066 | 10 8 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 8th February 1883.*

## Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions for the quarter ending 30th September 1882.

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | | BALANCE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | | No. | Amount of Principal. | | Amount, Interest. | | | |
| | | | R a. p. | | | R a. p. | | R a. p. | | R a. p. | |
| India | 10 | 762 | 68,645 3 | 2 | 218 | 41,378 14 | 4 | 71 4 | 11 | 4,84,180 | 7 8 |
| Central Provinces | 18 | 537 | 66,301 15 | 8 | 260 | 55,828 1 | 9 | 215 1 | 7 | 5,56,828 | 7 4 |
| British Burma | 15 | 732 | 56,112 0 | 8 | 221 | 34,257 13 | 6 | 89 7 | 10 | 2,85,496 | 8 6 |
| Assam | 11 | 675 | 58,102 0 | 2 | 248 | 46,164 12 | 5 | 194 9 | 9 | 3,96,825 | 3 9 |
| Bengal | 46 | 3,159 | 2,76,887 13 | 10 | 1,548 | 3,01,485 3 | 1 | 774 9 | 6 | 26,13,722 | 10 4 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 49 | 4,562 | 2,29,720 2 | 11 | 1,160 | 2,40,216 4 | 0 | 770 12 | 8 | 17,82,173 | 15 1 |
| Punjab | 25 | 930 | 1,27,817 8 | 8 | 588 | 1,51,968 8 | 4 | 503 2 | 10 | 11,48,162 | 5 11 |
| Berar | 6 | 274 | 26,055 14 | 11 | 86 | 18,056 4 | 0 | 19 7 | 10 | 2,29,478 | 9 4 |
| State Railways | 14 | 19,459 | 1,16,275 13 | 9 | 1,493 | 71,233 12 | 6 | 261 12 | 8 | 5,70,027 | 1 7 |
| TOTAL | 194 | 31,090 | 10,25,918 4 | 9 | 5,822 | 9,55,589 9 | 11 | 2,934 5 | 7 | 80,60,395 | 5 6 |

E. W. KELLNER,
*Depy. Comptroller General.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 27th February 1883.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th February 1883.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 35,11,646 | 4 | 4 |
| | R | a. | p. | | | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 1,07,71,019 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,35,76,172 | 6 | 4 | 2,43,47,192 | 3 | 6 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 2,77,68,722 | 5 | 7 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | | | 4,85,332 | 1 | 0 |
| Sundries | | | | 8,28,690 | 3 | 2 |
| RUPEES | | | | 7,69,41,583 | 1 | 7 |

| ASSETS. | | | | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 97,16,222 | 12 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 44,26,131 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 52,03,755 | 9 | 6 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 42,10,849 | 0 | 9 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,12,90,058 | 14 | 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 5,89,845 | 4 | 0 |
| Bullion | | | | 7,92,223 | 4 | 0 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 11,97,734 | 13 | 8 |
| Stamps | | | | 7,594 | 11 | 0 |
| Sundries | | | | 6,16,175 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | 4,80,59,590 | 10 | 5 |
| | R | a. | p. | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,14,77,080 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,74,04,911 | 8 | 1 | 2,88,81,992 | 7 | 2 |
| RUPEES | | | | 7,69,41,583 | 1 | 7 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta. 1st March 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Treasury | Currency Department | Under Assay. | Assayed | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1883. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Feb. 19 | .. | 38,007 | . | 32 | 42,03,498 | 12,36,676 |
| „ 20 | | 14,944 | | 32 | 42,09,498 | 12,21,328 |
| „ 21 | | 14,972 | | 32 | 42,24,498 | 12,06,050 |
| „ 22 | .. | | .. | 32 | 41,88,495 | 12,06,050 |
| „ 23 | . | 10,726 | | 32 | 42,21,880 | 11,95,104 |
| „ 24 | ... | 15,309 | . | 32 | 41,84,889 | 11,79,421 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 26th February 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. R | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| 282 ... | P 42—75783 | 100 | Babu Okoor Chunder Roy. |
| 285 ... | L 29—44794 | 5 | Babu Bany Kanto Haldar. |
| 286 ... | P 47—27180 | 1,000 | Hajee Mohamed Khoonjee. |
| | P 11—50746 | 500 | |
| | O 65—93265 | 50 | |
| | P 9—48407 | 50 | |
| | „ —35500 | 50 | |

CALCUTTA,
*The 2nd March 1883.*

J. TAYLOR,
*Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mount Abu, the 21st February 1883.*

**No. 463** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 99 G. M., dated 19th May 1882, Surgeons H. T. Griffiths and J. Scully, respectively, delivered over and received medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force on the forenoon of the 7th February 1883.

**No. 472** *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Koodrutoolla was granted privilege leave from the 25th December 1882 to the 24th January 1883.

**No. 473** *G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant Habeeboollah Khan, attached to the hospital of the Western Rajputana States Agency, is granted an extension of leave for two months without allowances from the 17th February 1883, under Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code.

**No. 475** *G.*—Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer and Surgeon A. Adams, respectively, made over and received medical charge of the Western Rajputana States Agency on the forenoon of the 7th February 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 21st February 1883.*

**No. 7.**—Lieutenant C. C. Ellis, R.E., temporary Executive Engineer, is transferred from the

Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 23rd February 1883.*

**No. 16.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 52, dated 21st February 1883, Mr. J. H. Murray, Traffic Candidate, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

*The 27th February 1883.*

**No. 17.**—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, Class III, Revenue Scale, is transferred from the Bengal and North-Western Railway to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
*Director General of Railways.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 11th day of January 1883, treasure of the description given below, was found by Gopala wd. Govinda Waklay, inhabitant of Monjé Bopana, Taluka Chandor, Zilla Nasik, in Government Land Survey No. 60, in the aforesaid village of Bopana.

All persons claiming the same or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent on the 1st day of August 1883, before the Mamledar of Chandor, Taluka Chandor, District Nasik, at Chandor, or at his camp. Any person failing to appear on the day fixed will be liable to forfeit all his claims to the treasure herein below described :—

*Description of Treasure.*

| | *Tolas.* | *Mású.* | *Gunjo.* | *R* | *a.* | *p* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) 5 small pieces of gold, weighing . . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 13 | 4 |
| (2) 6 bracelets, weighing | 13¼ | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL VALUE . | | | | 42 | 13 | 4 |

W. RAMSAY,
*Collector of Nasik.*

NASIK COLLECTOR'S CAMP,
DINDORI,
*The 21st February 1883.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, in the month of March 1882, treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idols, &c., valued at ₹4,000, was found by coolies Nagalingam, Narayanan, and Rangan, hidden in the punjah land near the Sullanar river, in the village of Ninnaperumaladi near the limits of Jholuvúr village in the Kumbakonam Taluk :—

*List of Copper Idols, &c.*

1. Rajagopala idol.
2. Rajagopala Amman idol.
3. Ditto.
4. Varatharajaperumal idol.
5. Varatharajaperumal Amman idol.
6. Ditto.
7. Narasimmaperumal idol.
8. Narasimmaperumal Amman idol.
9. Ditto.
10. Kristna idol.
11. Small Varatharajaperumal idol.
12. Small Varatharajaperumal Amman idol.
13. Durgaperumal idol.
14. Venkatasalapattu idol.
15. Venugopalan idol (one of its hands is broken).
16. Doopakal.
17. Tiruvasi.
18. Flute (made of metal).
19. Two pieces of pedestal.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on 1st October 1883, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

———,
*Acting Collector of Tanjore.*

*Report of an Absentee from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bombay, this 23rd day of February 1883.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3292, Private Albert Haines. | At what Place enlisted,—Preston, Lancaster. |
| Age,—26 years 6 months. | Parish and County in which Born,—St. Hellers, Jersey. |
| Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches. | Marks,—Three vaccination marks, right arm, H. A H. and anchor tattooed back of right arm. |
| Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue. | Trade,—Ship's carpenter. |
| Date of Desertion,—18th February 1883. | Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental clothing. |
| Place of Desertion,—Bombay, E. I. | Waistcoat,— . |
| Date of Enlistment,—7th December 1880. | Breeches or Trowsers,— . |
| | REMARKS.—Under 3 years' service. |

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.*

## POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883.*

From the 1st March to the 15th April, the Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, will receive applications for express passenger conveyances between Umballa and Simla.

A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

G. J. HYNES,

*Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*The 28th February 1883.*

**No. 13026.**—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

Babu Wooma Charn Das is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

*Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 1st March 1883.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barton, G. M. | Porter, Henry | Sturgeon, Henry. |
| Bloton, Captn A. F. | Simmonds J. C. | Weir, C. |
| Gill, J. C | Span, J. M. | Woolridge, Henry. |
| Mills, Captn. M. | | |

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A W. | Donegan, P. | Lynam, R. |
| Albertini, Leandre D. | Douglas, Mrs S C. | Lynham, —. |
| Anderson, Mrs A. | Dunn, Captain R. G. | MacBean, Mrs Duncan. |
| Angelo, Harry A. | Edwin, Edward. | Manuel, D |
| Babaman, Edward. | Elder, T Jardine. | Musscot, Edward. |
| Bailey, J. R. | Erler, Md Bella. | McLwin, R. |
| Ballingall, R H. | Ferrar, W A | Metiuire, James. |
| Bankes, Ralph | Fleming, Wm. | Mincher, Boris. |
| Barry, J. M., Doctor. | Fletcher, John. | Moore, Captn, R. F. |
| Birch, Mrs. Graham. | Fraser, W A. | Morre, C E. |
| Bose, P. N. | Fraser, William. | Oak, Robert |
| Broner, Mrs. | Frith, Mrs Edward. | Parker, Hon'ble Sidney. |
| Brittan, Mrs. A. | Fryer, Col G E. | Phillip, jr, C. |
| Browne, B. | Galloway, W. J | Potts, John Geo. |
| Browne, Col. Horace. | Gardner, Wm | Purcell, Miss N. |
| Burdon, J R | Glass, Cumberlidge. | R S |
| Burlington, Charles. | Gou, J F. | "Rex" |
| Burns, G A. | Greenwood, Mrs. L. | Rogers, Major M. W. |
| C. Y. | Gray, Alex | Ross, Henry. |
| Clark, Geo. R. | Grieff, Miss M. | Sandison, W G. |
| Cole, J C, Rev. | Hulge, S. | Sarkies, J. C. |
| Cooper, Henry | Hankivez, C. | Sharp, Miss. |
| Cooper, Surgeon H. D. | Hardwicke, Dr. | Smith, J |
| Cummings, Miss Annie. | Hennicke, Professor. | Spaiing, A. |
| Cushine, Hubert. | Hensley, John. | Stovell, Captn, Gerald. |
| Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond | Jackson, J O. | Stuart, Wallace. |
| | L. E. C | T W B |
| Daniels, E W. | Lambert, J. | Tinsley, C T. |
| Davis, Ellen | Lang, Jas | Vetch, Major |
| Deldery, Miss Rosalia. | Lewis J. C | Walker, W Glen. |
| D'Eremao, W. P. | Linderman, F P. | Watson, T W. |
| DePoniatowsky, Captn H. | Lodge, T S. | Webster, Wm. |
| | Lucas, Mrs | Wilson, Dr. G A. |
| Dickinson, Mrs. Chas. | Lund, Enoch. | Young, J., Captain. |

*Registered Letters.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clarke, J. H. | Hudson, F. J. | Moore, R. |
| Connolly, Patrick. | Louis, J | Woodhead, H |
| Conwell, Mrs. H. | Merwanjee, C. | Wright, Dr. F. W. |

*The 3rd March 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883 | |
| Persian Gulf | 10th Mar. | From Bombay. |
| Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports | 9th ,, | Str *Chusura* |
| Madras and Ceylon | 11th ,, | P. & O. str. *Khedive.* |
| Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies | 6th ,, | From Bombay. |
| Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay | 6th ,, | From Bombay.* |
| Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets | 5th ,, | From Bombay. |
| Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits | 8th ,, | Str *Madura.* |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo Sandoway, and Rangoon | 8th ,, | Str. *Busheer.* |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England can be forwarded.

*N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E HUTTON,

*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *R4-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *R8-8 ;* per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *R5-8 ;* per eight ounce tin *R10-8 ;* per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه; يک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه'

اور عوام‌الناس برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

## Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

| | *R* | *a.* | *p.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |

| | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . . | 2 | 8 | 0 |

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.*

## THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| „ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES | „ 1 | 0 |
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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

*Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.*

## THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a set.

## List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. E. C.

*New publication.*

| | R | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Nepalese Buddhist Sanskrit Literature. By Dr. R. L. Mitra . . . . . | 5 | 0 |

### BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

*Sanskrit Series.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Átharvana Upanishads, (Sans.) fasci. I—V, at annas 10 each . . . . . | 3 | 2 |
| 2. Ás'valáyana Grihya Sútra, (Sans.) fasci. I—IV, at annas 10 each . . . . | 2 | 8 |
| 3. Agni Puráṇa, (Sans.) fasci. I—XIV, at annas 10 each . . . . . | 8 | 12 |
| 4. Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasci. I—V, at annas 10 each . . . | 3 | 2 |
| 5. Aphorisms of Sándilya, (Eng.) fasci. I . . | 0 | 10 |
| 6. Aphorisms of the Vedánta, (Sans.) fasci. III—XIII, at annas 10 each . . . | 6 | 14 |
| 7. Brahma Sutras, (Eng.) fasci. I . . . . | 1 | 0 |
| 8. Bhámatí, (Sans.) fasci. I—VIII, at annas 10 each . . . . . | 5 | 0 |
| 9. Brihat Áranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasci. II—IV, VI—X, at annas 10 each . . | 4 | 6 |
| 10. Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Eng.) fasci. II—III, at annas 10 each . . . . | 1 | 4 |
| 11. Brihat Samhitá, (Sans.) fasci. I—III, V—VII, at annas 10 each . . . . . | 3 | 12 |
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# The Gazette of India.

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## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

### ACT No. IV OF 1883.

*An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:— IV of 1879.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1883; and it shall come into force at once. Short title. Commencement.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:— New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same. Railway when to be opened.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act. Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5B. (*1*) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it. Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting officer

"(*2*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(*3*) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(*4*) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(*5*) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions, and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it. When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5D. (*1*) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and XLV of Powers of Inspector of Railways.

shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely:—

"(*a*) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(*b*) he may, by an order in writing under his hand, require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(*2*) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Re-opening of Railway.

"5F. (*1*) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

"(*2*) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and."

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5F, and keeping open after order under section 5E.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five, section 5B, or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*1*), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*2*), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is so used."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT No. V OF 1883.

# THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1883.

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## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### (*Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.*)

*An Act for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of Merchant Shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

### CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

Extent. (*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. (*3*) and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

Act 1875. **2.** (*1*) The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and Act XIII of 1878 (*an Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*), are hereby repealed.

Repeal of enactments.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made and persons authorized under the said Acts or either of them, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made and authorized under this Act.

Definitions. **3.** In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship.

Saving and provision as to powers for removal of master. **4.** (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping*), on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

(*2*) The powers conferred by the last-mentioned enactment may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at that port.

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### CHAPTER II.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Chapter not to apply to certain ships. **5.** Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government. **6.** (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

(*2*) In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

(*3*) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation. **7.** (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section six, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs; and the

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### *(Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.)*

other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

**8.** Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section seven.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

**9.** (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section seven or section eight may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

**10.** (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section seven or section eight, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section eight, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into thatcharge.

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Person accused to be heard.

**11.** For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

**12.** For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exerciseable by that Court in the exercise of its admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Assessors.

**13.** (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the Merchant Service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(*2*) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

**14.** (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

**15.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Depositions.

**16.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### (*Chapter III.—Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates, &c.*)

him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

Report by Court to Local Government.

**17.** (*1*) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

(*2*) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

## CHAPTER III.

### SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES AND GRANT OF FRESH CERTIFICATES.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Acts.

**18.** Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, on the Courts conducting investigations under sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

**19.** (*1*) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under that Act. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*3*) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court, or of its own motion.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

**20.** Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:— 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

(*b*) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

(*c*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

(*d*) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force: 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section nine or section ten, as the case may be.

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

**21.** Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section twenty shall deliver it to the Shipping Master or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### (*Chapter IV.—Agreements with Seamen.*)

Report to other Local Governments.

**22.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section twenty, a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

**23.** Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section twenty the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

**24.** (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section twenty, or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act.

Vic.,

(*3*) A certificate of competency for a Home-trade ship under Act I of 1859 shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

## CHAPTER IV.

### AGREEMENTS WITH SEAMEN.

Chapter to be read with Act I of 1859.

**25.** This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act I of 1859.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

**26.** The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

**27.** (*1*) Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say :—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

(*2*) Every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

**28.** (*1*) In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

**29.** (*1*) Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-seven, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on.

(*2*) Every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

(*3*) In this section the word "seaman" shall include also any Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

**30.** If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which the ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### (*Chapter V.—Health-Officers.*)

### CHAPTER V.

#### HEALTH-OFFICERS.

XII of 1875.

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

**31.** In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:—

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to this Act, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

"A Health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say:—

"(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71

"(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the ship;

"(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the ship;

"(*d*) power to call before him and examine for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

"(*e*) power to require any person so examined to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

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### CHAPTER VI.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

19 & 19 Vic., c. 91.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

**32.** (*1*) Where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, those wages or expenses.

(*2*) Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

1872.

Proceedings to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

**33.** All suits and proceedings under section thirty-two shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Amendment of section 10 of Act I of 1859.

**34.** In section 10 of Act I of 1859, for the words "Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a certificate as master | ... | ten rupees. |
| Ditto ditto as mate | ... | five „ " |

the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Fees at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf shall be paid by all applicants for examination."

Addition to section 11 of Act I of 1859.

**35.** To section 11 of Act I of 1859 the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character."

Amendment of section 79 of Act I of 1859.

**36.** For the last fifteen words of section 79 of Act I of 1859, the following shall be substituted, namely:—"punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both."

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

**37.** Sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Act I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under Act X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

**38.** In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT No. VI OF 1883.

*An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Judges holding trials under Act XII of 1859 (*An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty*) to arrest persons whose evidence is required on such trials; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act XII of 1859, after section 11.

1. The following section shall be inserted immediately after section 14 of the said Act, namely :—

"15. (*1*) Whenever the Judge of the said Court thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, he may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

"(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1

"(*3*) No person shall be detained under this section for more than forty-eight hours."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

**Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1883 :—

### No. 5 of 1883.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1883.

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207. Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

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## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter I.—Preliminary. Sec. 3.*)

*Explanation of abbreviations in margin.*

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

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A

# BILL

TO

*Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

**1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884. Short title.

C. B., s. 1. B. B., s. 1.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf. Commencement.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa. Local extent.

C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 2.

**2.** (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation. Repeal.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

**3.** The following definitions and rules shall apply in the construction of this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:— Construction of Act.

C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district:

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate:

(*3*) "Tenure" includes an under-tenure and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14. New.

*Illustrations.*

(*a*)—A *durpatni* or *sipatni* interest or a mokurreree holding is a tenure.

(*b*)—A *dar-ijarah* or a farm for a term of years is a tenure.

(*4*) "Tenure-holder" means a person or a number of persons owning a tenure.

(*5*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat, in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a raiyat, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose:

C. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land." B. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land."

Provided that a person shall be deemed to hold as a raiyat any *bastu* or homestead land included in the same holding with other land held by him as a raiyat.

*Explanation.*—A person may hold land for a purpose mentioned in this clause though he has sublet it.

(*6*) "Under-raiyat" means a tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

(*7*) "Bastu holding" means bastu or other homestead land held by a tenant having the right provided for by Chapter VII. New.

(*8*) "Tenant" does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat, or the tenant of a bastu holding. New.

(*9*) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter I.—Preliminary, Chapter II.—Khamar and Raiyatí Land. Secs. 4—8.*)

(*10*) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant.

(*11*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

D. s. 101. C. B. s. 56. B. B. s. 48. (*12*) "Arrear" means an instalment, or part of an instalment, of rent which is not paid before sunset of the day on which it is payable.

(*13*) "Holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions.

New. (*14*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysáck, and where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin.

C. B. ss. 60 & 16. B. B. ss. 6 & 15. (*15*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa made in the year 1793.

(*16*) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift.

(*17*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*18*) "Bihár" means all the districts of the Patna Division, and such district or parts of districts of the Bhágalpur Division as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in Bihár for the purposes of this Act.

(*19*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*20*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*21*) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*22*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue officer under that provision.

C. B. s. 4 Report of Rent Commission, s. 3. B. B. s. 4. **4.** Nothing in this Act shall affect—

Saving of custom, special law, &c.

(*a*) any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions;

(*b*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*c*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the revenue-authorities;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*e*) any enactment relating to the partition of out revenue-paying estates;

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act or

(*g*) any incident of a ghátwálí or other service tenure.

*Illustration.*

The custom that an under raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act. C. B. s. 19 Expl. 4 (*f*). B. B. s. 19, Expl. 4 (*g*) proviso.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN KHAMAR AND RAIYATÍ LAND.

Khamar land defined. **5.** "*Khamar land*" means—

*1st*, land situated elsewhere than in Bihár which a proprietor has held, whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, ser or otherwise, as his private land for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, and C. B. s. 81. B. B. ss. 3 & 75.

*2nd*, land situate in Bihár which—

(*a*) is recognized as zeraat by a village custom established before the commencement of this Act: or

(*b*) is proved to have been held by a proprietor as zeraat for twelve continuous years immediately before the commencement of this Act.

All other land to be raiyatí. **6.** All land which is not khamar land of some estate shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved. & 75.

Power to order survey and register of khamar lands. **7.** The Local Government may direct that a survey and register shall be made of all khamar land situate in any district or part of a district. B. B. s. 76.

Mode of making survey. **8.** The survey shall be made by the Collector or by an officer authorized by the Collector in that behalf, under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government for the conduct of such surveys; and the Collector or such officer may exercise any of the powers conferred upon a Collector by the Bengal Survey Act of 1875, except the powers in Part IV of the said Act relating to the apportionment and recovery of expenses. B. B. s. 77. V. (B. C.) of 1875.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 9—20.*)

B. B. s. 78.

**9.** The Collector shall make a register, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, of such lands in each village as he may ascertain to be khamar lands within the meaning of the definition contained in section five; and copies of that register shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Publication of register.

B. B. s. 79.

**10.** (*1*) Any person dissatisfied with any entry in the register may appeal to the Commissioner within one month after the publication; and the Commissioner shall make such enquiry as he considers necessary, and may direct the register to be amended in such manner as he thinks fit.

Appeals.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from any order passed by the Commissioner under this section, if preferred within one month from the date of the order.

B. B. s. 80.

**11.** If no appeal is preferred to the Commissioner, or after such appeals as have been so preferred have been disposed of, the Commissioner shall submit to the Board of Revenue a copy of the register, with a report showing how the survey and register have been made; and, if the Board are satisfied that the register is correct, they shall transmit the same to the Local Government for its approval.

Submission of register to Board of Revenue and Local Government.

B. B. s. 81.

**12.** If the Local Government approves the register, it may direct that its approval of the same be notified in the official Gazette: Provided that its approval shall not in any case be given until after three months from the date of the publication under section nine.

Approval of register.

D. D. s. 82

**13.** When the approval of a register by the Local Government has been notified under section twelve, all land entered in the register shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, be deemed to be khamar land, and all other land situate in the local area for which the register has been prepared shall, notwithstanding anything as aforesaid, be deemed to be raiyati land.

Consequence of notification of approval.

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### CHAPTER III.—OF TENURE-HOLDERS GENERALLY.

#### *A.—Of the Right to hold at fixed rents.*

[D. s. 20 & C. B. ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15.]

**14.** Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act.

Land held at rent unchanged since Permanent Settlement not liable to enhancement.

D ss. 21 & 38 C. B. ss. 6 & 17. B B. ss. 6 & 16.

**15.** Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed for twenty years, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that it has been held by them at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

Presumption from twenty years' holding at unchanged rent.

D. s. 38. C. B. s. 16. B. B. s. 15. Expl. I.]

**16.** When a tenant has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of sections fourteen and fifteen merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent.

Application of sections 14 and 15 when rent is paid in kind.

[D. s. 37. C. B. s. 16. Expl. II. B. B. s 15. Expl. II.]

**17.** The operation of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall not be affected by the fact of land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

Effect of separation or amalgamation of holding.

[D. s. 19. C. B. s. 7. B. B. s. 7.]

**18.** (*1*) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by the special custom of the district, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(*2*) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder, on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies, shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

**19.** Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to land held under a terminable agreement.

Saving as to land held under terminable agreement.

[D. s. 20. C. B. s. 6. B. B. s. 6.]

**20.** Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

[C B. ss. 6 & 17, Exception. B. B., ss. 6 & 16, Exception.]

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 21—28.*)

*B.—Of the enhancement of rent.*

[D. s. 28. C. B. ss. 9 & 12. B. B. ss. 9 & 10.]

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

**21.** (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, the Court shall not, except as provided in sub-sections four and five, leave the tenure-holder as profit more than thirty per centum, or less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents.

(*4*) If more than half the land included in the area of the tenure was unreclaimed at the time when the tenure was created, and if the reclamation of the unreclaimed land was one of the objects of the creation of the tenure, and that land was reclaimed accordingly, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, shall not leave the tenure-holder as profit less than twenty per centum of the balance mentioned in sub section three, and may leave him as profit any share of that balance whether it exceeds thirty per centum thereof or not.

(*5*) If, in any case to which sub-section four does not apply, the tenure-holder has made improvements on the land, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, may leave him as profit any share of the balance mentioned in sub-section three it thinks fit, provided it be not less than ten per centum of the balance.

(*6*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent

**22.** Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under section 21 shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

[C. B., s. 10 B. B., s. 11.]

Power to order gradual enhancement.

**23.** The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years

**24.** When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced under section 21 or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced under that section during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

*C.—Of the Incidents of permanent tenures.*

[C. B., s. 13. B. B. ss. 12 & 14.]

Incidents of permanent tenures generally.

**25.** Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

**26.** A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of a Civil Court passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

*D.—Of the registration of transfers of, and succession to, permanent tenures.*

[D. s. 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B. s. 37.]

Landlord bound to register voluntary transfer or succession on application.

**27.** (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by a summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession to such a tenure takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patní tenure, to the provisions of section 39, register the same on application made to him by the transferor and transferee, or by the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed.

[D. s. 27. C. B., ss. 47, 49. B B., ss. 39, 41.]

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely :—

(*a*) When the application is made not more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of two per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees.

(*b*) When the application is made more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of twenty per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than ten rupees or more than one thousand rupees.

[New.]

(*3*) When a landlord refuses to comply with an application for registration, made as required by sub-section one, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal.

[New.]

Application may be served through Revenue-officer.

**28.** (*1*) An application for the registration of a transfer of or a succession to a tenure may, instead of being made to the landlord under section 27, be made to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and, on its being so made, and on the fee payable under section 27 being paid to the officer, he shall cause a notice to be served

on the landlord, requiring him to register the transfer or succession, and informing him that the fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected.

(2) A landlord on whom a notice is served under this section shall, subject in the case of a patní tenure to the provisions of section 39, be bound to comply forthwith with the requisition therein contained.

[C. B., ss. 47, (c) ... ss. 39, (c).]

**29.** (1) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the registration fee prescribed by section 27, clause (*a*), and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 35.

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

1882.

(2) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall be bound to comply with the requisition forthwith.

**30.** When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under Chapter IV, the landlord shall be bound to register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

Rgistration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

§ 10. B., ss. 46, (a), 49. B., ss. 37, (c) and 41.]

**31.** When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under section 27, or a Revenue-officer has ordered a notice to be served under section 28, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing subsequent to the transfer.

Effect of omission to register voluntary transfer.

C. B., s. 35. B., s. 44.]

**32.** (1) When a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local area within which the land is situate to compel such registration.

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

(2) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

(3) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

**33.** (1) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to any Civil Court as aforesaid to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to consent to its registration and pay the fee mentioned in section 27, clause (*b*).

[C. B., ss. and 51. B. B., ss. and 43.]

Application by landlord to compel registration.

(2) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice calling upon the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why they or he should not consent to the registration and pay the fee.

(3) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee; and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

**34.** When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive free of charge from the landlord on demand a copy of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified under his hand as a true copy, and to receive from time to time in like manner as many additional copies as he may demand: provided that for every such additional copy he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *eight annas* or more than *five rupees*, as the Board of Revenue may from time to time fix in this behalf.

[C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.]

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

**35.** (1) The Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and determine the mode in which, and the place at which, applications are to be made under section 27, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration.

[C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.]

Power to make rules regarding registration.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section one the Board may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF PATNÍ TENURES.

[D. s. 26. C. B., ss. 14 & 15. B. B., ss. 13 & 14.]

**36.** "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar under-tenures referred to in that schedule.

Definition of patní tenure.

[D. s. 26. C. B., s. 14. B. B., s. 13.]

**37.** (1) Every patní tenure shall be deemed to be a permanent tenure.

Incidents of patní tenures.

(2) The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

[B. B. s. 45 (a).]

**38.** When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security, to the amount of one half year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the other conditions of the tenure.

Right of landlord of patní tenure to demand security from transferee.

[B. B. s. 45 (b).]

**39.** When a patní tenure is transferred otherwise than by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may refuse to register the transfer under Chapter III of this Act until the security required under section 38 is furnished.

Landlord may refuse registration of voluntary transfer when security is not given.

[B. B. s. 45 (b).]

**40.** (1) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under section 38, and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

Landlord may attach tenure sold in execution or by summary sale when security is not given.

(2) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the under-tenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

(3) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same.

[B. B. s. 45 (c).]

**41.** (1) If the security tendered under section 38 by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

Application to Civil Court, if security tendered is refused.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

**42.** If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure, held immediately from a proprietor, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules for the sale of patní talugs at the instance of zemindars, contained in Schedule III annexed to this Act.

Recovery of arrears by summary sale.

Provided that nothing in those rules shall entitle a purchaser at any such sale to eject an occupancy-raiyat or cancel any contract entitling him to hold at a rent which was fair and equitable at the time the contract was made.

### CHAPTER V.—OF OCCUPANCY RAIYATS GENERALLY.

[B. S. 19, Expl. II.]

**43.** For the purposes of this chapter—

Interpretation.

(*a*) "village" means an area included in a village-map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, and, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as the Local Government or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine: and

[New.]

(*b*) where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place since the first day of January, 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place, shall be deemed to be a single estate.

[B. B. s. 189 & Expl. IV proviso.]

**44.** Every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom having the force of law, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, become, for the purposes of this Act, an occupancy-raiyat of that land.

Present occupancy-raiyats to become occupancy-raiyats under Act.

**45.** (1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat of village or estate.

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(2) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held as a raiyat any raiyatí land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(3) Raiyatí land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been held as a raiyatí holding also by each such co-sharer.

Loss of status of settled raiyat

**46.** If a settled raiyat of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold raiyatí land as a raiyat in that village or estate, either alone or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased, on the expiration of that period, to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Settled raiyat to have occupancy-right in raiyatí land held by him in village or estate.

**47.** Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March 1883 as a raiyat any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force:

[D. s. 40, Expls. I & V. B. B. s. 19, Expl. IV.]

Provided that a person shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this section in respect of any land held by him alone as owner, tenure-holder or ijáradár.

Acquisition of occupancy-right by grant.

**48.** (1) A proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, from whom a person takes land as a raiyat, or immediately under whom a person holds land as a raiyat, may grant to that person an occupancy-right in respect of that land.

(2) An occupancy-right granted under this section shall be deemed to be an occupancy-right within the meaning of this Act.

[D. s. 40, Expl. V. B. B. s. 19, Expl. III (*b*), Expl. IV (*f*).]

Acquisition of occupancy right in khamar land.

**49.** (1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years ending after the commencement of this Act, has held khamar land as a raiyat shall, unless he has held it for any portion of that period under a lease for a fixed period, acquire a right of occupancy in that land.

(2) The holding of the father or other person from whom a raiyat inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the raiyat for the purposes of this section.

Incidents of occupancy-right generally.

**50.** When a raiyat has an occupancy-right in respect of any land, the following provisions shall, notwithstanding any contract between him and his landlord to the contrary, apply, namely:—

[B. B. s. 69.]

(*a*) he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy:

(*b*) he may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided:

(*c*) he shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates determined as by this Act provided: [B. B. s. 21 (*d*).]

(*d*) he shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected: [B. B. s. (*c*), 31, (*a*).]

(*e*) he may sub-let the land or any part thereof: [B. B. s.

(*f*) his interest in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred, and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property: [B. B. s. (*a*) and

(*g*) his interest in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his interest in the land shall go to his landlord. [B. B. s. (*c*).]

Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right

**51.** (1) When an occupancy-raiyat intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, he shall file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, and shall defer proceeding with the sale for one month from the date on which he files the notice.

(2) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(3) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month; and, if the landlord so claims, the raiyat shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(4) If a raiyat sells his right of occupancy in contravention of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date of the sale, claim to purchase the right from the purchaser or any other person into whose hands it may have passed at a price ten per centum below its estimated value, and, if the landlord so claims, the purchaser or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

**52.** Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively ad-

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vance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

**53.** (*1*) Where a right of occupancy has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice. 1882.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord.

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section two shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit.

Landlord's right to purchase in case of gift of occupancy-right.

**54.** (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right to any person other than his landlord, he shall forthwith file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of the gift, stating the person to whom he has made it.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date on which the notice is filed, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month, and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right, and does not comply with the provisions of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date on which the gift is made, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at a price ten per centum below its estimated value; and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right to purchase where occupancy-right is bequeathed.

**55.** When an occupancy-raiyat dies, and any person, other than a person to whom, if the raiyat had died intestate, the occupancy-right would have descended, acquires that right under a bequest made by the raiyat, the landlord may, within the period of six months from the date on which the right is so acquired, claim to purchase the right from the legatee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed upon between them, or, if they cannot agree upon a price, at such price as the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, made within the said period of six months, fix in this behalf, and if the landlord so claims the legatee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Raiyat of land of which landlord has acquired occupancy-right to be an occupancy-raiyat.

**56.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, when the landlord of an occupancy-raiyat acquires, under the foregoing sections or otherwise, the occupancy-right in any of the land comprised in the holding, any person thereafter holding the land as a raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it, and, if immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord the rent of the land was a money-rent, shall be entitled to hold at a money-rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat by succeeding to occupancy-right.

**57.** Every person succeeding by way of intestate succession to the occupancy-rights, or any share of the occupancy-rights, of a settled raiyat of a village or estate, in respect of any land situate in that village or estate, shall become a settled raiyat of the village or estate:

Provided that, when a person so succeeding holds as a raiyat at the time when he so succeeds other land in the same village or estate, he shall not, merely by reason of becoming a settled raiyat of the village or estate under this section, acquire, under section 47, an occupancy-right in that other land.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

#### (*A*).—*Of money-rents generally.*

Existing money-rents payable until altered as herein provided.

**58.** A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced under this Act or reduced. [B. B. 21 (*d*).]

Enhancement of money-rents by contract.

**59.** (*1*) A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing approved of, and registered by, a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. [New.]

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not, under this section, approve or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than *six* annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual

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value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

[B. B. s. 21 cl. 3.]

Money-rents not enhanceable except as provided.

**60.** Except as provided by section 59, or on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced otherwise than by a decree passed under this chapter.

Limit of money rent payable by settled raiyat taking new holding.

**61.** (*1*) When raiyatí land which has previously been held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay therefor any rent higher than that which was paid by the previous tenant, unless the higher rent has been fixed by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not under this section approve of or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

*B.—Of the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and of suits to enhance money rents where such a table is in force.*

[B. B. ss. 131 & 132.]

Power to direct preparation of table.

**62.** The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land and the average value of that produce.

Contents of table.

**63.** The table shall specify—

[B. B. s. 133.]

(*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent;

(*b*) the rate, or the maximum and minimum rates, of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class; and

(*c*) the estimated average amount, or the maximum and minimum estimated average amounts, of the gross produce in staple crops of land of each such class, and the estimated average value or values of that produce.

Principle on which rent-rates are to be fixed.

[B. B. s. 1

**64.** In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 63 regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the value and cost about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the value of the average annual gross produce and the cost of raising such produce about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce at the time at which the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value:

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops of land of that class, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.

[B. B. s. cl. (*e*).]

Local publication of the table.

[B. B. s.

**65.** When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time prescribe.

Revenue officer to deal with objections.

[B. B. s.

**66.** Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table.

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

[B. B. s.

**67.** If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been

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received, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Board of Revenue for approval.

[s. 140.] **68.** The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under section 67 in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

[s. 141.] **69.** When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which may amend the same in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies.

Publication of table after final sanction.

[s. 142.] **70.** A table for any local area published under section 69 shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than ten or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct.

Period for which table remains in force.

[s. 143.] **71.** The publication of a table under section 69 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act—

Table to be conclusive evidence.

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act:

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies:

(3) that the average gross produce of land of any class, and the average value thereof, are in accordance with the gross produce and the value specified in regard to that class in the table.

**72.** All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates and produce for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

[s. 144.] **73.** When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table, or, where for any class of land a maximum and a minimum rate are entered in the table, to such rate, not higher than the maximum and not lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit: Provided that—

Suit to enhance where table is in force.

*1st.*—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate; [B. B. s. 23, cls. (3) & (4).]

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and [New.]

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate. [B. B. s. 24 (*a*).]

*2ndly.*—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate. [B. B. ss. 24(*c*) 142, proviso.]

*Illustrations.*

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well ... Rs. 4 per acre.
when the land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

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The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river ... ... Rs. 4 per acre.
when such land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 per acre.

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

*C.—Of suits to enhance money rents where a table of rates and produce is not in force.*

[B. B. ss. 23 (1), (3) and (5), 4 (*c*) 2.]

**74.** (*1*) The landlord of a holding held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat and situate in a local area for which a table of rates and produce, prepared under the foregoing sections, is not in force, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

Grounds on which landlord may sue to enhance where table is not in force.

(1) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(2) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest and from causes not merely temporary or casual; and

(3) that the average prices of produce in the locality, or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the similar prices about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, and from causes not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract binding a landlord not to enhance the rent of a tenant.

*Illustrations of Ground* (1).

(*a*.) A's paternal grandfather seventy years ago reclaimed the land which A, an occupancy-raiyat, now holds, and which came to him by inheritance from such paternal grandfather. B is an occupancy-raiyat who holds land which was in a cultivable state when B was first let into possession thereof. There is evidence that the hereditary descendant of a raiyat who, being the first settler, reclaimed the land has a special privilege. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

(*b*.) A is in possession of a holding which has descended to him from his great-grandfather, who held it at the time of the Permanent Settlement. B was let into possession of his holding twenty years ago. There is evidence that the descendants of raiyats who were in possession at the time of the Permanent Settlement customarily hold at rates less than raiyats who have come into possession at a later period. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

**75.** All enhancements of rent on the second or third of the grounds specified in section seventy-four shall be subject to the following rules, namely:— [B. B. s. (*a*) and (*c*)

Rules for enhancement under section 74

(*a*) If the increase of the productive powers of the land, or of the prices of produce, has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, the landlord shall be entitled to the whole benefit of the increase:

(*b*) If the increase has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the benefit shall be divided between the landlord and the raiyat in such shares as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable:

(*c*) If it is not proved that the increase has taken place by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, each shall be entitled to one-half of the benefit: Provided that in any such case the enhanced rent shall not bear to the rent previously payable a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear (as the case may be) to the former productive powers or former prices:

(*d*) The enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.

*D.—Rules applicable to suits to enhance money rents generally.*

**76.** The rent of a holding shall not be enhanced in a suit under any of the foregoing sections of this chapter so that the enhanced rent shall be more than double the rent previously payable. [B. B. s. (*b*).]

No enhancement beyond double the rent previously payable.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter VI.—Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 77—82.*)

Power to order progressive enhancement.

**77.** When a Court passing a decree for enhancement under any of those sections considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent would be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

Rent enhanced or commuted not enhanceable for 10 years.

**78.** When the rent of an occupancy-holding has been enhanced by a decree under any of those sections or under any enactment repealed by this Act, or by contract, or has been commuted under section 82, a suit for its enhancement shall not be instituted under this chapter within the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced or commuted, except on the ground that since the rent has been so enhanced or commuted an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement.

*E.—Of suits for the reduction of money rents.*

Occupancy-raiyat when entitled to reduction of rent.

**79.** (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on either or both of the following grounds, and, except as provided by section 96, not otherwise, namely:—

(*a*) on the ground that the productive powers of the land, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) on the ground that the average prices of produce in the locality or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the average prices prevailing about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

*F.—Special rules regarding money rents payable for pasture lands.*

Special rules for pasture lands.

**80.** (*1*) Sections 62 to 79, both inclusive, shall not apply to land fit to be used, or which in accordance with local usage is used, only as pasture; but when such land is held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat, the landlord may, subject to any contract between the parties, institute a suit to enhance the rent on the ground—

(*a*) that the rate of rent payable by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

(*b*) that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity since the rent payable by the raiyat was fixed, it is reasonable to enhance that rent.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is applied for on the ground mentioned in clause (*b*), the Court shall fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

*G.—Of rents payable in kind or varying with the crop.*

Limit to amount of rent payable in kind or varying with crop.

**81** (*1*). Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value, as the case may be;

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding if staple crops were grown on it.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord recovering the value of any seed, labour or other assistance he may have contributed towards the production of the crop.

Commutation of rents.

**82** (*1*). An occupancy-raiyat whose holding consists of raiyatí land, and who pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce of the holding, may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted into a money-rent. C. R. and 92.

(*2*) The money-rent shall be fixed at the discretion of the Court—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

* (*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years.

(*3*) When a money-rent is fixed under clause (*b*), a reasonable deduction shall be made by the Court from the average value aforesaid in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

*H.—Supplementary provisions.*

[B. s. 45.] **83.** (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare annually lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple crops grown in such local areas as the Board of Revenue may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

Collectors to prepare annual price-lists of staple crops.

(*2*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette under the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Board.

(*3*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at harvest-time in the year to which it relates.

[B., ss. 134, 5 and 24 ...] **84.** The Board of Revenue may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government and to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of tables of rates and produce under this chapter;

(*b*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 83;

(*c*) determining what crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area;

(*d*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers registering contracts under section 59 and section 61.

(*e*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Courts in estimating the average annual value of the gross produce of land for the purposes of sections 59 and 61 and section 75, clause (*d*).

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF THE RIGHT OF A SETTLED RAIYAT IN BASTU LAND.

[...ew.] **85.** (*1*) A person who is under Chapter V a settled raiyat of a village or estate as defined in that chapter shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a right permanent, heritable and capable of being transferred and bequeathed, in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is not comprised in an occupancy-holding and which is held by him as the site of, or for the purpose of erecting, a dwelling-house suitable for himself and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

Settled raiyat to have permanent right in *bastu* land.

(*2*) A person having a right under sub-section one in any land in a village or estate shall not lose that right merely by reason of his ceasing to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

[B. B. s. 86.] **86.** (*1*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, a person having in respect of any land a right under section 85 shall not be ejected from that land except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, and, if he is so ejected, shall be entitled to compensation for any house or offices of the description referred to in section 85 which may have been erected on the land by him or his predecessor in interest whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

Provisions regarding ejectment.

(*2*) A Court passing a decree for the ejectment of such a person shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under sub-section one and shall make the decree conditional on the payment of that amount by the decree-holder.

[B. B. s. 87.] **87.** When a person has in respect of any land a right under section 85, and the rent of the land has not been enhanced during the previous ten years, the landlord may, unless barred by any contract between the parties, enhance the rent, so that it may be equal to the rent paid by other tenants for land in the neighbourhood having similar advantages and used for similar purposes, or at his option so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

Rule for enhancing rent.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF ORDINARY RAIYATS.

**88.** Every person holding raiyatí land as a raiyat and not having a right of occupancy in respect of it shall be deemed to hold it as an ordinary raiyat.

Ordinary raiyat defined.

**89.** An ordinary raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of section 119, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

Rents regulated by agreement.

[B. B. s. 72 (5).] **90.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, an ordinary raiyat shall not be ejected from raiyatí land by his landlord as such except—

Grounds on which an ordinary raiyat may be ejected from raiyatí land.

(*a*) as hereinafter provided for arrears of rent,

(*b*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground

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### *(Chapter IX.—Rent of several classes of Tenants and (Chapter X.—Other Provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants. Secs. 119—126.)*

money-value is determined by an estimate or appraisement (*danabandi*) of the standing crop, or by some similar proceeding, the *danabandi* or appraisement papers shall, within fifteen days after the making of the appraisement, be lodged in the office of the Collector of the district.

*G.—Further provisions regarding rent.*

[B. R. s 30.] **119.** Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, or in any contract made after the second day of March, 1883, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not be bound to pay for his holding a money-rent exceeding *five*-sixteenths of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the holding in staple crops, calculated, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules, direct, at the prices at which raiyats sell at harvest time.

Limit to rents of raiyats and under-raiyats

**120.** The rent payable by a tenant in any agricultural year shall be presumed to be the rent payable by him in the following agricultural year until the contrary is shown.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

] **121.** When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or,

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

s. 70.] **122.** (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord without notice of the transfer.

(*2*) When there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

[B. B. s. 63 (2).] **123.** All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab, mahtut,* or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

Abwab, &c., illegal.

[D. s. 64. B. B. ss. 62 (2), 64 (*a*), 93.] **124.** Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

[C. B. s. 64. B. B. s. 56] **125.** (*1*) The rent of a tenure, occupancy-holding or bastu holding shall be a first charge on the same.

Rent first charge on tenures, occupancy-holdings and bastu holdings.

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree for money obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant.

## CHAPTER X.

OTHER PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

*A.—Of improvements on raiyats' holdings and compensation therefor.*

[B. B. s. 63] **126.** (*1*) For the purposes of this chapter the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

"Improvement."

(*2*) It shall include for those purposes—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural

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purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a dwelling-house suitable for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this chapter if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

(*3*) A work which benefits several holdings shall for the purposes of this chapter be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

[B. B.s. 69.] **127.** (*1*) The landlord of an occupancy-raiyat shall not be entitled as such to prevent the raiyat making an improvement in respect of his holding, and shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding without the permission of the raiyat.

Right to make improvements in case of occupancy-holding.

(*2*) A landlord of an occupancy-holding who would, but for the want of his raiyat's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding, may, if he desires that any improvement, other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*), be made, deliver or cause to be delivered to the raiyat a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the raiyat is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[B. B. s. 69.] **128.** (*1*) An ordinary raiyat shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission any improvement other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*).

Right to make improvements in case of ordinary raiyat's holding.

(*2*) An ordinary raiyat, who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

**129.** (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

Compensation for improvements payable to raiyat on ejectment.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself.

**130.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129, for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Power to make rules for appointment of assessors.

**131.** (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129 for an improvement, regard shall be had—

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

(*a*) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; and

(*c*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

**132.** A stipulation in a contract providing—

Certain stipulations in contracts to be void.

(*a*) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a raiyat from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a raiyat ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements

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in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

*B.—Of the landlord's right to measure land.*

[D. s. 58. B. B. s. 75. C. B. s. 67.]

**133.** Subject to the provisions of any contract, a landlord may, by himself or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter upon and measure all land comprised in any estate or tenure, of the rents of which he is in receipt, except land entered in the general register of revenue-free lands prepared under the Land Registration Act, 1876:

Landlord entitled to measure land unless restrained by contract.

VII (B. C.) of 1876.

Provided that, when any land has been measured by a landlord, whether before or after the passing of this Act, it shall not, without the written permission of the Collector, be again measured by the landlord within the ten years next following the date on which it was so measured.

*Illustration.*

A., a proprietor, grants a portion of his estate in patní to B, to whom the raiyats pay rent. Both A and B are entitled to make a general survey and measurement of the lands comprised in the patní lease.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 176.]

**134.** When a landlord desires to measure, under section 133, any land held by his tenant, the tenant shall, if the landlord requires him to do so, attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

Tenant bound to point out boundaries.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 176.]

**135.** (*1*) When a landlord desires to measure any land under section 133, and any person occupying the land obstructs him in so doing, or any tenant, bound under section 134 to attend and point out the boundaries of his land, refuses or neglects so to do, the landlord may apply to the Court which would have jurisdiction to hear a suit for the recovery of the land, to make an order directing such person to permit the measurement, or such tenant to attend and point out the boundaries, as the case may be.

Remedy when landlord is obstructed or tenant does not point out boundaries.

(*2*) The Court may, on receiving an application under this section, cause a notice to be served on the occupant or tenant, as the case may be, requiring him to show cause, at a time and place specified therein, why the order applied for should not be made.

(*3*) If the person on whom a notice is served under sub-section (2) does not show cause as aforesaid, the Court may make the order applied for.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 177.]

**136.** If a tenant ordered under section 135 to attend and point out the boundaries of the land held by him refuses or neglects to do so, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land prepared under the direction of the landlord, at the time the tenant was ordered to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Presumption against tenant not attending to point out boundaries.

**137.** (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bighá.

[D. s. 94. C. B. s. 37 (6). B. B. s. 68 (4).]

Measurement in suits between landlord and tenant to be made according to Government measure.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

**138.** (*1*) If any dispute as to the length of a standard used in a local measure arises in any suit under this Act, the Collector shall, on a reference made to him for this purpose by the Court, determine the proper length thereof.

[D. s. 98. C. B. s. 76 (3). B. B. s. 68 (5).]

Determination of the length of the standard in case of dispute.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge.

(*3*) If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector, or, if an appeal be preferred, the decision of the District Judge thereon, shall be conclusive.

*C.—Of surrender and abandonment.*

**139.** (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding; but notwithstanding the surrender he shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless—

[D. s. 12 (3). C. B. s. 79 (3). B. B. s. 72 (3).]

Surrender by raiyat.

(*a*) he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice in writing of his intention to surrender; or

(*b*) the holding is let to another person for a agricultural year following the surrender.

(*2*) If the landlord refuses to receive a notice, tendered to him under clause (*a*), or to sign a receipt for the same, the raiyat may apply to the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate, and the Court shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on the landlord.

**140.** Any tenant of a holding which is not transferable, who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding:

[D. s. 12 (4). C. B. s. 79 (4). B. B. s. 72 (4).]

Non-transferable holding in certain cases to be deemed surrendered.

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Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

*D.—Of Merger.*

[C. B. ss. 43 & 44. B. B. ss. 34 & 35.]

**141.** (*1*) When in the case of any tenancy the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become, by transfer, succession or otherwise, united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall—

Merger of tenant's interest in landlord's interest.

(*a*) during the period of three months mentioned in sub-section (*2*) be presumed to be merged in the interest of the landlord and extinguished, unless the person proves that he has not intended it to be merged, and

(*b*) after the expiration of that period be deemed to be so merged and extinguished, unless within that period the person executes an instrument declaring his intention that a merger shall not take place, and the instrument is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877 and is published in the prescribed manner.

III of 1877.

(*2*) The period of three months referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, when the interests become united after the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the date on which they become united, and, when they have become united before the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that, when, at the time the interests become united, the person in whom they become united has not attained his age of majority or is of unsound mind, the period shall not begin to run before he has attained that age or become of sound mind, as the case may be.

(*3*) A merger under this section shall not operate to the prejudice of any person having a lien upon the interest merged.

(*4*) When, at the time of a merger taking place in respect of a tenancy under this section, a sub-tenancy exists immediately under that tenancy, the person who becomes the owner of the consolidated interests shall, subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to sales of land for arrears of Government revenue and to the provisions of this Act as to sales for arrears of rent, have the same rights against, and be subject to the same obligations towards, the sub-tenants, as the owner of the tenant's interest had, and was subject to, before the merger.

*E.—Of the appointment of a Manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure.*

**142.** When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

D. s. 13. C. B. s. [illegible] B. B. s. [illegible]

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served upon all the co-owners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under Act VII of 1876 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

**143.** If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under section 142, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served upon any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

C. B. s. [illegible] B. B. s. 57 [illegible]

**144.** If the co-owners do not, within one month after the making of an order under section 143, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within one month after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may—

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

C. B. s. [illegible] B. B. s. [illegible]

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

**145.** The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under section 144, clause (*b*); and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under section 144(*b*).

C. B. s. [illegible] B. B. s. 58 [illegible]

**146.** In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 144, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards under section 144 (*a*).

**147.** (*1*) A manager appointed under section 144, clause (*b*), shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

Provisions applicable to manager appointed under section 144(*b*).

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised.

(*4*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts; and

(*5*) He shall be removable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

**148.** When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 144, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners if he is satisfied that such management will be conducted by them jointly without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

### *F.—Miscellaneous.*

**149.** No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

**150.** Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee as a separate holding.

Portion of holding not transferable.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF THE SETTLEMENT OF RENTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

**151.** (*1*) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords applies for such an order, and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs:

(*b*) where the making of such an order is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing, or likely to arise, between the tenants and their landlords generally:

(*c*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area, or the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure owned or managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

**152.** While an order under section 151 continues in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not, except as provided by section 155, clause (*b*), entertain a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rents of those tenants under this Act.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts while order is in force.

**153.** (*1*) When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are subject to alteration by order of a Court, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants under this chapter shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, fix those rents in accordance with the principles embodied in this Act, and so that no rent fixed under this section shall exceed the maximum prescribed by this Act in cases of enhancement.

Rents of certain tenants to be fixed.

(*2*) Where the Local Government has, under this chapter, directed a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-raiyats of any local area, and a table of rates and produce has not been prepared under Chapter VI for that local area, it may further direct the officer appointed to settle the rents to prepare such a table before proceeding to fix the rents of those raiyats.

**154.** When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are not subject to alteration as aforesaid, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, ascertain and record the rents payable by them.

Rents of other tenants to be ascertained and recorded.

**155.** (*1*) If in the course of the proceedings taken for fixing the rent of a tenant under section 153 any question arises which, in the opinion of the officer conducting

Power to refer question to Civil Court or leave case to be dealt with by Civil Court.

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### *(Chapter XI.—Settlement of Rents. Secs. 156—161.)*

those proceedings, would be more properly decided by a Civil Court, the officer may in his discretion, but subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf,

(*a*) refer the question for decision to the Civil Court which would, but for section 152, have had jurisdiction to try a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rent, or

(*b*) by order in writing direct that the tenant's case be excluded from the operation of this chapter and be left to be disposed of by suit in a Civil Court, as if the order under section 151 did not apply to it.

(*2*) When a Revenue-officer makes a reference under clause (*a*) of this section in respect of a tenant, he may either stay his proceedings in respect of that tenant, or, if the nature of the case admits of his doing so, pass an order in alternative form or otherwise fixing the rent contingent upon the decision of the Civil Court.

Preparation of jamabandí.

**156.** (*1*) A Revenue-officer settling rents under this chapter shall prepare, in the prescribed form, one or more jamabandís, comprising all or such numbers of the tenants whose rents he is appointed to settle as the Board of Revenue may direct.

(*2*) Every jamabandí prepared under this section shall show in respect of each tenant comprised therein—

(*a*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*b*) the land held by him;

(*c*) the name of his landlord;

(*d*) whether the rent has been fixed under section 153 or ascertained under section 154;

(*e*) the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained, and, when the rent is a gradually increasing one, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

Publication of jamabandí and objections thereto.

**157.** Every jamabandí prepared under section 156 shall be published in the prescribed manner, and any person objecting to any entry therein may, within one month from the date of the publication, present to the Revenue-officer, for transmission to the Commissioner of the Division, a petition stating his objection to the entry.

Submission of jamabandí and petitions of objection to the Commissioner and Board.

**158.** (*1*) On the expiration of the said period of one month the Revenue-officer shall submit to the Commissioner of the Division a copy of the jamabandí, with a report setting forth the grounds on which it has been prepared, and the petitions of objection (if any) which he may have received under section 157.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall consider the jamabandí and report, and the objections (if any), and, after allowing the objectors (if any) an opportunity of being heard, shall forward the papers to the Board of Revenue with his opinion regarding the same.

Sanction to and final publication of jamabandí, and date from which it comes into force.

**159.** (*1*) The Board of Revenue may return the papers for further inquiry, or may submit the jamabandí with or without modifications to the Local Government for sanction.

(*2*) The Local Government may return for further inquiry the papers received under sub-section (*1*) or may sanction the jamabandí with or without modification.

(*3*) When a jamabandí has been sanctioned by the Local Government under this section, it shall be published in the prescribed manner.

(*4*) A jamabandí published under this section shall come into force from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the publication.

Rent fixed under foregoing provisions to be deemed the rent payable.

**160.** When a jamabandí has come into force under section 159, a tenant's rent shown therein as fixed under section 153 shall be deemed to be the rent payable by him, and shall not, during the period of ten years next following the date on which the jamabandí comes into force, be enhanced in a suit instituted under this Act, except on the ground that since the jamabandí came into force an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement:

Provided that—

(*1*) such rent may from time to time be altered in any other manner permitted by law: and

(*2*) nothing in this section shall prevent the rent shown in a jamabandí in respect of a tenancy from being called in question on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent;

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandí to belong;

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí;

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandí has been fixed by a contract legally binding on the parties, and which has been brought to the notice of the officer preparing the jamabandí.

Rent ascertained under foregoing provisions to be presumed to be the rent payable.

**161.** When a jamabandí has been published under section 159 a tenant's rent shown therein as, ascertained under section 154, shall be presumed to be the

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rent payable by that tenant until the contrary is shown.

Certain other entries in jamabandi to be presumed to be correct.

**162.** An entry made in a jamabandí under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 156 shall, after the jamabandí has been published under section 159, be presumed for all purposes to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Expenses incurred in proceedings under this chapter how defrayed.

**163.** All expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, in any case mentioned in section 151, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are fixed or ascertained under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF THE PREPARATION OF A RECORD-OF-RIGHTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

**164.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) The Local Government shall, in any order made by it under this section, specify the particulars to be included in the record-of-rights to be prepared under that order.

(*4*) The particulars so specified may be all or some of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*c*) the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord; [B. B. s. 181.]

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.

(*5*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Presumption as to entries in record.

**165.** Every entry in a record-of-rights prepared under section 164 shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF THE RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM RAIYATS AND UNDER-RAIYATS BY DISTRAINING THE PRODUCE OF THE HOLDING.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

**166.** Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Court, having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the arrear, requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator, [B. B. ss. 104, 104, 123.]

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, on a threshing-floor, or place for treading out grain or the like (whether in the fields or within a homestead) or in a storehouse.

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876, or a VII (B. C.) of 1876.

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mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(2) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B. ss. 71, 125.] (3) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sublet with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B. ss. 104-5.] **167.** (1) Every application under section 166 shall specify—

Form of application and fee payable.

(a) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(b) the name of the tenant;

(c) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(d) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(e) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained; and

(f) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.

(2) Every such application shall be liable to the court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed.

(3) Every such application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

[B. B. ss. 105 & 106.] **168.** (1) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under section 166, or as soon after as the Court permits, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

Procedure on receipt of application.

(2) The Court may examine the applicant, and may admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

**169.** If the application is admitted, the Court [B.B. shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Procedure if application is admitted.

Provided that produce, which from its nature D. s. does not admit of being stored, shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

**170.** (1) The distraining officer shall, at the time [B.B. of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

Service of demand and account.

(2) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(3) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

**171.** (1) A distraint under this chapter shall not [B. B. and prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

Right to reap, &c., produce.

(2) In default of the person entitled to do so, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and shall store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

**172.** (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the [B.B. application for distraint, be immediately satisfied, an officer distraining property

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

under section 169 shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B.B. s. 114.] **173.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Place of sale.

[B.B. s. III.] **174.** Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter upon the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Power to sell produce before it is reaped or gathered.

[B. B. s. 115.] **175.** The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Manner of sale.

[B.B. s. 116.] **176.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Postponement of sale.

[B.B. s. 117] **177.** The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Payment of purchase-money.

[B.B. s. 118.] **178.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

[B. B. s. 119.] **179.** (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay to the applicant for distraint the expenses incurred by him on account of the distraint, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Board of Revenue in this behalf.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

(*2*) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B. s. 120.] **180.** Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Certain officers may not purchase.

[B. B. ss. 113 & 123.] **181.** (*1*) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 170, together with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

(*2*) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay the same into the Court.

(*3*) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(*4*) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay over the same to the applicant for distraint, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

[B. B. s. 121.] **182.** (*1*) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under section 181, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under section 181 to institute a suit for the recovery from

the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B. B. s. 126.]

**183.** When land is sublet, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

**184.** When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail, but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid to the owner of the property under section 179 without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

[B. B. ss. 91, 122.]

**185.** Any person who, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for illegal distraint.

XLV of 1860.

[New.]

**186.** When any offence punishable under section 185 is committed for the benefit of, or in behalf of, any person owning or claiming any interest in the land in respect of which the offence is committed, or having or claiming any interest in a dispute which has led to the commission of the offence, or when any person has accepted or derived any benefit from the commission of any such offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

Persons benefiting, &c., by offences under section 185 liable to punishment.

**187.** (*1*) The Local Government may, by an order published in the official Gazette, suspend the provisions of sections 166 to 184 (both inclusive) in any local area for such time as it thinks proper.

Power to suspend provisions of sections 166 to 184.

(*2*) So long as an order under this section continues in force, in respect of any local area, no Court shall receive an application for distraint for arrears of rent due on lands situate within that local area.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO SUITS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

*A.—Rules applicable to suits between landlord and tenant generally.*

**188.** The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties.

Place of suing.

D. s. 17[illegible]
C. B. s. 1[illegible]
B. B. s. [illegible]
XIV of 18[illegible]

**189.** Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

Náibs or gumáshtas to be authorised agents.

D. s. 10[illegible]
C. B. s. [illegible]
B. B. s. 16[illegible]

**190.** The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Special register of suits.

D. s. 178.
C. B. s. 14[illegible]
B. B. s. 14
XIV of 18

*B.—Rules applicable to particular classes of suits between landlord and tenant.*

**191.** Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 194 to 197 (both inclusive), 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in any suits of the following classes between landlord and tenant as such, namely :—

Sections 121 to 127, 129, 194 to 197, 305, and 320 to 325C of Code not to apply in suits for possession, rent or damages.

C. B. s. 1[illegible]
B. B. s. 15
XIV of 18[illegible]

(*a*) suits for the recovery of rent :

(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of this Act :

(*c*) suits to recover possession of the land.

**192.** The plaint in every suit of a description mentioned in section 191 shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the extent, situation, designation and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification.

Particulars to be specified in plaint in such suits.

D. s. 185.
C. B. s. 1[illegible]
B. B. s. 1[illegible]
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### (*Chapter XIV.—Procedure in Suits between Landlord and Tenant. Secs. 193—202.*)

D. s. 192.
C. B. s. 173.
B. B. s. 195.

**193.** The summons shall in every such suit be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

Summons in such suits to be for final disposal.

**194.** The service of a summons on a defendant in any such suit may, if the Court so directs, be effected by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post, Office Act, 1866.

Service of summons in such suits by registered letter.

XIV of 1866.

D. s. 108.
C. B. s. 184.
B. B. s. 206.

**195.** A written statement shall not be filed in any such suit without the leave of the Court.

Written statements not to be filed in such suits without leave.

B. B. s. 214.

**196.** The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all such suits whether an appeal is allowed in them or not.

Mode of recording evidence in such suits.

XIV of 1882.

D. ss. 177 & 223.
C. B. ss. 155 & 197.
B. B. ss. 171 & 219.

**197.** When a decree, not being a decree of the description referred to in section 111, sub-section (*2*), is passed in any such suit, the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof.

Execution in such suits on oral application.

D. s. 179.
C. B. ss. 157 & 220.
B. B. ss. 173 & 242.

**198.** An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal in any suit instituted by a landlord, for arrears or by a tenant for a penalty claimable under any provision of this Act where—

No appeal in certain suits for arrears and penalties.

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, and, if he is satisfied that a failure of justice has been caused by a substantial error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings or in the decision, may pass such order as he thinks fit.

**199.** (*1*) When, in a suit for an arrear of rent instituted against a tenant, the defendant admits that the arrear is due by him, but pleads that it is due to a person other than the plaintiff, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to take cognizance of the plea until the defendant has paid the amount of the arrear into Court. [New.

Defendant in suit for arrear admitting arrear is due, but disputing plaintiff's title, to pay into Court.

(*2*) When the amount of an arrear has been paid into Court under this section, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt for the same, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance for the arrear, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been paid to the person entitled to it.

(*3*) The Court shall forward the amount paid in to the officer to whom an application to deposit the rent would be made under section 103 and it shall thereupon be deemed to be a deposit received under clause (*c*) of that section.

**200.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become, and is vested in him. [C. B. s. 10 B. B. s. 22

When assignee of decree for arrears may apply for execution.

**201.** (*1*) A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following. [B. B. ss. 1 & 130, cl. (*f*).

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), it shall be in the discretion of the Court to fix the date from which any such decree shall take effect.

**202.** (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request. [B. B. ss. (*c*), 31, 45 Vic. C. s. 14.]

Relief against forfeitures.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### *(Chapters XIV, XV.—Procedure in Suits between Landlord and Tenant. Sale of Transferable Holdings in Execution, &c. Secs. 203—208.)*

the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may from time to time extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

[C. B. s. 80. B. B. s. 73.]

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

**203.** The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(*a*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(*b*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value:

Provided that a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

[C. B. s. 80. B. B. s. 73.]

Payment by raiyat for occupation of land under section 203.

**204.** When a landlord elects, under section 203, clause (*a*), to allow a raiyat to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

[New.]

All claims between landlord and tenant to be determined in ejectment-proceedings.

**205.** In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money is due by the landlord to the tenant.

**206.** (*1*) When it appears to a Court making an inquiry under section 205 that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(*2*) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

*C.—Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.*

[C. B. s. 87. B. B. s. 77.]

Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant

**207.** Every landlord may institute a suit against his tenant, and every tenant against his landlord, for the determination of all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the land held by the tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a basta holding, ordinary raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(*c*) the rent payable by him at the time the suit is instituted.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### OF THE SALE OF TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR ARREARS DUE ON THEM.

[D. s. 18 C. B. ss Expl. & B. B. ss Expl. &

Definitions.

**208.** (*1*). "Incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created upon the holding by the tenant in limitation of his own interest therein, except—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals,

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### *(Chapter XV.—Sale of Transferable Holdings in Execution, &c. Secs. 209—214.)*

places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

[s. 206 s. 228]

(2) "Registered incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy on which an arrear of rent is due, means any incumbrance which the defaulter or his predecessor in interest has created by an instrument registered under the Registration Act for the time being in force, and of which, after it has been registered, a copy has been served on the landlord under section 223, not less than six months before the arrear became due.

[s. 201. s. 223.]

Application for sale of holding.

209. (1) When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, his application shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in that section and section 237 of the said Code, a statement of the annual rent of the holding.

of 1882.

(2) When the holding is a permanent tenure, there shall be filed with the application a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III as relates to the tenure.

[s. 152. s. 203 s. 225.]

Proclamation announcing sale.

210. (1) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under section 209, the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce—

of 1882.

(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day of which due notice will be given with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, or bastu holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(2) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

Sale of tenure subject to registered incumbrances and effect thereof.

211. (1) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

C. B. s. 206. B. B. s. 228(a) and Expl.

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered incumbrance.

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

212. (1) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under section 211 does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

C. B. s. 207(a) B. B. s. 229(a)

XIV of 1882.

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure.

D. s. 155. C. B. s. 210. B. B. s. 232.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

213 (1) When an occupancy-holding or bastu holding has been advertized for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

B. B. s. 228(b).

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

214. (1) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under section 211, section 212, or section 213, and desiring to avoid the same, may within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(2) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(3) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

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### (*Chapter XV.—Sale of Transferable Holdings in Execution, &c. Secs. 215—222.*)

s. 225(c). **215.** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

*Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.*

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings in that local area shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

s. 246. B. s. 211. B. s. 233. **216.** (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say :—

*Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.*

V of 1882.

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

(*c*) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(*d*) The balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

s. 153. B. s. 204. B. s. 226. V of 1882. **217.** (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

*Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.*

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this chapter.

D. ss. 35, 154. C. B. s. 20 B. B. s. 21 **218.** (*1*) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon such sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,

*Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.*

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him ;

(*b*) his mortgage shall, subject to the provisions of section 125, be deemed to be the first charge on the holding ; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to take possession of the holding as mortgagee, and retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

D. ss. 35, 154. C. B. s. 20 **219.** When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord ; and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

*Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.*

C. B. s. 205 B. B. s. 220 **220.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may without the permission of the Court bid for or purchase the holding.

XIV of 18

*Decree-holder may bid at sale ; judgment-debtor may not.*

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

XIV of 18 **221.** Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

*Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.*

New. III of 187 **222.** Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

*Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.*

C. B. s. 2 Expl. B. B. s. 2 Expl. **223.** Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request

*Registration-officers to serve copies of instruments creating incumbrances.*

of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, cause a copy of the instrument to be served on the landlord in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons.

of 1877.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### OF LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

**224.** The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

of 1877.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

**225.** Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 224.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTARY.

Saving as to service-tenures.

**226.** Nothing in this Act shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

**227.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

**228.** (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

Náibs and gumáshtas of landlords.

**229.** Any appearance, application or act in, before, or to, any Court or other authority required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord; and every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

**230.** The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

## SCHEDULE I.

(*See Section 2*)

### REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

*Regulations of the Bengal Code.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1793 . | A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789, the 25th November 1789, and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates. | Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64, and 65. |
| XII of 1805 . | A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kunnadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur. | Section 7. |
| V of 1812 . | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27. |

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

## *(Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments, and Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.)*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XVIII of 1812 . | A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof. | Preamble and Sections 2 and 3. |
| VIII of 1819 . | A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní talukdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and mouify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal. | The whole Regulation. |
| I of 1820 . | A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described. | The whole Regulation. |
| XI of 1825 . | A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea. | In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the Clause. |

*Acts of the Bengal Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VI of 1862 . | An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal). | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1865 . | An Act to amend the law for the sale of such undertenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof. | The whole Act. |
| IV of 1867 . | An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1869 . | An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1879 . | An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers | The whole Act. |

*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XXV of 1850 . | An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act IV, 1846. | So much as is unrepealed. |
| XXXIII of 1850 . | An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal. | The whole Act. |
| VI of 1853 . | An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable Tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent. | The whole Act. |
| X of 1859 . | An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. | The whole Act. |

## SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 36.*)

*Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndáris; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

## (*Schedule III.—Summary Sale of Patní Tenures.*)

"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to bepatnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

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### SCHEDULE III.

#### SUMMARY SALE OF PATNÍ TENURES.

*(See section 42.)*

*Extract from Regulation VIII of 1819, amended in accordance with subsequent enactments.*

8. *First.*—Zamíndárs, that is, proprietors under direct engagements with the Government, shall be entitled to apply in the manner following for periodical sales of any tenures upon which the right of selling or bringing to sale for an arrear of rent may have been specially reserved by stipulation in the engagements interchanged on the creation of the tenure.

Zamíndárs allowed sales of tenures, in which right to sell for arrears is reserved.

The exercise of this power shall not be confined to cases in which the stipulation for sale may have been unrestricted in regard to time, but shall apply equally to tenures held under engagements stipulating merely for a sale at the end of the year, in conformity with the practice heretofore allowed by the Regulations in force.

*Second.*—On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that of which the rent is due, the zamíndár shall present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, from all or any taluqdárs or other holders of an interest of the nature described in the preceding clause of this section.

First sale to be applied for on first Baisákh.

The same shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the kachahrí, with a notice that if the amount claimed be not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

Should, however, the first of Jeth fall on a Sunday or holiday, the next subsequent day, not a holiday, shall be selected instead; a similar notice shall be stuck up at the sadr kachahrí of the zamíndár himself, and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as may apply to the individual case shall be by him sent to be similarly published at the kachahrí or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms above prescribed, and the notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

If it shall appear from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kachahrí of the nearest munsif, or if there should be no munsif, to the nearest thánú, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published; certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

*Third.*—On the first day of Kártik, in the middle of the year, the zamíndár shall be at liberty to present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance shall be paid before the date in question, or so much of it as shall reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kártik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the zamíndár, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kártik.

Mid year sale to be applied for on first of Kártik.

9. All sales of saleable tenures applied for under the rules of this Regulation shall be made in public kachahrí; the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one not the actual defaulter shall be free to bid, not excepting the person in satisfaction of whose demand the sale may be made, nor the under-tenants of the defaulter; fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down, and the officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount

Sales how conducted.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Schedule III.—Summary sale of Patní Tenures.*)

required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash, * * * * * * * * * * * within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities be not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase-money be not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the zila, after which the lot shall be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Forms to be observed in selling.

10. At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachahrí shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in that notice.

A person shall attend on the part of the zamíndár, with a particular statement of the payments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, together with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal, nor shall any lot be put up to sale until the statement produced shall have been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice shall have been read; the observance of which forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakárí to be held upon each lot sold.

If the sale be of the description provided for in the third clause of section 8 of this Regulation, the kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; nor shall the sale take place unless this be ascertained.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, nor shall the public officer making the sale be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Regulation.

Tenure to be sold free of incumbrance by act of defaulter.

11. *First.*—It is hereby declared, that any taluq or saleable tenure that may be disposed of at a public sale, under the rules of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due on account of it, is sold free of all incumbrances that may have accrued upon it by act of the defaulting proprietor, his representatives or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by a stipulation to that effect in the written engagements under which the said taluq may have been held.

No transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, no mortgage or other limited assignment, shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zamíndár to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment should have been made with a condition to that effect, under express authority obtained from such zamíndár.

No under-lease to stand after sale.

*Second.*—In like manner, on sale of a taluq for arrears, all leases originating with the holder of the former tenure, if creative of a middle interest between the resident cultivators and the late proprietor, must be considered to be cancelled, except the authority to grant them should have been specially transferred; the possessors of such interests must consequently lose the right to hold possession of the land and to collect the rents of the raiyats; this having been enjoyed merely in consequence of the defaulter's assignment of a certain portion of his own interest, the whole of which was liable for the rent.

* * * * *

Reason for allowing under-tenants means of staying sale.

13. *First.*—With reference to the injury that may be brought upon the holder of a taluq of the second degree by the operation of the preceding rules, in case the proprietor of the superior tenure purposely withholds the rent due from himself to the zamíndár, after having realised his own dues from the inferior tenantry, it is deemed necessary to allow such taluqdárs the means of saving their tenures from the ruin that must attend such a sale; and the following rules have accordingly been enacted for this purpose.

How under-tenants may stay sale.

*Second.*—Whenever the tenure of a taluqdár of the first degree may be advertised for sale in the manner required by the second and third clauses of section 8 of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, the taluqdárs of the second degree, or any number of them, shall be entitled to stay the final sale, by paying into the Collectorate the amount of balance that may be declared due by the person attending on the part of the zamíndár on the day appointed for sale; in like manner they shall be entitled to lodge money antecedently, for the purpose of eventually answering any demand that may remain due on the day fixed for the sale, and should the amount lodged be sufficient, the sale shall not proceed, but after

making good to the zamíndár the amount of his demand, any excess shall be paid back to the person or persons who may have lodged it.

Procedure in case of amount lodged being rent due from under-tenant;

*Third.*—If the amount so lodged shall be rent due by the inferior taluqdár to the holder of the advertised tenure, the same shall be stated at the time of making the deposit, and the amount shall be carried to the account of the tenant or tenants lodging it, and be deducted from any claim of rent that may at the time be pending, or be thereafter brought forward against him or them by the proprietor of the advertised tenure, on account of the year or months for which the notice of sale may have been published.

and in case of amount lodged being advanced from private funds.

*Fourth.*—If the person or persons making such a deposit, in order to stay the sale of the superior tenure, shall have already paid the whole of the rent due from himself or themselves, so that the amount lodged is an advance from private funds, and not a disbursement on account of the said rent, such deposit shall not be carried to credit in, or set against, future demands for rent, but shall be considered as a loan made to the proprietor of the tenure preserved from sale by such means, and the taluq so preserved shall be the security to the person or persons making the advance, who shall be considered to have a lien thereupon, in the same manner as if the loan had been made upon mortgage, and he or they shall be entitled, on applying for the same, to obtain immediate possession of the tenure of the defaulter, in order to recover the amount so advanced from any profits belonging thereto.

If the defaulter shall desire to recover his tenure from the hands of the person or persons who, by making the advance, may have acquired such an interest therein, and entered on possession in consequence, he shall not be entitled to do so, except upon repayment of the entire sum advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum up to the date of possession having been given as above, or upon exhibiting proof, in a regular suit to be instituted for the purpose, that the full amount so advanced, with interest, has been realised from the usufruct of the tenure.

Sale not to be stayed unless arrear claim be lodged.

14. *First.*—Should the balance claimed by a zamíndár on account of the rent of any under-tenure remain unpaid upon the day fixed for the sale of the tenure, the sale shall be made without reserve, in the manner provided for in sections 9 and 10 of this Regulation; nor shall it be stayed or postponed on any account, unless the amount of the demand be lodged.

But suit to lie for its reversal.

It shall, however, be competent to any party desirous of contesting the right of the zamíndár to make the sale, whether on the ground of there having been no balance due, or on any other ground, to sue the zamíndár for the reversal of the same, and upon establishing a sufficient plea, to obtain a decree with full costs and damages.

The purchaser shall be made a party in such suits, and upon decree passing for reversal of the sale, the Court shall be careful to indemnify him against all loss, at the charge of the zamíndár or person at whose suit the sale may have been made.

Defaulter may apply for summary investigation.

*Second.*—In cases also in which a taluqdár may contest the zamíndár's demand of any arrear, as specified in the notice advertised, such taluqdár shall be competent to apply for a summary investigation at any time within the period of notice; the zamíndár shall then be called upon to furnish his kabuliyat and other proofs at the shortest convenient notice, in order that the award may, if possible, be made before the day appointed for sale.

Sale not to be stayed unless amount claimed be deposited.

Such award, if so made, will of course regulate the ulterior process; but if the case be still pending, the lot shall be called up in its turn, notwithstanding the suit; and if the zamíndár or his agent in attendance insist on the demand, the sale shall be made on his responsibility, nor shall it be stayed, or the summary suit be allowed to proceed, unless the amount claimed be lodged in cash, * * * * * * * * * or in Government securities, by the taluqdár contesting the demand; and if such deposit be not made, the alleged defaulter will have no remedy, but by a regular action for damages and for a reversal of the sale.

Delivery of possession to purchaser.

15. *First.*—So soon as the entire amount of the purchase-money shall have been paid in by the purchaser at any sale made under this Regulation, such purchaser shall receive from the officers conducting the sale a certificate of such payment.

The purchaser shall then proceed with the certificate in question to procure a transfer to his name in the kachahrí of the zamíndár, and upon furnishing security, if required, to the extent of half the jama or annual rent, he shall receive the usual 'amaldastak' or order for possession, together with the notice to the raiyats and others to attend and pay their rents henceforward to him.

The zamíndár shall also be bound to furnish access to any papers connected with the tenure purchased, that may be forthcoming in his kachahrí; and should he in any manner delay the transfer in his office, or refuse to give the orders for possession, notwithstanding that good and substantial security shall have been furnished or tendered on requisition, the new purchaser shall be entitled to apply direct to the Collector; and he shall receive the orders for possession, and shall be

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### *(Schedule III.—Summary sale of Patní Tenures.)*

put in possession, of the lands by means of the názir, in the same manner as possession is obtained under a decree of Court; * * *

* * * * * * *

*Second.*—When the new purchaser shall proceed to take possession of the lands of his purchase, if the late incumbent himself, or the holders of tenures or assignments derived from the late incumbent, and intermediate between him and the actual cultivators, shall attempt to offer opposition, or to interfere with the collections of the new purchaser, from the lands composing his purchase, the latter shall be at liberty to apply immediately to the Collector for the aid of the public officers in obtaining possession of his just rights.

Procedure in case of opposition to purchaser.

A proclamation shall then issue under the seal and signature of the Collector declaring that the new incumbent having, by purchase at a sale for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, acquired the entire rights and privileges attaching to the tenure of the late taluqdár, in the state in which it was originally derived by him from the zamíndár, he alone will be recognized as entitled to make the zamíndárí collections in the mufassal, and no payments made to any other individual will on any account be credited to the raiyats or others in any suit for rent or on any other occasion whatever when the same may be pleaded.

*Third.*—Should the late incumbent or his late under-tenants continue to oppose the entry of the new purchaser, notwithstanding the issuing of such a proclamation, or should there be reason to apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of any one, the aid of the Police-officers and of all other public officers who may be at hand and capable of affording assistance shall be given to the new purchaser, on his presenting a written application for the same; and in the event of any affray or breach of the peace occurring, the entire responsibility shall rest with the party opposing the lawful attempt of the purchaser to assume his rights.

Procedure in case of continued opposition.

* * * * * *

17. *First.*—The following rules have been enacted for the disposal of the proceeds of any sale made under the rules of this Regulation.

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

*Second.*—One per cent. shall first be deducted from the nett proceeds realised, and shall be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

Deduction on account of Government.

*Third.*—The balance on account of which the sale may have been made shall next be made good in full (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the taluq to sale) to the zamíndár or other person to whom the same may be due; provided, however, that no former balances, beyond those of the current year (or of that immediately expired, if the sale be at the commencement of the following year), shall be included in the demand to be thus satisfied.

Payment to zamíndárs.

Such antecedent balances, if the zamíndár shall have omitted to avail himself of the process within his reach for having them satisfied at the time, will have become in fact mere personal debts of the individual taluqdár, and must be recovered in the same way as other debts by a regular suit in the Court.

*Fourth.*—Any excess that may remain after satisfying the demand of the zamíndár, in the manner above described, shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the treasury of the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district, to be there held in deposit to answer the claims of the taluqdárs of the second degree, or of others who, by assignment of the defaulter, may be at the time in possession of a valuable interest on the land composing the taluq sold, or on any part of it.

Disposal of remainder.

*Fifth.*—It shall be competent to any one conceiving himself to possess such an interest to bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the same, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the sale, by instituting a regular suit at any time within two months from the date of sale.

Under-tenants free to prosecute for price of their interest or compensation.

If the Court shall, on investigation, consider the plaintiff's claim to be an equitable one, the Court will award to the claimant either the price he may have originally paid, or the value of the interest at the time of sale, or any other amount that may be deemed just and equitable under all the circumstances.

If there be more claimants than one, payment shall not be made from the deposit, until the whole of the claims be settled; and in case the value assessed upon the whole should exceed the amount in deposit, such amount shall be divided proportionately, and the remainder stand as a personal debt against the defaulter, to be realised from him by the usual process for the execution of decrees.

*Sixth.*—Provided, however, that no taluqdár of the second degree or other possessor of an assigned interest upon the land of the tenure sold, who may

Suit not to lie if under tenant be himself in arrear at time of sale.

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## (*Schedule IV.—Limitation.*)

be holding under a stipulation for the payment of an annual amount in the way of rent, shall be entitled to recover compensation for the loss of such tenure or assignment upon its becoming cancelled by sale of the superior taluq, except after exhibiting proof that the whole amount of the rent demandable from himself has been paid or lodged for the purpose prior to the date of sale.

When defaulter to receive excess unclaimed.

*Seventh.*—Should no claims upon the purchase-money of a taluq sold as above be brought forward by any under-tenants or assignees, within the period of two months from the date of sale, or should the amount claimed by those who may have sued not equal the entire deposit, the defaulter whose tenure may have been sold shall be at liberty to petition the Court for the amount so held in deposit, or for the excess thereof, as the case may be, and he shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Court, of there being no claims to afford ground of detention for the whole or any part of the deposit; and upon exhibiting such certificate to the Collector, the amount set free thereby shall be paid to his receipt.

In the same manner, upon executing a decree passed in favour of any under-tenants or assignees, they shall receive certificates under the seal of the Court, declaring the amount adjudged to them out of the deposit; and upon exhibiting these certificates, the amount shall be paid severally to their receipts by the Collector.

Substitution of Government securities for cash in deposit.

*Eighth.*—It shall be competent to any party interested in a deposit, to withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the Government Gazette last received.

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## SCHEDULE IV.

(*See Section 224*)

PART I.—*Suits.*

| Description of suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. To eject any tenure-holder or ryot on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach. | One year . | The date of the breach. |

## SCHEDULE IV—continued.

PART I.—*Suits.*—concluded.

| Description of Suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent— | | |
| (*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 103. | Six months . | The date of the deposit. |
| (*b*) in other cases . | Three years . | The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails. |

PART II.—*Appeals.*

| Description of Appeal. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 3. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge. | Thirty days . | The date of the decree or order appealed against. |
| 4. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner. | Thirty days | The date of the order appealed against. |

PART III.—*Applications.*

| Description of Application. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 5. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree. | Three years . | (1) The date of the decree or order; or<br>(2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or<br>(3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review. |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE history of landlord and tenant legislation in Bengal, and of the circumstances which have led to the preparation of the present Bill, is given in full detail in the papers which have been published. A very brief summary of it must suffice here.

Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here regarding it, wrote as follows*:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

2. In conformity with these instructions, an article was inserted in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was effected, expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamíndárs. It need hardly be said that any such saving was, strictly speaking, superfluous, inasmuch as the Government of an agricultural country like India would, apart altogether from it, be entitled, or rather bound, to legislate from time to time, as occasion might require, for the protection of the inferior occupants of the soil. But the article is important as showing that the view taken of the relations between the Government, the zamíndárs and the inferior landholders under the Permanent Settlement was the same in 1793 as it is to-day.

The article runs as follows:—

"To prevent any mis-construction of the foregoing articles" (fixing the Government revenue for ever) "the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land:—*First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil; and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

3. Again, it was enacted by section 67 of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting, with modifications, the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabuliyats, and the 9th of these, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 275), was "that implicit obedience be shown to all regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

4. The most important enactment passed in pursuance of these provisions is Act X of 1859, the substantive provisions of which, either in their original form or as re-enacted in Act VIII of 1869† (of the Bengal Council), still govern the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal.

The effect of Act X of 1859 is admitted to have been on the whole beneficial; but on certain important points it cannot be considered a success. In particular, as will presently be explained at greater length, it placed the right of occupancy, which it recognized in the tenant, and the right to enhance rent, which it recognized in the landlord, on a most precarious footing. The result of this has been that, as usually happens with a law which is uncertain in its operation, it has added strength to the strong and further weakened those who were already weak. In Bihár, where the social and economical conditions of the country tend to give the landlords the upper hand, we hear of tenants rack-rented, subjected to *quasi*-feudal oppressions and arbitrarily ousted from their holdings; in Eastern Bengal, on the contrary, where circumstances favour the tenants, we hear of landlords who not only cannot obtain the enhancements of rent to which they are entitled, but at times, when tenants combine against them, cannot even recover what is admitted to be due at existing rates.

5. The difficulties connected with Act X of 1859 began to be felt at an early period. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th of April, 1859, and before the end of 1863 its amendment had been suggested by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces. Of late years, successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have borne witness to the existence of chronic evils, which nothing short of comprehensive legislation could cure. In 1873, Sir George Campbell had no

* Harington II, pp. 191-92.

† Throughout this Statement Act X of 1859 only will be referred to. It will be understood that what is said regarding it applies equally to Act VIII of 1869

doubt that the Government would be eventually compelled to deal with the whole question of the relations of landlords and raiyats in Bengal. In 1876, in the course of the debates on the Agrarian Disputes Act, a measure devised to meet the difficulties between landlords and tenants in Eastern Bengal, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, a representative of the zamíndárs, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead-lock. Sir R. Temple concurred in the opinion that some principle for determining rates of rent should be fixed by legislation, and in August, 1876, proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases, to extend the definition of "occupancy-raiyat," and to render the interest of a raiyat of that class liable to sale for default in paying rent and transferable by private agreement.

These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Ashley Eden; and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realization of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

6. It was, however, found, when the Bill was introduced, that it was impracticable to limit its scope in this way. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, and possibly sub-letting. It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the existing law not ostensibly affected by them; and in February, 1879, a majority of the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced. This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden; and in April, 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a Commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

7. Meanwhile, a separate discussion had been proceeding with reference to the abuses already mentioned as prevailing in the relations between landlords and tenants in Bihár. As far back as the year 1868, Lord Lawrence, then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Bihár, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government sooner or later to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him—what he is now only in name—a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Bihár came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee of experienced Bihár officials to advise upon the matter; and on the 8th March, 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case would be properly met by a mere amending Bill. They were of opinion that the whole rent law should be recast.

8. Thus, two independent committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

The report of the Bihár committee was referred to the Rent Law Commission, which was appointed under the sanction referred to above (paragraph 6), and that Commission, on the 19th June, 1880, submitted its report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which, having been revised by the Government of Bengal, has furnished the basis of the present Bill.

9. Before proceeding to give the explanations usual in a statement of this description, it should be mentioned, first, that these explanations will, as far as possible, be confined to points on which it is proposed to alter the existing law, and secondly, that the Bill is no more than it purports to be, namely, a Bill to amend and consolidate existing enactments.

10. With reference to this latter remark, it will be observed that the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission was intended to be in some sense a code of the law relating to agricultural tenancies. It, in many instances, incorporated portions of the common law or case law which have not hitherto been embodied in any legislative enactment in this country. In this respect the present Bill does not follow that of the Rent Commission; but it must not be inferred from this that the views of the Government of India on the important subject of codification have undergone any change. It may be desirable, at some future time, to carry out the design of the Rent Commission in its integrity, and make the Bengal Tenancy Act a complete and self-contained statement of the whole law; but it has been considered that the work of codification is one to be undertaken at a season of leisure, and not at a time like the present, when those, who are responsible for the framing of our legislative measures, are absorbed in the consideration of important substantive amendments of particular portions of the existing law, and are consequently unable to devote to the law as a whole that amount of attention, which would be required in order to carry out the work of codification with any prospect of success.

In the following portions of this Statement the order of the Bill will, as far as possible, be adhered to.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

11. The Bill, it will be observed (section 1), extends by its own vigour to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa and the Scheduled Districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor is specially empowered by section 1 to extend the whole Bill, or any portion of it, to the Orissa Division, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and he can, with like sanction, extend the whole, or any portion of it, to any Scheduled District under the power conferred on him by the Scheduled Districts Act.

12. The classes of tenants, to which the provisions of the Bill apply, are (section 3 (8)) tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and persons having a certain interest in *bastu* land, which will be found explained further on under the head of Chapter VII.

13. The term "tenure-holder" as used in the Bill is defined (section 3 (3) and (4)) to include what are commonly known as undertenure-holders, that is to say, darpatnídárs, sepatnídárs, darijaradárs and such like; and also tenants of the class hitherto known as raiyats at fixed rates. The inclusion of tenants of this latter class in the definition is convenient from the draftsman's point of view, but is, it is believed, otherwise of little importance, inasmuch as the incidents which are attached to their holdings place them to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

14. The term "raiyat" has, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission, been limited to tenants holding land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes, except where *bastu* or homestead land is included in a raiyat's agricultural holding, in which case it will be treated in the same way as the rest of the holding, and he will be deemed to hold it as a raiyat.

15. Except as just stated, no attempt has been made to define the terms "tenure-holder" and "raiyat," or to settle the distinction between these two classes of tenants.

The importance of this distinction for the purposes of the Bill has not been overlooked, nor has the possibility that cases may occur near the line of separation between the two classes, in which a doubt will arise as to whether the tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat; but it is believed that the distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove.

16. Under-raiyat, as defined in the Bill, includes all tenants holding whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

17. Section 4, besides saving certain special laws which would, as a matter of course, be saved in a general enactment of this description, provides that nothing in the Bill "shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions."

A saving of this description is unavoidable in a measure which, as already observed, does not purport to be an exhaustive code, and its importance will be seen from the illustration appended, which shows that it will protect such rights as rights of occupancy enjoyed under a custom by under-raiyats, a class of tenants protected only to a limited extent by the Bill.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the distinction between khámár and raiyatí land.*

18. The second chapter of the Bill deals with the distinction between "khámár land," or the private land of the proprietor, and raiyatí land, or the land destined for occupation by raiyats. The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country, under the existing law, to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyatí land as possible and convert it into khámár land, it has been thought necessary to make it clear by the definition that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and further to enact (section 6) that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved.

19. In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khámár, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat", land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance; and there may be other exceptional tracts where the necessity of distinguishing clearly and finally between khámár and raiyatí land may prove to be pressing. To meet such cases, it is further thought necessary to provide (sections 7 to 13)

for making a complete survey and record of the existing khámár or zeraat, and thus preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Tenure-holders generally.*

20. The alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law regarding tenures, are not of great importance.

Section 14 converts the present raiyats at fixed rates into tenure-holders, but, as already explained (*supra*, paragraph 13), the change is unimportant.

21. Section 20, which saves to a landlord in a temporarily-settled tract a right to raise the rent of any tenure when a new settlement of the revenue is made, is new; but it may be defended as being in accordance with the views that prevail as to the relative position of the landlord, the tenant and the Government in such tracts. The Government has an undoubted right to raise its revenue on the occasion of a fresh settlement. Of this right no act of the landlord can deprive it; and accordingly, if the landlord were to be bound by a grant at fixed rates, made by him so as to extend beyond the term of the settlement, the result would be that, on the occasion of a new settlement, he might be exposed to the risk of having to pay an enhanced revenue without the possibility of recovering it from his tenant.

22. The Rent Commissioners observe that there are in the existing law no express provisions for the enhancement of the rents of tenures, and that the want of a definite enactment on the point has given rise to much expensive litigation. The sections of the Bill relating to this matter are based on those drafted by the Commissioners, and the grounds on which they rest will be best seen from the following extract from the Commissioners' report:—

"We have," they say, "provided for the enhancement of the rent of tenures and under-tenures, by enacting that, in any case in which such rent is liable to enhancement,—there are cases in which it is not so liable,—it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or undertenures in the vicinity, or, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court shall appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder or undertenure-holder shall not (in the absence of certain special circumstances, to be noticed hereafter) exceed thirty per centum of the balance which remains after deducting, from the gross rents payable to him, the expenses of collecting such rents. It may be observed that, according to the rule contained in section 8 of Regulation V of 1812, ten per cent. of the balance just mentioned was allowed to the tenure-holder. This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, but, by some oversight, no provision was substituted by this Act, though the principle, as being fair and equitable in itself, and usual by reason of the provisions of the Regulation, was, on several occasions, acted upon by the Courts after that Act was passed. It appears to a majority of us, after careful consideration, that the limit of *ten* per cent. is too low, and we have accordingly allowed a higher limit, namely, that of a maximum not exceeding *thirty* per cent. in ordinary cases.* We have provided for the special and well-known case of *jangalbari* holdings by enacting that, when more than one hundred bighás of land have been demised for reclamation purposes, more than half being at the time unreclaimed, and the whole having been subsequently reclaimed, the rent of the tenant may not be enhanced so as to leave him a profit of less than twenty per cent. of the net balance above-mentioned, and the Court may allow him such profit in excess of twenty per cent. as to it appears fair and equitable. In order to prevent these new provisions from working hardship by any sudden and great change, we have annexed the following checks:—(*a*) the enhanced rent shall not in any case be more than double the previous rent: (*b*) the Court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect gradually, or, in other words, that the rent shall increase yearly during any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached: and (*c*) that rent once enhanced shall not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion."

23. The only further points calling for notice in connection with these sections are, that it has been provided that the tenure-holder's profits shall never be less than 10 per cent. of the net balance, that the provision regarding jangalburi tenures has been made applicable to all such tenures irrespective of the area comprised in them, and that a clause has been added providing that, when a tenure-holder has made improvements other than those referred to by the Commissioners, the Court may allow him such amount, by way of profit, as it thinks fit, provided it be not less than 10 per cent.

* Mr. Justice Levinge mentions, in his Minute on Act X, a case in which *two-thirds* (he does not say, whether of the gross or net collections) were given to the landlord and the residue to the middleman. If the calculation was here made on the net collections, the collection expenses being at ten per cent., the middleman got 30 per cent., being $100-\frac{2(100-10)}{3}-10$.

24. In section 26, it is enacted that a permanent tenure-holder shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

25. The alterations which are made in the existing law by sections 27 to 35, relating to the registration in the landlord's serishta of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, are (so far as they seem to call for notice) as follows :—

(*a*) A fee is made payable in respect of the registration of every succession and every transfer other than a transfer on a sale for arrears of rent.

(*b*) An application for the registration of a voluntary transfer or a succession may, instead of being made to the landlord, be made to a Revenue-officer, who will serve a notice on the landlord requiring him to register.

(*c*) Where a tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent, the Court will cause a notice to be served on the landlord requiring him to register the transfer.

(*d*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to register for one month after he is bound to do so, the persons interested may apply to the Civil Court to compel him to register.

(*e*) Similarly, if the party or parties concerned do not apply for registration within six months from the date of a voluntary transfer or a succession, the landlord may apply to have him or them compelled to allow the registration and pay the requisite fee.

(*f*) The landlord is required to give to the parties concerned copies of entries in his register; the first copy to be given free of charge, subsequent copies on payment.

(*g*) The Board of Revenue is empowered to make rules regulating registration.

26. The proposal of the Rent Commission to extend the registration system to occupancy-holdings has not been adopted, as it is feared that there would be great difficulty in bringing home to persons of the raiyat class the details of such a system.

### CHAPTER IV.—*Of Patní Tenures.*

27. The law relating to patní tenures is left substantially unchanged. The various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure have not been overlooked; but it is thought that, as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill, when it is hoped it may be found possible to simplify the form of the law very much without materially changing its substance. Meantime, the existing enactments have been thrown into Schedule III of the Act, and are made operative by section 42.

### CHAPTER V.—*Of Raiyats with a Right of Occupancy.*

28. Chapter V, which treats of the acquisition of the occupancy-right and of the incidents generally of that right, is one of the most important chapters in the Bill.

It will be seen, from the papers that have been published in connection with this measure, that a controversy has arisen, and has been conducted on both sides with much ability and research, as to whether some such right as that which we usually term a right of occupancy did not originally belong, and ought not now to be recognized as belonging, to all raiyats in Bengal except those whose occupation of the land is of a merely transitory nature. It is unnecessary now to enter upon the merits of that question, inasmuch as, after a full consideration of the position, it has been determined that the legislation to be undertaken by the Government shall proceed on the assumption that the occupancy-right is to be recognized as appertaining only to such tenants as may be shown to be in some special sense settled or permanent. But the problem of defining the class of tenants in whom such a right should be recognized is, when limited by this assumption, one of considerable difficulty.

29. The conditions requisite to confer the status of the "khudkásht raiyat," so frequently referred to in our revenue enactments and records, may in earlier times, and especially when thoroughly organized village-communities prevailed, have been to a certain extent definite and ascertainable; but, in spite of all the learning and research which have been brought to bear, they are not now to be discovered. The probability is that they were always very vague; that, notwithstanding their vagueness, no difficulty arose so long as land was abundant, the pressure of the Government revenue heavy and the status of a privileged cultivator of little value; and that it was only with the progress of agriculture, the increase in the value of landed property and the consequent disputes regarding interests in land, that the need of some more precise definition came to be felt.

30. A definition framed under such circumstances would necessarily be to a great extent artificial, and in moulding its details there would necessarily be a good deal of room left for considerations of equity and expediency. We find accordingly, on referring to the proceedings connected with Act X of 1859, that those who framed that Act assumed a considerable latitude in settling the conditions on which the occupancy-status should be acquired. In the Bill

as read a first time, they proposed to confer on every "resident" raiyat a right of occupancy in the "land held by him," and they justified this on the ground that the word "khudkásht," as used in the Regulations, seemed to be synonymous with "resident"; but subsequently, it having been pointed out to them by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces that "residence was not always a condition of occupancy," they adopted the rule embodied by them in the Act, namely, that twelve years' holding of the same land shall give a right of occupancy in that land. This rule, which was obviously to a large extent artificial, was copied by them from a similar rule which was issued by the North-Western Provinces Government, apparently as a mere executive suggestion to its officers, in the year 1836, as that "most consistent with the existing practice and recognized rights" in those provinces. The only feature common to the two rules is that of a raiyat in some sense permanent in, or settled in, the locality, and it would seem that the persons who framed those rules considered that as long as they maintained this feature, they were at liberty to define, in such manner as they might think equitable and expedient, the circumstances which should be taken to constitute the requisite degree of permanency or settlement. This is quite intelligible in the view above suggested, that, though the status of the khudkásht raiyat was still a recognized institution, the conditions requisite to establish it were so vague that they could not be described otherwise than as resting on a certain ill-defined degree of permanency in a particular locality.

31. Act X of 1859 is admitted to have done much towards improving the relations between landlord and tenant, but, in this particular matter of defining the conditions requisite to the establishment of a right of occupancy, it cannot be pronounced a success. It would be unjust to charge this want of success altogether against the Act itself. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but, as a matter of fact, the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself, and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats, by throwing upon them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for twelve years in the village or estate, but further that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots, in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which, it need hardly be said, it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And, as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers,—a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country,—it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

32. It is unnecessary to state here the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 4th March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which the Government, after a very full discussion of the question, has resolved to propose. That amendment follows with certain modifications a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkásht raiyat, or, as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but (section 45) on the holding of any raiyatí land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate (section 46), lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill. It should be added that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided by section 43 that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January, 1853.

33. It will be observed from the above that a right of occupancy is acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyatí land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*" It is considered essential to carry the enactment to this extent. As observed by the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of the 21st March, 1882, "such is the power of the zamindárs, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. . It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

34. These provisions apply only to raiyatí land. The acquisition of a right of occupancy in the landlord's khamar land is, by section 49, kept on the same footing as under the existing law

35. It is only necessary to add, as regards the acquisition of the right, that it is provided by section 44 of the Bill that every raiyat, who immediately before the commencement of the Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act, and that (section 48) a right of occupancy may be acquired by a grant from the landlord.

36. As regards the probable effect of the new provisions regarding the acquisition of the right of occupancy, it should be stated that no great increase of the area at present subject to that right is looked for from them; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what is hoped for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts, which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country, to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that, where occupancy-rights do as a matter of fact exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

37. Section 50 states in general terms the more important incidents of the occupancy-right. They attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract between the landlord and raiyat, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;

(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;

(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(5) he may sublet the land;

(6) his interest is to be transferable subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and

(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

38. Several of these incidents will be referred to at greater length in connection with the portions of the Bill specially relating to them. The sixth falls to be considered here, inasmuch as most of the remaining sections of the chapter are occupied with the rules regulating the rights reserved to the landlord when an occupancy-holding is transferred by sale, mortgage, gift or bequest.

The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, in the interests of the tenant.

39. From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent thereto, in every case of transfer. It has accordingly been provided that, in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that, when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage-debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy, right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but, on considering the difficulties, by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, it has been thought best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

40. Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the Local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability, which the prevailing customs show to existin rights of this class in almost all parts of the country.

The existence of such a tendency indicates—what, indeed, is clear from other evidence—that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right; and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. It may be added that, if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

41. That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognizes may in time lead to a state of things, in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under-raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but, if such a state of things should ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

42. The only other provision of Chapter V which appears to call for notice here is that contained in section 56, and is to the effect that, where a landlord, by way of pre-emption under the foregoing sections or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land, any tenant, who subsequently takes the land from him, shall have a right of occupancy in it, and if the rent of the land was previously payable in money, shall be entitled to hold it at a money-rent to be fixed under the Act. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord, so acquiring an occupancy-right in land, from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All the section would enact is that, if he chooses to let it to a tenant, that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. This seems necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate or tenure with a view to locating ordinary raiyats on the land. To a landlord, who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

### CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats.*

43. Chapter VI is devoted to the important subject of the rents payable by occupancy-raiyats. In regard to this particular matter, as in regard to that of the acquisition of the right of occupancy, Act X of 1859, whether owing to its inherent defects or to the peculiar construction put upon it by the Courts it is unnecessary now to enquire, has not proved a success. Leaving out of consideration the matter of additions to the rent of a holding on account of an increase of its area, a matter which is relegated to a completely separate division of the present Bill, Act X of 1859 provided by its 17th section that the rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat should be liable to enhancement only where—

*1st*—its rate was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent, or

*2nd*—the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

44. Having thus stated the cases in which the rent was to be liable to enhancement, the Act stopped, giving no indication, except such as might be gathered from the statement of those cases, as to the extent to which the Courts were to enhance the rent. In the first of the two cases, no difficulty would arise from this, as the intention of the Act in respect of that case was clear enough; but in the second of the two cases, the question as to the limit of enhancement gave rise to an important discussion, which was at length brought to a close in what is known as "the great rent case." The rule laid down in that case is commonly spoken of as "the rule of proportion," and is to the effect that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio as the increased value of the produce or increased productive power bears to the value or productive power at the time the previous rent was fixed.

45. This rule, whatever may be said for it on theoretical grounds, has proved to be absolutely unworkable by the Courts in practice, inasmuch as it throws on them the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions, with which they are altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally, on a great scale, and once for all, being, instead of this, undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

46. The result of this is that, though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

The most important object of the chapter we are now considering is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, which will be presently noticed, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, which have just been referred to, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

47. Passing from these preliminary observations to the details of Chapter VI of the Bill, it will be seen that section 60 provides that, except on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-tenant shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court under the Bill, or by a contract of the nature described in the foregoing section.

48. It is considered, for reasons similar to those stated above in paragraph 33, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-raiyats were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by their contracts of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law. But, on the other hand, absolutely to prevent such contracts would, it is thought, involve too great an interference with the freedom of the parties. A middle course has accordingly been adopted in section 59, which provides that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and which goes on in its second sub-section to enact that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that he shall be absolutely debarred from registering any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth* of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

49. This 59th section, which, it will be remembered, relates only to the enhancement of the rents of existing tenancies, is supplemented in section 61 by a somewhat similar provision applicable to cases in which a settled raiyat comes in as a new tenant on land previously held by another tenant at a money-rent. Here, too, it is considered that the objects of the law might be defeated if the parties were left absolutely free to contract; and it is accordingly provided that a settled raiyat, taking land under the circumstances referred to, shall not be bound to pay for it a higher rent than that paid by the previous tenant, unless that higher rent has been fixed by a contract registered and approved as already described.

50. Turning now to the matter of enhancement by a decree of the Civil Court, the sub-divisions of Chapter VI which are marked B and C proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is so, it would, it is presumed, be not very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates, which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue officer, it is thought, might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries, which at present are involved in enhancement-suits. They would accept the rates and produce-statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for lands of the classes to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

51. It is, of course, well understood that there would be many parts of the country for which, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent or to the great varieties of the soil, no such tables could be prepared, and further that, even where it is possible to prepare such tables, their preparation must be a work of time. With a view to these considerations, the Bill has been so drawn as to provide, first, in sub-division B of Chapter VI, for suits to enhance money-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and secondly, in sub-division C, for such suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

52. It will be convenient, in explaining the details of these portions of the Bill, to begin with the latter set of provisions. The cases, in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-

* See as to this limitation, para. 54 *infra*.

rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract, for which a table of rates has not been prepared, are stated in section 74. They will be found to be in the main the same as those provided for in the section of Act X of 1859 referred to in paragraph 43, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being, that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land or in prices, on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed, but, when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

53. Section 75, supplying the defect in Act X of 1859 referred to above (paragraph 44), fixes the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases, in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. It provides that, if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that, if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being, as it is at present, under the decision in the "great rent case," the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of the three cases dealt with by section 75; and, as it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

54. The only other rule relating to the limit of enhancement contained in section 75 is the concluding provision, that the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. This limit has been substituted for that of one-fourth originally proposed, as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that one-fourth of the value of the average crop would be too high a limit. It is to be understood, however, that the point is still under the consideration of the Government.

55. Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, it will be seen that section 62 empowers the Local Government to direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing, for each class of land comprised in that area, the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified (section 63 (*a*)) according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, and section 64 enacts that, in fixing the rates for each class, regard is to be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce, about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that, where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

The section concludes with a proviso, corresponding to that mentioned above in connection with section 75, limiting the enhanced rate of rent fixed for land of any class to one-fifth of the average gross produce of land of that class.

56. Sections 65 to 69 provide for a preliminary publication in the vernacular language of the table prepared by the Revenue-officer; for the consideration of objections urged against it by those interested; for the submission to the higher Revenue authorities, and by them to the Government, of the table, with a report setting forth the grounds of the Revenue-officer's decision on each point, and of all objections preferred; and for the further publication of the table when finally settled and approved of.

A table prepared under these provisions will remain in force for such period, not less

than ten years or more than thirty years, as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will (section 71) be conclusive evidence—

(*a*) that, except as provided by certain clauses to be presently referred to, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

58. Section 72 empowers the Local Government to charge the expenses connected with the preparation of a table for any local area to the raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as it thinks fit.

59. Section 73 contains the rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area, for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at it will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class (as will occasionally be the case) to such rate, not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes.

60. The first class comprises cases, which may be described with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table. The rules laid down for cases of this class by the first clause of the proviso to section 73 closely follow the corresponding rules laid down in section 75 and referred to above, paragraph 53. They are to the effect that, if the improvement has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed as if the land belonged to the lower class; that if the improvement has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at such rate intermediate between that of the higher class and that of the lower class as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the improvement has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at a rate half-way between the rate of the higher and that of the lower class.

The effect of these rules will be best seen from the illustrations appended to section 73 of the Bill, which are as follows:—

*Illustrations.*

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| When the land is irrigated from a well . . . . . | Rs. 4 | per acre. |
| When the land is not so irrigated . . . . . | „ 2 | „ |

The holdings of A, B, C and D, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one, existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| When such land is irrigated from a branch of a river . . . | Rs. 4 | per acre. |
| When such land is not so irrigated . . . . . | „ 2 | „ |

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30, the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

61. The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates is that referred to in the second clause of the proviso to section 73, where the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his land belongs; and in cases of this class, the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

62. To complete this portion of the subject it is only necessary to add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are by sections 76 to 78 of the Bill made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may

order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that, when rent has been enhanced, it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years.

63. How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions of this chapter regarding the preparation of a table of rates it would be difficult to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission entertained hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they appear to have thought that, in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that, in some parts of the country, the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that, because a table of rates has not been, or cannot be, prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a Revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under the provisions of Chapter XI, which will be noticed in their proper place.

64. Section 79 contains the provisions relating to the reduction of money-rents payable by occupancy-tenants. The cases, in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications in detail, which it is unnecessary to notice here, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices; and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. Section 79 therefore simply provides that, when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

65. The case of rents payable for pasture lands, which is provided for in section 80, is likewise one of no great practical importance, inasmuch as such lands are but rarely let to a tenant in this country. Accordingly, no provision for the reduction of rent has here been considered necessary, and it has been thought sufficient, as regards enhancement, to provide that a suit to enhance may be instituted on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate paid by raiyats of the same class for similar lands in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity, an enhancement would be reasonable. In either of these cases, the Court is empowered to fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

66. The next sub-division of the chapter relates to rents payable in kind or varying with the crop, and is of greater importance. Section 81 provides that, when the rent is of this nature, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops (such as rice, wheat, and so forth) are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value; and

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding, on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding, supposing staple crops to be grown on it.

67. The only objection which it is apprehended might be taken to these provisions is that in some cases a landlord, whose rent is payable in kind, contributes in the shape of seed, labour or otherwise, towards the production of the crop, recovering the price of his assistance in the form of an additional rent, and that, in such cases, the limits which it is proposed to fix might be too low. To meet this, a sub-section has been added, providing that nothing in the section shall prevent a landlord recovering from the tenant the value of assistance so rendered. The result accordingly will be that, though the landlord can no longer include the value of such assistance in the rent, where, by so doing, he would bring the rent above the prescribed limit, he can recover the same amount under another name.

68. Section 82 provides for the commutation into fixed money-rents of rents payable in kind or consisting of the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce.

It provides that an occupancy-raiyat, paying such a rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted, and that the Court shall fix the money-rent at its discretion either—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by raiyats of the same class for similar land in the vicinity, or

(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years, subject, however, in this latter case, to a deduction of such

amount as the Court thinks reasonable, in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

69. The remaining provisions of Chapter VI are merely of a supplementary or subsidiary nature. Section 83 provides for the preparation of price-lists, which, when published with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, will be deemed to be conclusive evidence in proceedings under Chapter VI, and will thus save the Courts a certain amount of work, for the performance of which they are but ill-suited.

Section 84 empowers the Board to make rules for the guidance of officers and (as regards certain matters) of Courts acting under Chapter VI, in particular for determining what crops are to be deemed staple crops for the purposes of the chapter.

### CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Right of a settled Raiyat in Bastu Land.*

70. The Bill prepared by the Rent Commission contained elaborate provisions regarding the use of land for building purposes, which were justified at length in paragraphs 108—113 of their Report. It is unnecessary here to discuss those provisions on their merits. It is enough to say that the present measure is strictly confined to the amendment of the law regarding agricultural tenancies, and can properly deal with the holding of land for building purposes only where the holding of such land is in some sense ancillary to an agricultural tenancy, as *e.g.*, where an occupancy-raiyat has built himself a house in a village with a view to living near his agricultural holding. In such a case there is so close a connection between his house and his agricultural holding that it would in many cases be vain to protect him in the possession of the holding without, at the same time, protecting him in the possession of the house. Besides the inconvenience he might be put to in being ejected from his house and compelled to reside at a distance from his work, it is clear that, if he were left at the landlord's mercy as regards the house, he would be liable at any time to have pressure brought upon him in regard to the holding also, which he might be unable to resist.

71. When the site of the house is included in an occupancy-holding, the raiyat is sufficiently protected under Chapters V and VI, but, when it is a separate holding, some special provision seems necessary; and it is thought that the requirements of the case will be best met by enacting that every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a permanent heritable and transferable right in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is held by him as the site of a dwelling-house for himself and his family; that a person having such a right shall not be ejected except under a decree of the Civil Court for breach of a condition; that, if so ejected, he shall be entitled to compensation; and that his rent may be enhanced at intervals of ten years, so that it may be equal to the rent paid for similar lands in the neighbourhood, or, at the option of the landlord, so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

### CHAPTER VIII.—*Of Ordinary Raiyats.*

72. Chapter VIII deals with ordinary raiyats, that is to say (section 88) raiyats holding raiyati land but not having a right of occupancy in respect of it. The principle on which this chapter is based is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and, further, that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyat should in every reasonable way be promoted.

73. Section 89 accordingly provides that, subject to a certain maximum fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, which will be presently referred to, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but, in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, it is provided in the following sections that, if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent, to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum, by way of compensation for disturbance, equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is, at this stage of a Bill, entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view, it will be understood, is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

74. The details of the procedure requisite to give effect to this important provision occupy the greater part of the chapter, but they are not such as to call for notice here. The only other provision of the chapter to which it seems necessary to refer is the rule in section 90

limiting the landlord's right to eject, and which is to the effect that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except—

(*a*) for arrears of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner, which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition, on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract, liable to be ejected; or

(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

CHAPTER IX.—*Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

75. We now pass from the chapters dealing with particular classes of tenants to those dealing with matters common to several classes. Chapter IX, which is the first of these, contains most of the general provisions of the Bill regarding rent. It begins with a section (96) providing for such additions to, and deductions from, the rents of tenure-holders and occupancy-tenants as are made on account of an alteration in the area of the holding by alluvion or diluvion, by encroachment, eviction by title paramount to that of the landlord, and so forth. This section applies, in the case of a tenure-holder, only in the absence of a contract to the contrary, but, in the case of an occupancy-raiyat, it overrides any such contract.

76. In the case of land being added to the area of a holding, it provides that the amount added to the rent shall be calculated on the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection. This seems to be the fairest rule to apply in such a case, and it is, moreover, as observed by the Government of Bengal, in harmony with the law regulating additions to the Government revenue in alluvion cases.

77. On the other hand, in the case of a loss of a portion of an area, for the whole of which a single rent has been payable, the only equitable principle to adopt seems to be that the abatement from the rent should bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the yearly value of the land lost bears to the yearly value of the holding prior to the loss, and this is what sub-section (3) of section 96 enacts, adding, however, that, when the yearly value of the land lost cannot be satisfactorily proved, the abatement shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the area lost bears to the area of the holding prior to the loss.

78. Sections 97 to 99 give power to the Board of Revenue to fix the instalments in which rents are to be paid. The power is of little importance in the case of tenures, inasmuch as it can be exercised in respect of them only in the absence of any agreement or custom regulating the matter. In the case of raiyats' holdings, however, it is of considerable importance. Much of the harassment, to which the raiyats are subjected, is said to arise from the number of instalments in which their rents are payable, and, to remedy this, the Board is empowered, subject to certain reservations regarding agreements entered into and customs prevailing before the commencement of the Act, to fix the instalments, in which the rents of raiyats are to be payable, so that there may not be more than four in each year.

79. Section 100 requires every landlord to give to a tenant paying him rent a receipt, containing much fuller details than those prescribed by the existing law, and to keep a counterpart of every receipt so given. It also provides that, when a receipt does not contain the requisite particulars, it shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full up to date.

Section 101 requires every landlord to furnish to his tenant, for each agricultural year, a detailed statement of the account between them for that year, and to keep a counterpart of every statement so furnished.

Section 102, following the existing law regarding receipts, imposes penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts or furnish accounts, and further makes it an offence punishable with a fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, to neglect to keep a counterpart as required by the preceding sections.

It is believed that, if these provisions are fully enforced, much advantage will result to both parties. Not only will the tenants be supplied with proper evidence of the payments made by them and of the state of their accounts, but the landlords, if they keep their counterpart statements in a proper manner, will find them useful as evidence before the Courts.

80. Under the existing law, there is but one case, in which a tenant can deposit his rent in a public office, so that the deposit may operate as a payment to his landlord, namely, when he is prepared to declare solemnly that he has tendered the rent to his landlord, and that the landlord has refused to receive it.

It has been found that this declaration has become a mere form, and it is thought better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it and grant a receipt. It is also thought advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely :—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

81. This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given by section 104 a discretion to refuse the deposit, if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and he is further given by section 106 a discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject, of course, to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person, to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, it will be seen that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it; and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

82. The provisions, contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases, where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Bihár by the Bihár Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submit his appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.

It will be seen that these provisions proceed upon the principle, already referred to in connection with the subject of enhancement, of entrusting to the Revenue authorities the duty of inquiring into, and adjusting, matters, which they are presumably more competent to deal with than the Civil Courts. It is, it will be observed, only the mechanical act of division and the mere framing of the estimate of the crops that, in the cases now in question, are to be entrusted to the Collector and the persons appointed by him, all questions of right being reserved for the Civil Court.

83. Section 117 provides that, if the landlord of any land, of which the rent is payable by division or appraisement of the crop, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the tenant's consent, with the cutting or harvesting of a crop, except by an application to the Collector, under the provisions just referred to, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code. This is considered necessary in order to put a stop to the oppressive action of landlords in certain parts of the country, who are found to assume a power to prevent the cutting or harvesting of the crops, and to use it as an engine of extortion against their tenants.

84. Section 118, which applies only to Bihár, provides that all danabandi papers shall, within 15 days after the making of an appraisement, be filed in the Collector's office.

85. Section 119 provides that, notwithstanding any contract made after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not, in any case, be bound to pay a money-rent exceeding five-sixteenths of the estimated gross produce of his holding. The limit originally proposed was thirty-five per cent. It has now been lowered at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor; but the figures must be regarded as merely provisional and subject to reconsideration.

86. Section 120 in effect enacts that contracts fixing rents shall, in temporarily-settled tracts hold good only until a fresh settlement is made. The reasons for this provision are similar to those stated above (paragraph 21) in connection with section 20.

87. Section 124 makes the rent of a transferable holding the first charge on that holding.

### CHAPTER X.—*Other provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

88. The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements, and to claim compensation therefor on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution

of a decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy, and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance, from an economical point of view, of encouraging improvements is so great in this country, that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may, from time to time, occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that, if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

Section 127 accordingly confers upon an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provides (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that, if he does not avail himself of this right and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. Section 128 enacts what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, it gives the preferential right to the landlord, and allows the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, upon being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects to do so within a reasonable time.

89. There is however, as has been intimated, an exception made to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. This, it is considered, is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy-raiyat, should be entitled to make; and it is further considered that it is not an improvement, which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, it is provided simply that any raiyat may make it; no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord.

90. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections, he will be entitled to reap the full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections, he will, if ejected, be entitled, under section 129 of the Bill, subject to certain exceptions which it is unnecessary to notice here, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot, under Chapter VI, be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat under similar circumstances may possibly not be able, in all cases, to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions of Chapter VIII will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

91. The only other provisions of the Bill, relating to improvements, which seem to call for notice here, are the last clause of section 129, which enacts that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act (and therefore to give a claim to compensation), unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make them and was ready to make them himself, and section 132, which makes void all stipulations in contracts providing (*a*) that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or (*b*) that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

92. In section 133, providing for the landlord's right to measure lands comprised within an estate or tenure the rents of which are payable to him, the existing law has been modified so as to give a landlord the right to measure all lands lying within the estate or tenure, whether rent-paying or not. As observed by the Government of Bengal, "a landlord has at present no right to measure lákhiráj, and a rent-free holder may, in virtue of a valid grant of ten bíghás, be holding double as much or more. The mere measuring by the landlord cannot harm him, as he could not be ousted from possession save through the Civil Court. But the landlord seems entitled to make a complete survey of his estate." (*Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 849T, dated 27th July, 1881, page 25.*)

93. The proviso to section 133 enacts that, when land has been measured under that section, it shall not again be measured for ten years without the written permission of the Collector. This seems but reasonable, a right to measure once in ten years being sufficient in all ordinary cases.

94. The only other provisions of this sub-division of the chapter, which deviate in any material respect from the existing law, are those of sections 137 and 138, relating to the standards of measurement. They adhere so closely to the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission that the following extract from the Commission's Report (para. 140) will best explain them:—

"The length of the local standard pole, with which a measurement of land should be made, is a fertile subject of dispute and litigation. It is not uncommon for a land-

lord to make a measurement of his lands with a pole of his own selection, the actual length of which must be a subject of doubt upon the evidence, while the raiyats concerned aver not only that the standard pole of the pargana is different, but that during the measurement a third pole has occasionally been substituted for that which the landlord claims to be the standard. In order to remedy these difficulties as far as possible, we have enacted that all measurements made by order of the Civil Court or Collector shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bíghá. It it be shown that the rights of the parties to the suit are regulated by any different local measure depending upon a pargana standard pole, the Government measure shall be converted into local measure for the purposes of the suit. In case of dispute as to the standard pole, the Collector shall, in any suit before himself, or in any suit before a Civil Court, on a reference made for this purpose by such Court, determine the proper length of such pole. We have followed the present law, as settled by the decisions, in enacting that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge, but that, if no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector shall be final."

95. It is stated in Mr. Field's digest, section 12 (4), as the result of decided cases, that a raiyat's interest in the land determines when he ceases to cultivate the land and leaves the neighbourhood without arranging for the payment of the rent. Mr. Field observes that the cases leave the matter thus indefinite, and that, if the proposition is adopted by the legislature, it should be made more precise. Section 140 of the Bill, following this suggestion, provides that, when a tenant of a non-transferable holding leaves the holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, he shall be deemed to have surrendered, except in cases in which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond his control, it may have been impossible for him to cultivate.

96. Section 141, relating to the doctrine of merger, follows the corresponding provisions (sections 43 and 44) of the Bill prepared by the Rent Commissioners, who state in their Report that some such enactment is needed to settle the law in Bengal. It provides, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications which it is unnecessary to specify here, that, when, in the case of any tenancy, the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become by transfer, succession or otherwise united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall, during the three months following, be presumed to be merged in that of the landlord, unless the person shows that he has not intended it to be so, and shall, after the expiration of the three months, be conclusively deemed to be so merged, unless, within the three months, the person has executed an instrument declaring his intention that a merger should not take place, and the instrument has been registered and published in a certain prescribed manner.

97. Sections 142 to 148, relating to the appointment of a manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure, are taken, with slight alterations in the drafting, from the Bill framed by the Rent Law Commission. Their history and the nature of the provisions they contain will be best seen by an extract from the Commission's report. After describing at some length (paragraph 134) the complications, litigation and even riots which arise when co-owners of an estate or tenure (or, as they are sometimes termed, coparceners) quarrel among themselves, and the grievous harassment, to which the tenants are exposed, in such cases, the report proceeds as follows:—

"135. The necessity of a remedy for this state of things was felt at an early period of British administration, and in 1812 it was enacted that, inasmuch as inconvenience to the public and injury to private rights had been experienced in certain cases from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of joint undivided estates, whenever sufficient cause shall be shown by the Revenue-authorities, or by any of the individuals holding an interest in such estates, for the interposition of the Courts of Judicature, it shall be competent to the Zila Judges to appoint a person duly qualified and under proper security to manage the estate; that is, to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate (Regulation V of 1812, section 26). The Judge was also competent, upon the representation of the Revenue-authorities, or of any such person as aforesaid, to remove any manager so appointed (*ib.*, section 27). A subsequent Regulation (V of 1827) enacted that, when the Zilla Court thought it just and proper under the provision of that Regulation to provide for the administration or management of landed property, it should issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment and appoint a person for the due care and management thereof, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof. The reference in Regulation V of 1827 to Regulation V of 1812 was repealed by Act XVI of 1874, so that it is not now competent to a District Judge to send a precept to the Collector directing him to provide for the management of an estate belonging to a joint undivided family. The fragment of Regulation V of 1812 which is still in force is incomplete, and in consequence almost inoperative.

"136. Such being the present state of the law, a majority of us have thought that this fragment might well be repealed and a complete set of effective provisions substituted

therefor. We have accordingly enacted that, when coparceners, who jointly own an estate, tenure or under-tenure, disagree as to the joint management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, (*a*) inconvenience to the public, (*b*) injury to private rights, the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in such estate, tenure or under-tenure, direct a notice to be served upon the coparceners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. If the coparceners do not, within a month, show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, the District Judge may direct them to do so. If they fail to obey that direction, the District Judge may either appoint a manager, or direct that the estate, tenure or under-tenure be managed by the Court of Wards, if it is willing to undertake the charge. We have thought it advisable to give the coparceners an opportunity of appointing a manager of their own selecting, before the District Judge proceeds virtually to depose them. When the Court of Wards undertakes the charge, it will govern itself by the provisions of *the Court of Wards Act*, IX (B.C.) of 1879. It is discretionary with the Court of Wards to undertake the charge or not. A majority of us have thought it advisable to render this system of management possible, as there may be cases in which no other management will be available. Mr. O'Kinealy doubts if it is advisable to extend the exceptional jurisdiction of the Court of Wards and empower it to manage the estates of persons who happen to disagree amongst themselves. When the District Judge appoints a manager, he is empowered to settle his remuneration, and the manner of it, whether, that is to say, by a fixed salary or a percentage of the collections. He is also empowered to require reasonable security for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The manager is authorized to exercise the same powers as the coparceners jointly might, but for his appointment, have exercised. He is required to keep regular accounts and to allow the coparceners to inspect and take copies of them. He may be removed upon the application of the Collector, or of any person interested in the estate, tenure or under-tenure. The District Judge may at any time direct that the management be restored to the coparceners, if he is satisfied that they will conduct it without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights."

98. The only other section in this chapter which calls for notice is section 149, which enacts that no tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

### CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer.*

99. It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present; and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

100. There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities, who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue-authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

101. The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

102. When the rents to be settled are rents, which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

103. The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandí will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds, on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

104. While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants, whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

105. It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e. g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

In most cases, he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available; but, whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court under section 160, which provides that nothing contained in it shall prevent the rent fixed being called in question on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

It is believed that the above list exhausts all the matters, in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue-authorities, and, if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue-authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

106. It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit.

### CHAPTER XII.—*Of the Preparation of a Record-of-rights by a Revenue-officer.*

107. The provisions of Chapter XII are somewhat similar to those of Chapter XI, and have been introduced into the Bill with a similar object, but are more limited in their scope, inasmuch as the operations to be undertaken under them do not, like those under Chapter XI, embrace the *fixing* of rents, but are confined to the ascertaining and recording of existing rights and existing rates of rent. Moreover, as existing rights and existing rates of rent are matters the determination of which properly belongs to the Civil Courts, an entry in the record-of-rights prepared by a Revenue-officer under this chapter, is in every case merely to be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

108. The only other points calling for notice under this chapter are, first, that the Local Government may apply its provisions not only in the cases, in which it is empowered to apply those of Chapter XI, but also in any other case, in which the Governor General in Council may sanction their being applied, and secondly, that the provisions of this chapter being considered a sufficient substitute for those contained in Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, sections 38-10, these latter are not reproduced in the present Bill.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Of the Recovery of Rents from Raiyats and Under-raiyats by distraining the produce of the Holding.*

109. This chapter may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Bihár Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficacy was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Bihár and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal, as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

110. The modified power of distraint, which it is now proposed to allow, can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent, which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by, and be the property of, a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming compensation as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

111. Sections 185 and 186 are directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. Section 185 provides, in effect, that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code; and section 186 imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, upon any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of an offence under section 185 if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

112. Section 187 empowers the Local Government to suspend in any local area, for such time as it thinks proper, the sections which entitle a landlord to distrain.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Special rules of procedure applicable to Suits between Landlord and Tenant.*

113. Sections 191 to 198 are intended to embody all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal, which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

Sections 191 to 197 apply to—

(*a*) suits for recovery of rent;
(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of the Bill; and
(*c*) suits to recover possession of land.

They provide that, in such suits, the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that the summons may be served by a registered letter; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that, whether an appeal lies or not, a simple memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that, as a rule, execution may issue on the oral application of the decreeholder at the time the decree is passed; and that section 305 of the Code, which enables a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and sections 320 to 325C, which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

114. A further simplification of the procedure is effected in suits for arrears of rent and for penalties (involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent) by taking away (section 198) the appeal in such cases from—

(*a*) a decree or order passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 100; and

(*b*) a decree or order passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50.

In so far as regards the class of cases marked (*a*), the Bill merely reproduces the existing law, with this difference, that it extends the rule to decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges, who, it is thought, may now safely be entrusted with final jurisdiction in cases of this class.

The extension of the provision to the class of cases marked (*b*) is based on a proposal of the Rent Law Commissioners supported by the Local Government. The Rent Commissioners would have fixed the limit of value in such cases at Rs. 10, but the Lieutenant-Governor, who must be regarded as the best judge of the qualifications of his officers, has recommended that it should be raised to Rs. 50, the limit fixed by the present Bill.

115. It will be observed that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge by the proviso to the section.

116. Section 199 is completely new. It is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case, it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into court; and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

117. It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant, and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

118. The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits. If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill regarding the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents and framing of records-of-rights, and those regarding receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

119. Section 200, following the Bill proposed by the Rent Law Commission, enacts that an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree, unless the landlord's interest in the land has become vested in that assignee.

120. Section 202, relating to relief against forfeitures, is based on section 14 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition, or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that, when a decree is passed in such a suit, it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

121. The Rent Law Commissioners observe that "there are in the existing law no provisions regarding the away-going crop, and, as a natural consequence, when a tenant is ejected while the crop is on the ground, the right to this crop is a constant source of dispute and litigation." Sections 203 and 204 of the Bill have been framed to meet such cases. They provide, in effect, that it shall be in the option of the landlord to purchase the crop from the raiyat at a valuation, or to allow him to retain possession of the land at a reasonable rent till he gathers the crop. Similarly, when the raiyat has prepared the land for sowing before the date on which he is ejected, section 203 provides that he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the esti-

mated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing the land, together with reasonable interest on the same. These sections are, however, guarded by a proviso that a raiyat shall have no claim under them when, after the commencement of the ejectment-proceedings, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

122. Sections 205 and 206 require the Court in all suits and proceedings for ejectment to inquire into and adjust all claims between the landlord and the tenant. This provision will, it is believed, be found useful as tending to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

123. The origin and object of section 207, which provides for the institution of suits to determine the status of a tenant or the incidents of a tenancy, will be best explained by an extract from the report of the Rent Commissioners. After referring to the provisions of the existing law regarding suits for pattás and kabuliyats, they thus continue :—

"We have just observed that very little use has been made of these provisions by those for whose benefit they were intended. This observation was more particularly concerned with their use as a means of reducing to writing the conditions regulating the relation of landlord and tenant. There is, however, another purpose for which they might have been used, that is, as a means to obtain an authoritative settlement of some essential question connected with the tenancy and in dispute between the parties thereto; the rate of rent, for example, or the quantity of land held by the tenant. The landlord may contend that the raiyat holds twenty bighás of land, while the raiyat declares that he has but fifteen. Year after year the contention is renewed The landlord threatens a measurement, which the raiyat, afraid of a venal *amín* and a varying pole, desires to avoid. A bribe to the *gomáshta*, or compliance with some petty cess, defers the final settlement of the question for a year: and the following year it arises again, perhaps deterring the raiyat from going to his landlord's *kachahrí* to pay his rent, lest he should be subjected to a demand, the justice of which he will not admit. Or, some fields in the raiyat's holding are by him maintained to be second class rice-land and assessable with the prevailing or usual rate for land of this class, whilst the landlord avers that they are first class rice-land and should pay a higher rent. At every rent-day the point is discussed; and in a country where any discussion is prone to beget a wrangle, seldom conducted with a seemly choice of expressions, an amount of irritation is kept up, which is not in harmony with the friendly relations which should exist between a landlord and his tenantry. It is very desirable that facility be afforded for the ready settlement of questions like these, which are constantly arising in this country, more specially in consequence of the absence of boundaries and fences, and the want of an exact survey upon an uniform standard. It might have been thought that the landlord in the first case could easily have the questions settled by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for twenty bighás; and the landlord, in the second case, by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for the field, as first class rice-land: but if the land turned out to be nineteen and a half bighás instead of twenty, or one of the fields was found to be of some middle class kind of land, the suit, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in India, must fail, and the parties be sent away, the real question in dispute unsettled, and their feelings roused and embittered by litigation.'

"Thus these provisions of the existing law have become ineffectual for the only purpose for which the people cared to use them, and for which they might have been beneficially used. While omitting what has been found useless in practice, we have endeavoured to supply the want thus indicated by experience. Section 151 of the draft Bill accordingly allows either landlord or tenant to sue for the determination of any such questions which may arise between them. A copy of the decree passed in the case will have all the effect of a pattá or kabuliyat upon the point which the parties themselves wish to have determined."

CHAPTER XV.—*Sale of transferable Holdings in execution of Decrees for Arrears due on them.*

124. The provisions of this chapter are made applicable to all transferable holdings, including such tenures as are transferable, occupancy-holdings, and bastu holdings under Chapter VII, and involve, in certain other respects, substantive changes in the existing law.

The most important of those changes will be best explained in the words of the Rent Commissioners, with whom it originated :—

"The object," they say, "of making sub-leases and incumbrances voidable upon the sale of a tenure for arrears of rent is, that the superior landlord's security for his rent may not be impaired. If the sub-leases and incumbrances of a tenure have not absorbed so much of the tenure-holder's profits as to render the interest left him insufficient to meet the rent which he pays to the proprietor of whom he holds his tenure; if the tenure, subject to these sub-leases and incumbrances, will sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy any decree that can be passed for arrears of the rent payable by the tenure-holder, it cannot be said that the proprietor-landlord's security for his rent has been impaired so far as to bring the case within the above object. The right of sub-letting and creating incumbrances belongs to every tenure-holder: such is the common law

of the country. So long as the landlord is certain of the rent to which he is entitled, he cannot justly complain of the exercise of this right, or claim to interfere with it. When, however, the exercise of the right extends so far as to endanger the landlord's rent, to impair the security for such rent afforded by the sale of the tenure by public auction, the case is altered, and the landlord may reasonably demand that these sub-leases and incumbrances be avoided, which have rendered the remaining interest of the tenure-holder an insufficient security for the rent payable by him.

"In this view of the matter, we have enacted that a tenure, under-tenure or occupancy-holding, about to be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of its own rent, shall first be put up to auction subject to certain incumbrances, and, if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. If the highest amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the decree, the decree-holder, that is, the landlord, may then claim to have the tenure, &c., sold free of incumbrances. Such sale is not to be had immediately, but upon a subsequent sale-day not less than fifteen or more than thirty days afterwards; and a notification of such tenure being about to be offered for sale free of incumbrances must be posted upon some conspicuous place upon the land of the tenure. The effect of these provisions will be that persons who hold sub-leases and incumbrances will not be endamaged if the bidding on the first sale-day reaches an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree and the tenure is in consequence sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the bidding on the first sale-day does not reach an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree, such persons will have time to protect themselves from injury by paying in the amount of the decree (which they can subsequently recover from the defaulter), and so preventing such a sale of the tenure as will avoid incumbrances."

125. Among the objections to the scheme thus propounded by the Commissioners was one to the effect that it was unsuited to the case of occupancy-holdings. This objection is admitted by Mr. Reynolds and by the Government of Bengal to be as a rule well-founded, inasmuch as an ordinary-occupancy-holding is not likely to be saddled with incumbrances which should be respected at a sale. It appears, however, that there are, in some parts of the country, occupancy-holdings of large extent, the land of which is sub-let on such terms that the interest of the lessee is of considerable value. Under these circumstances, the proper course appears to be that proposed by the Government of Bengal, namely, that occupancy-holdings should as a rule be sold at once with power to annul all incumbrances, but that the Local Government should have power to direct that the occupancy-holdings in any local area should be in the first instance put up subject to incumbrances as if they were tenures; and it is on these lines that the present Bill is drawn.

126. The general outline of the chapter will be clear from what has been said, but there are certain details of sufficient importance to call for further explanation. In the first place, it should be stated that the word "incumbrance" is used throughout in a special sense. When it is said that a holding will be sold "free of incumbrances," or as the Bill puts it, "with power to avoid incumbrances," it is not meant that it will be discharged free of everything that might in the wide sense of the word be termed an "incumbrance."

The following interests, which might be termed incumbrances, will not be affected by any sale under this chapter:—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-tenant to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

The last three of these are protected in similar sales under the existing law, and the first three have been added, because such interests, being protected under a sale for arrears of revenue, would seem to be *à fortiori* entitled to protection under a sale for rent.

127. Again, when the Commissioners propose that the holding shall be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, they do not mean that it should be sold subject to all incumbrances, but only to such incumbrances as have been created by a registered instrument of which a copy has been served on the landlord. This limitation they considered necessary to prevent sham incumbrances being fraudulently set up after the sale.

128. The Bill has been drawn in accordance with these views, and accordingly, if it becomes law, the result will be—

(*a*) that the interests referred to in paragraph 126 will be protected in the case of all sales;

(*b*) that, in the case of sales subject to encumbrances, the protection will extend also to incumbrances created by registered instruments of which a copy has been served on the landlord; and

(*c*) that, except as stated in (*a*) and (*b*), the holding will be sold with power to avoid all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created upon it by the tenant in limitation of his own interest.

129. An incumbrance will not become void *ipso facto* on a sale under this chapter. It must be annulled by a notice served on the incumbrancer through the Collector within one year after the purchaser first has knowledge of the incumbrance. It may be added that it is proposed, by separate legislation, to apply a similar rule to the case of sales for arrears of revenue.

130. When an order for the sale of a holding is passed under this chapter, nothing will stop the sale, unless the amount due is paid into court or the decree-holder acknowledges that his claim has been satisfied.

131. When any person, having in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into court the amount requisite to prevent the sale, he will, with a view to the recovery of his money, be placed by section 218 in the position of a mortgagee of the holding with a first charge and a right to possession. If he is an inferior tenant of the holding, he will have a further remedy under section 219 which entitles him to deduct the amount from his rent.

132. The only other provision of this chapter which need be mentioned is section 220, which permits the decree-holder to bid at the sale without the permission of the Court, and precludes the judgment-debtor from bidding.

### CHAPTER XVI.—*Limitation.*

133. The only provision of this chapter calling for notice is section 225, under which disability will not be recognised as affecting the running of limitation in suits for the recovery of rent. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Rent Law Commissioners.

"We think," they say, "that a minor ought not to be competent on coming of age to sue a raiyat for rent, which had accumulated during the whole period of his minority; that this kind of debt, which a poor man usually discharges year by year out of the produce of the year, ought not to be allowed to accumulate; and that, if the manager of a minor's estate neglects his duty of realizing rents as they fall due, the minor's remedy ought to be in an action for damages against such manager."

C. P. ILBERT.

*The 2nd March, 1883.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 2nd March 1883.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Wednesday, the 14th March 1883, and will arrive at Simla on or about the 17th March 1883.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party* during His Excellency's journey to Simla *viâ* Umballa and Dhurumpore should be addressed "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any Post Town.

* H. W. Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Captain Lord William Beresford, V.C., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
The Reverend H. S. Kerr.
Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Captain the Hon'ble C. Hurbord, A. D. C.
Captain F. S. St. Quintin, A. D. C.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain,*
*Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 28th February, 1883.*

**No. 7.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 26th February 1883.*

**No. 37.**—The services of Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 26th February 1883.*

**No. 46.**—The services of the Reverend S. B. Taylor, M.A., Chaplain of Shillong and Gauhati,

are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th March 1883.

*The 2nd March 1883.*

**No. 52.**—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend J. J. B. Cockin, to be Chaplain of Saugor in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th February last.

PATENTS

*The 28th February 1883.*

**No 204.**—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 103 of 1882.—Francis Finlayson, of 57, Chowringhee, in Calcutta, Merchant, for cleaning and sifting linseed, rape-seed, wheat and other grain or seed, and separating the same from mud and other foreign substances.

No. 153 of 1882.—Addaita Churn Doss Burage, Mechanic and Trader, Ram Baboo's Bazar, Buttiah, Howrah, Zillah Hooghly, Bengal, for a railway cast-iron combined sleeper chair.

No 155 of 1882.—Désiré Thomas Piot, of Great Titchfield Street, in the County of Middlesex, London, in England, Electrician, for an improved electro-motive engine.

No. 158 of 1882.—Henry Charles Mahony, of Bihpuria, in North Lakimpur, Assam, for Hygeian Cooler House.

No 163 of 1882.—William Jackson, Engineer, 23, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for signalling consecutively any given number of revolutions required for rolling equally each charge or bag of leaf in tea rolling machines.

No. 165 of 1882.—Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, of Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in and connected with Basic linings for Bessemer Converters, open hearth or other furnaces.

No. 166 of 1882.—Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, of Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in Bessemer Converters.

No 168 of 1882.—George Rose Grant, of Cinnatollah in North Lakimpur, Assam, for drying tea and withering leaf to be called the "Grant's Eureka tea-drying apparatus."

No 175 of 1882.—Hafiz Rahim Ullah, Scientific Instrument Manufacturer, Roorkee, North-Western Provinces, East India, for improvements in portable sugarcane mills.

No 177 of 1882.—John Alves, of George Street, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for the extraction of gold and the concentration of gold-bearing material such as pyrites from finely divided auriferous material.

No. 178 of 1882.—John Remfry, of No 5, Fancy Lane in Calcutta, Attorney-at-Law and Patent Agent, for improvements in the method of expressing juice from the sugarcane and apparatus therefor, part of which is applicable to cane-crushing machines in which rollers are used.

No 179 of 1882.—Thomas Sinnock Hill, of Jowneah Factory, Purneah, in Bengal, for the more complete extraction of the Indican of the indigo leaf and the increase of the quantity of fecula or colouring matter obtained from the indigo plant by crushing the said plant before subjecting it to the process of steeping.

No 180 of 1882.—William Knowles, Cotton Spinner, of Bolton, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in governors for steam engines.

No 182 of 1882.—Charles Wood, Lightoller, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, and James Longshaw, of Preston Brook, in the County of Chester, both in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in the treatment of yarn and other goods made from cotton.

No 9 of 1883.—John Jameson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Consulting Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of coke.

No 10 of 1883.—Richard Mathew Howling, of Ballarat in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for arresting sparks from funnels, flues, and chimneys.

No. 14 of 1883.—Jean Darrigan, of Cagnotte (Landes), in the Republic of France, for improvements in bricks.

No 17 of 1883.—Paul Henry Michaux, Franciscque Amédée Michaux and Amedée Charles Raingeard, all of Paris in the Republic of France, for a new or improved injector for water liquids, air, gas, and vapours.

No. 24 of 1883.—Rankin Kennedy, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Electrician, for a new or improved electric lamp of the arc type.

A. MACKENZIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

*Fort William, the 2nd March 1883.*

**No. 96—55 S.**—Dr. O. Feistmantel, Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India, is granted two years' furlough under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 1st March, 1883.*

**No. 529** *J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the following Acts to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to the extent and subject to the modifications hereinafter set forth :—

*General Acts.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number and year. | Title or short title. | Extent of application. | Modifications. |
| XII of 1880 . | The Kázís' Act, 1880. | The whole Act . . | In section 2, *for* "Local Government" *read* "Resident in Mysore," and *for* the word "it" in the expression "if it thinks fit," each time it occurs, *read* "he." |
| XXII of 1881 | The Excise Act, 1881. | The whole Act . | *For* "Local Government," "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" and "Chief Revenue authority" *read* "Resident in Mysore."<br>In section 3, omit the definitions of "Chief Revenue-authority" and "Commissioner of Revenue."<br>In section 14, omit the words "Commissioner of Revenue or."<br>In section 23, *for* "British India" *read* "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore."<br>In section 54, paragraph 1, *for* "Commissioner of Revenue" *read* "Resident in Mysore" and *for* "such Commissioner" *read* "the Resident," and in paragraph 2 omit "or by a Commissioner under this section." |
| IV of 1882 . | The Transfer of Property Act, 1882. | The whole Act . | In section 1, and in the definition of "registered" in section 3, the words "British India" shall be read as including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.<br>In paragraph 5 of section 1, and in sections 37, 57 and 117, *for* "Local Government" *read* "Resident in Mysore." |
| VI of 1882 . | The Indian Companies Act, 1882 | The whole Act . . | For "Local Government" *read* "Resident in Mysore."<br>In section 26, omit the words "under the hand of one of its Secretaries," and in section 36 the words "under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government."<br>In the last clause of section 55, *for* "any Judge of a High Court" *read* "the Chief Judge of Mysore."<br>In the last clause of section 68, *for* "the High Court or any Judge thereof" *read* "the Chief Judge of Mysore."<br>In section 172, the words "British India" in the first place in which they occur shall be read as including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. In other places, throughout the Act, *for* "British India" *read* "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore." |
| VIII of 1882 | Indian Penal Code Amendment. | The whole Act. | |
| X of 1882 . | The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. | The whole Act, with the exception of so much as applies—<br>(1) to the Courts of Presidency Magistrates,<br>(2) to Justices of the Peace,<br>(3) to European British subjects, and<br>(4) to the High Courts of Judicature established under the 24th and 25th of Victoria, chapter 104. | *For* "British India" and "Local Government," *read* "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" and "Resident in Mysore," respectively. |
| XIV of 1882 | The Code of Civil Procedure. | The whole Act, except—<br>In Chapter 28—sections 430, 431, 432 and 433.<br>In Chapter 42—section 586.<br>Chapter 45.<br>In Chapter 48—sections 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637 and 638. | In construing the Code of Civil Procedure as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the words "High Court" shall be taken to mean "Court of the Chief Judge of Mysore," and the words "British India" shall be read as "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore." "the Collector" as "the Executive Revenue-officer of the Civil and Military Station," and "the Local Government" as "the Resident in Mysore."<br>In section 298, clause (*b*), omit the word "is" where it occurs after "property."<br>In section 588, clause (9), *for* "or" *read* "for."<br>In section 484, *for* "the sum" *read* "the same."<br>In section 443, paragraph 2, *for* "Indian Majority Act, 1875, section 3," *read* "Rules for the care of the persons and property of minors, published by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 75J., dated 25th April, 1872." |

*Bengal Act.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| III of 1869. | An Act to enable Police-officers to arrest without warrant persons guilty of cruelty to animals. | The preamble and section 1. | |

MILITARY.

*The 28th February, 1883.*

**No. 625** *G.*—The following Brigade Order, dated the 31st January, 1883, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

*1st Regiment.*

Consequent on the return of Captain A. Masters, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, from furlough, Lieutenant W. A. Watson, being supernumerary in the 2nd Regiment, will officiate as Squadron Officer, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Durand, or until further orders.

*The 1st March, 1883.*

**No. 632** *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel C. Martin, C.B.

POLITICAL.

*The 28th February, 1883.*

**No. 623** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Daji Govind Gupte, late Acting 1st Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge of Nasik, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

**No. 628** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Sib Chanda Nandi, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

*The 1st March, 1883.*

**No. 634** *G.*—Assistant-Surgeon Abdul Rahim Hakim, Khan Bahadur, Native Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st March, 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**No. 637** *G.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. deKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st April, 1883.

*The 2nd March, 1883.*

**No. 545** *I.*—Mr. R. S. Whiteway, C.S., Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade, Saharunpur, is appointed to be Settlement Officer of Ajmere and Merwara, with effect from the 5th January, 1883.

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 2nd March 1883.*

**No. 995.**

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

**Read again:—**

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, recorded, in the month of June 1882, under numbers 234 to 242, calling for the opinions of the Local Governments and Heads of Departments on the Draft Travelling Allowance Code issued therewith.

**Read—**

The following series of papers, containing the remarks of the other Departments (Military (Marine) Department excepted) of the Government of India, certain officers under the control of this Department, the several Local Governments and Administrations, and officers of the Account Department, on the provisions of the Draft Travelling Allowance Code:—

*I.—Series.*

(*a*) Office memoranda from the Home Department, Nos. 1257 and 808F., dated respectively the 21st August and 6th October 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto to ditto, No. 4259, dated the 12th October 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 1743, dated the 1st November 1882.

(*b*) Office memoranda from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Nos. 320S. and 345S., dated respectively the 17th and 30th August 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto to ditto, No. 4141, dated the 4th October 1882.

Endorsement of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{480}{113-3}$, dated the 16th October 1882.

Ditto of ditto, No. $\frac{33}{69-10}$, dated the 15th January 1883.

(c) Office memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 874 G. G., dated the 26th May 1882.

Ditto ditto, No. 481B.G., dated the 21st August 1882, and enclosures.

Endorsement of the Foreign Department, No. 534G., dated the 28th August 1882.

Ditto ditto, ditto, No. 565G., dated the 31st August 1882.

Ditto ditto, ditto, No. 769G., dated the 22nd September 1882.

Letter to the Resident, Mysore, No. 4091, dated the 30th September 1881.

Ditto from ditto, No. $\frac{1821}{345}$, dated the 10th November 1882, and enclosures.

Ditto ditto, in Turkish Arabia, &c., No. 4092, dated the 30th September 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 108, dated the 10th November 1882.

Office memorandum to the Military (Marine) Department, No. 3782, dated the 16th September 1882.

Endorsements of the Military (Marine) Department, Nos. 1047 and 1048, dated the 10th October 1882.

Letter from the Resident in Nipal, No. 17G., dated the 28th June 1882, received in the Foreign Department.

(d) Office memorandum from the Legislative Department, No. 617, dated the 29th May 1882.

*II.—Series.*

(a) Letter from the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 411, dated the 29th May 1882, and enclosure.

Ditto to ditto, No. 1647, dated the 10th June 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 473, dated the 24th June 1882.

Ditto to Comptroller General, No. 1889, dated the 23rd June 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 2448, dated the 28th June 1882, and enclosure.

(b) Letter from Mint Master, Bombay, No. 373, dated the 21st August 1882.

(c) Letter from the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 119C., dated the 3rd August 1882.

Ditto to ditto, No. 3098, dated the 11th August 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 131C., dated the 23rd August 1882.

Ditto to ditto, No. 3163, dated the 15th August 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 130C., dated the 22nd August 1882, and enclosure.

Ditto to Comptroller General, No. 3162, dated the 15th August 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 3979, dated the 22nd August 1882.

(d) Communication from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 106, dated the 16th August 1882.

*III.—Series.*

(a) Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1340, dated the 27th September 1882.

Ditto ditto ditto, No. 2005, dated the 21st December 1882, and enclosure.

Telegram to ditto, No. 260, dated the 13th January 1883.

Ditto from ditto, dated the 5th February 1883.

Communication from ditto, No. 207, dated the 5th February 1883.

(b) Letters from the Government of Bombay, No. 3084, dated the 14th August, No. 3105, dated the 16th August, No. 3104, dated the 16th August, and No. 3130, dated the 17th August 1882, and enclosures.

Ditto to ditto, No. 3819, dated the 20th September 1882

Ditto from ditto, No. 3911, dated the 12th October 1882, and enclosures.

Ditto to ditto, No. 4135, dated the 4th October 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 189, dated the 16th January 1883, and enclosures.

Ditto to Accountant General, Bombay, No. 3301, dated the 20th December 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 16231, dated the 6th January 1883, and enclosures.

(c) Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 98R. T. F., dated the 29th August 1882.

Ditto to ditto, No. 3927, dated the 23rd September 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 2009 F.—F., dated the 6th October 1882, and enclosures.

Ditto to ditto, No. 4232, dated the 14th October 1882.

Ditto from ditto, No. 425, dated the 16th December 1882.

Ditto to ditto, No. 252, dated the 15th January 1883.

(*d*) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1536, dated the 5th September 1882.
Ditto to ditto, No. 4108, dated the 2nd October 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 2086, dated the 14th December 1882, and enclosure.

(*e*) Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 2380, dated the 16th August 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto ditto ditto, No. 2383, dated the 6th September 1882.

(*f*) Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 323—25P. A., dated the 16th August 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto to ditto, No. 3872, dated the 21st September 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 840—25 P M., dated the 31st October 1882.

(*g*) Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3083-177, dated the 12th August 1882.

(*h*) Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4451, dated the 17th August 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto to ditto, No. 3634, dated the 8th September 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 5297, dated the 10th October 1882, and enclosures
Ditto from ditto, No. 6219, dated the 29th November 1882, and enclosure.

(*i*) Letter from the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 365, dated the 13th September 1882, and enclosures.

(*j*) Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 646, dated the 24th August 1882.

(*k*) Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 944-31, dated the 12th August 1882.

*IV.—Series.*

(*a*) Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 3575A., dated the 8th August 1882, and enclosure.
Ditto to ditto, No. 3261, dated the 19th August 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 4022, dated the 24th August 1882, and enclosures.

(*b*) Letter from the Accountant General, Bengal, No. 613S., dated the 20th July 1882, and enclosure.
Ditto to ditto, No. 2764, dated the 31st July 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 973S., dated the 18th August 1882, and enclosures.

(*c*) Letter from the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 70C.O., dated the 1st July 1882.
Ditto to ditto, No 2650, dated the 26th July 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 7945T.A., dated the 19th August 1882, and enclosure.
Ditto to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3803, dated the 18th September 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 51, dated the 8th January 1883, and enclosures.

(*f*) Letter from the Accountant General, Punjab, No. 13063T.A., dated the 16th August 1882, and enclosure.

(*g*) Letter from the Accountant General, Bombay, No. 8221G.A., dated the 23rd August 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto to Government, Bombay, No. 3885, dated the 22nd September 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 8168, dated the 21st November 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto to Accountant General, Bombay, No. 3886, dated the 22nd September 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 11225G.A., dated the 10th October 1882.
Ditto to ditto, No. 4573, dated the 27th October, 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 12882G.A., dated the 6th November 1882, and enclosures.
Ditto to ditto, No. 219, dated the 12th January 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. $\frac{\text{T. A. B.}}{109\text{-}18}$, dated the 15th January 1883.

(*h*) Letter from the Accountant General, Madras, No. 2796, dated the 21st July 1882.

(*i*) Letter from Comptroller, British Burma, No. 2939, dated the 12th October 1882.
Ditto to ditto, No. 3302, dated the 20th December 1882.
Ditto from ditto, No. 54, dated the 10th January 1883

(*j*) Letter from the Comptroller, Central Provinces, No 1192, dated the 5th July 1882

(*k*) Letter from the Comptroller, Assam, No 7-3697, dated the 27th June 1882, and enclosures

Ditto ditto ditto, No 12-5111, dated the 12th August 1882

(*l*) Letter from the Comptroller, Hyderabad, No 2634, dated the 11th August 1882, and enclosure

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RESOLUTION.—The opinions of Local Governments and Heads of Departments on the Draft Travelling Allowance Code, issued in May last, have now been received and considered by the Government of India

The authorities consulted agree almost without exception in the necessity for consolidating the various orders relating to Travelling Allowances, and approve of the general plan on which the Code has been framed

The criticisms on points of detail are numerous; but it seems unnecessary to refer to them in detail, or to state at length the reasons which have led the Governor General in Council to the decision arrived at in each case. All objections to, and criticisms of, the rules as originally drafted have, however, been fully considered by the Governor General in Council, and such alterations and modifications as seemed requisite have been introduced into the copy of the Code appended to this Resolution, which embodies the final orders of Government on the subject

The Code is issued in supersession of all existing orders relating to the Travelling Allowance of officers employed in the Civil Department; it will come into force from the 1st April next, and from that date no other authority should be quoted or referred to in deciding questions relating to such allowances If any orders, which it is necessary to maintain in force, have, through oversight, not been embodied in the Code, any officer, who is of opinion that such orders should be revived, may refer the question to the Government of India through the proper channel Without the special authority of the Government of India no such order can be held to be in force after 1st April 1883, but to prevent the inconvenience which might arise from changes unintentionally wrought in the rules, the Governor General in Council authorises Local Governments to maintain in force by a provisional order, pending a reference to the Government of India, any local or special order which appears to have been unintentionally omitted from the Code The power thus delegated to Local Governments should be sparingly used, no order should be even provisionally maintained in force, unless it is practically certain that the order has really been overlooked, and that it was not the intention to supersede it by one of the general rules of the Code.

The preparation of a Travelling Allowance Code was undertaken some years ago, but the progress made up to a recent period was slight, owing to the difficulty experienced in consolidating existing orders and reconciling conflicting opinions, the completion of the Code in its present form is due to the industry and ability which Mr Stephen Jacob, C S., has displayed in dealing with the subject, and the Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable service rendered by that officer on this occasion.

---

ORDERED, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution with a copy of the Code be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, Local Governments and Administrations, all Accountants General, and to the Heads of Departments under the Financial Department.

**No. 1081.**—Mr. A Anthony having returned from furlough resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, before noon, on the 23rd February 1883.

**No. 1086.**—Furlough out of India for nine months having been granted to Mr Stephen Jacob, B C S, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Mr. Jacob availed himself of the leave on the 21th February 1883.

D M BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 26th February, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 110.**—With reference to G.G.O. No. 209 of 1882, it is notified that the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to decide that existing Commandants of native regiments who have not completed 22 years' service for pension on the 31st March, 1883, may retain their commands until the 1st April, 1884, provided that any Commandant who completes the term of 32 years' service for pension between the 31st March, 1883, and the 31st March, 1884, shall vacate his command on the date of completion of that term.

*The 2nd March, 1883.*

**No. 111.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix Trench, Royal Scots.

Lieutenant J. E. Barry, Worcestershire Regiment.

**No. 112.**—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

The appointment of Major St.V. A. Hammick as Garrison Instructor, notified in G.G.O. No. 605 of 1882, will have effect from the 31st October, 1882, instead of the date therein specified.

**No. 113.**—HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS—

First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, Army Veterinary Department, to be Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, *vice* First Class Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Queripel, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

**No. 114.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*No. 1, Mountain Battery.*

Lieutenant W. J. Honner, R.A., 2nd Subaltern and Officiating 1st Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain J. C. Shirres, who vacates on promotion.

**No. 115.**—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. William Dunbar Blyth to be Captain.

Mr. Charles Stuart Bayley to be Lieutenant.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 116.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. S. Stanton, R.E., Director General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. C. Dalmahoy, Infantry, Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. L. Samuells, Bengal S.C., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain R. C. Hadow, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 15th Native Infantry, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant B. M. Allen, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant A. E. P. Burn, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 27th Native Infantry, (p.a.) for 213 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, (m.c.) for 182 days, under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. J. L. Stuart, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant T. Digby, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 17th March, 1883.

Lieutenant J. E. Nixon, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, (p.a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant G. B. Renny, Bengal S.C., Assistant Military Accountant, (p. a.) for one year and 270 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, embarking on or after the 3rd April, 1883.

**No. 117.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., (p.a.) for 8 months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Hills, R.E., special leave, for one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Matthews, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for 6 months.

Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E., (p.a.) for 6 months.

Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., (p.a.) for 210 days.

Conductor J. Inglis, Military Works Department, (m.c.) for 6 months.

### HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

**No. 118.**—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the Bombay Sappers and Miners to bear upon their appointments the inscription "Kandahar, 1880," in commemoration of the services of No. 2 Company of that Corps on the 1st September, 1880.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 119.**—The following extracts are published for general information :—

*"London Gazette," dated the 30th January, 1883, page 535.*

"WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *30th January, 1883.*

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major-General Edmond Francis Burton, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd September, 1882.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Honorary Surgeons to be Honorary Surgeons-Major. Dated 31st January, 1883 :—

James Edward Harrison.

Richard Edward Wrafter.

Richard James Quinnell, M.D."

### PENSIONS.

**No. 120.**—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension establishment :—

Conductor George Pinkstone.

Sub-Conductor William Cottrell, Ordnance Department,—30th March, 1883.

### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 121.**—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Reversdale Elliot, Madras Infantry,—1st July, 1881.

**No. 122.**—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance. Dated 28th February, 1883.

**No. 123.**—NATIVE ARMY—

*Bengal Sappers and Miners.*

Jemadar Soorjoo Chauby to be Subadar, *vice* Shekh Hingun, invalided,—25th November, 1882,

Jemadar Munnee Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Sittar Mahomed, invalided,—12th December, 1882.

Havildar Doorga to be Jemadar, *vice* Shekh Abdool Kareem, invalided; Havildar Shekh Bhagoo to be Jemadar, *vice* Soorjoo Chauby, promoted,—25th November, 1882.

Havildar Gowrie Shunkor to be Jemadar, *vice* Munnee Ram, promoted,—12th December, 1882.

*4th Goorkha Regiment.*

Jemadar Bhoopal Thappa to be Subadar, *vice* Run Sing Rana, invalided,—28th January, 1883.

Havildar Jugbeer Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramoo Thappa, invalided,—1st November, 1882.

Havildar Ummer Sing Goorung to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhoopal Thappa, promoted,—28th January, 1883.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

**No. 124.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 381 of 1882, it is notified that the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps is to be considered as under the immediate orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 2nd March, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 13.**—Mr. G. A. Rose to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from the 10th February, 1883.

**No. 14.**—Mr. C. O'Brien Fitzgerald to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

**No. 15.**—Captain J. Hext, R. N., having been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Director of the Indian Marine, in succession to Captain H. W. Brent, R. N., resigned, assumed charge of his office on the 26th February, 1883.

### RESIGNATIONS.

**No. 16.**—Mr. P. A. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, has been permitted to resign the service.

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 26th February 1883.*

**No. 56.**—The following promotions are made in the Revenue Establishment of State Railways from Class II Subordinate to Class III Superior, as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, with effect from this date :—

Mr. G. E. Jones, General Foreman, Workshops, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. W. H. Chase, Chief Locomotive Foreman, Northern Bengal State Railway.

*The 28th February 1883.*

**No. 57.**—Mr. W. McHutchin, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, will be in charge of the current duties of the Office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, in the Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. LeMessurier, R.E., or until further orders.

**No. 58.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

| Name. | From | To | Date. | Nature of promotion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Izat, Mr. A. | S. E. Class III | S. E. Class II | 27th Dec. 1882 | Temporary. |
| Geoghegan, Mr. H. T. | S. E. Class II | S. E. Class I | 1st Jan. 1883 | Temporary. |
| Martin, Mr. E. J. | S. E. Class II | S. E. Class I | 5th Jan. 1883 | Temporary. |
| Rhind, Mr. R. H. | S. E. Class III, Special | S. E. Class II | 5th Jan. 1883 | Temporary. |
| LeMessurier, Lt.-Colonel A., R.E. | S. E. Class II | S. E. Class I | 18th Jan. 1883 | Permanent. |
| Mallet, Mr. R. T. | S. E. Class I, Temporary rank | S. E. Class I | 18th Jan. 1883 | *Sub. pro tem.* |
| Boil, Mr. H. | S. E. Class II, S. p. t. | S. E. Class II | 18th Jan. 1883 | Permanent. |
| O'Callaghan, Mr. F. L. | S. E. Class II, Temporary rank | S. E. Class II | 18th Jan. 1883 | *Sub. pro tem.* |
| Mallet, Mr. R. T. | S. E. Class I, S. p. t. | S. E. Class I | 23rd Jan. 1883 | Permanent. |
| McNeile, Lt.-Colonel J. M., R.E. | S. E. Class I, Temporary rank | S. E. Class I | 23rd Jan. 1883 | *Sub pro tem.* |
| O'Callaghan, Mr. F. L. | S. E. Class II, S. p. t. | S. E. Class II | 23rd Jan. 1883 | Permanent. |
| Izat, Mr. A. | S. E. Class II, Temporary rank | S. E. Class II | 23rd Jan. 1883 | *Sub. pro tem.* |
| Home, Major F. J., R.E. | S. E. Class III, Temporary rank | S. E. Class III | 23rd Jan. 1883 | Permanent. |
| McNeile, Lt.-Colonel J. M., R.E. | S. E. Class I, S. p. t. | S. E. Class I | 3rd Feb. 1883 | Permanent. |
| Parker, Mr. W. H. | S. E. Class I, Temporary rank | S. E. Class I | 3rd Feb. 1883 | *Sub. pro tem.* |
| Izat, Mr. A. | S. E. Class II, S. p. t. | S. E. Class II | 3rd Feb. 1883 | Permanent. |
| Swetenham, Lt.-Colonel E., S.C. | S. E. Class III | S. E. Class II | 3rd Feb. 1883 | *Sub pro tem.* |
| Cregeen, Mr. A. C. | S. E. Class II | S. E. Class I | 3rd Feb. 1883 | Temporary. |
| Western, Major J. H., R.E. | S. E. Class III, Special | S. E. Class II | 3rd Feb. 1883 | Temporary. |
| Armstrong, Major J. A., R.E. | S. E. Class III, Offg. | S. E. Class III | 3rd Feb. 1883 | Temporary. |
| Johnstone, Mr. F. J. | S. E. Class III | S. E. Class II | 10th Feb. 1883 | *Sub. pro tem.* |
| LaTouche, Mr. H. C. D. | S. E. Class III, Temporary rank | S. E. Class III | 10th Feb. 1883 | *Sub. pro tem.* |

*The 1st March 1883.*

**No. 59.**—Mr. G. Innes is re-appointed to the Department as temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

*The 2nd March 1883.*

**No. 60.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 272 of 8th November 1882, Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant to the Director General of Railways, is placed in charge of those portions of the Offices of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and Accountant General, Public Works Department, which are left at Simla, with effect from such date as he relieved Major T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, of those duties.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

*Fort William, the 9th March 1883.*

No. 374.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entree to Government House upon Raja Souriudro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 7th March 1883.*

No. 370.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 300, dated the 9th August 1882, Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S., is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., appointed Political Agent at Bhowani, Patna.

Mr. Fuller's appointment as Assistant Secretary will have effect from the 9th August 1882, when he will continue to officiate as Junior Secretary and Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

MEDICAL.

*The 5th March 1883.*

No. 90.—The services of Surgeon G. S. Griffiths, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Azamgarh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th February 1883.

JUDICIAL.

*The 5th March 1883.*

No. 342.—Mr. J. F. Browne, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, British Burma, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Jardine, or until further orders.

*The 6th March 1883.*

No. 349.—The services of Lieutenant W. S. Hewett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

No. 353.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Rangoon, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* the Hon'ble A. Wilson, on furlough.

No. 356.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Macpherson, Acting Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* the Hon'ble C. D. Field, on furlough.

*The 8th March 1883.*

**No. 366.**—Under the provisions of Section 45 of Act XVII of 1875 (The Burma Courts Act, 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Rangoon, to officiate as Judge of Rangoon, *vice* Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. [illegible]omeren, Assistant to the Government Advocate, Rangoon, to officiate as Government Advocate, *vice* Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.

*The 3rd March 1883.*

**No. 103.**—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Free Church Institution, Nagpur, to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 7th March 1883.*

**No. 61.**—The services of the Reverend H. K. O'Connor, M.A., Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 12th ultimo.

The Reverend E. M. Beasley is appointed to be Chaplain of Morar, *vice* Mr. O'Connor.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 8th March, 1883.*

**No. 711** *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Thomas Rainsford MacLellan as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi.

GENERAL.

*The 8th March, 1883.*

**No. 703** *G.*—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left at Calcutta.

C. GRANT,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 9th March 1883.*

**No. 1260.**—Mr. P. E. Clague having been appointed to officiate as Chief Clerk in the Comptroller General's Office, received charge of the duties of his appointment, from Mr. F. Greaway, before noon, on the 1st March 1883.

**No. 1261.**—Major G. J. VanSomeren having been appointed to be Assistant Comptroller General, Forest Branch, assumed charge of his duties, after noon, on the 2nd February 1883.

This supersedes Notification No. 796, dated 16th February 1883, published at page 2 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem.

**No. 1283.**—The following addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

*Page 189.*

*Section 133A.*

*Rule 1.*

*Add the following to the Rule:—*

"But a Lower Subordinate in the Forest Survey, or a Forest Subordinate in Kumaun and Garhwal who is prevented from availing himself of leave during recess, may be allowed to take privilege leave under the ordinary Rules, service towards such leave counting from the date of return from recess leave. Privilege leave will not be granted except upon a certificate from the Head of the Party to which the officer is attached that he was prevented from availing himself of the recess leave in consequence of the exigencies of the service."

**No. 1306.**—Mr. H. G. Cowie, B.A., having been appointed to be Comptroller, Assam, assumed charge of the duties of the appointment, after noon, on the 3rd March 1883.

## No. 1312.

**ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.**

**Read the following :—**

**No. 233, dated 15th February 1883.**

**From—The Comptroller General,**

**To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.**

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on Savings Banks in India for the year 1881-82, and regret that I have not been able to compile it earlier, but the delay is due to the great expansion of the business of the Banks as shown in the following tables.

2. During the year under review various changes were introduced in the management of these Banks, the most important being the orders reducing the rate of interest from 4½ to 3½ per cent. per annum, the rate at which it stood before the resolution of 20th December 1879. Another measure of the same character was the application to security deposits of contractors of the money limit of ₹500 prescribed for a single depositor within one year, whereas formerly they were exempted from this rule. On the other hand, the benefits of the Savings Bank system were extended to persons who had not previously enjoyed them. The scheme of Post Office Savings Banks was completed during this year, and was put into operation on the 1st April 1882. The privilege of purchasing Government Promissory Notes through the Comptroller General was granted to persons who, though not Savings Bank depositors, are of moderate income and belong to a class who do not ordinarily have transactions with Bankers. Finally, the Provident Institutions of State Railways were thrown open to the superior officers of the Public Works Department employed on those Railways.

3. Some matters of detail in the management of Savings Banks were settled and explained by rules formulated under Financial Department orders No. 487, dated 24th January 1882. As regards private deposits, any person may now open one account, either in his own name or in the name of some other named person dependant upon him, whose relationship to him should be stated, as son, wife, nephew, ward, &c. In these cases no questions will be asked. A wife may open an account notwithstanding that her husband already has one, if the money deposited is her own property, and lastly a person who already has an account may open another or others on behalf of any named persons who are minors. Withdrawals from these accounts can be made only by the father or other legal guardian of the minor. With reference to accounts of officers of Government who hold money for public or quasi-public purposes, it has been ruled that they shall not be admitted in the Savings Banks established in Presidency towns. They will, however, be received in District Banks provided they do not include funds which belong to Government, or are held by a public officer or court in accordance with any law, and are not of a private or personal nature. Similar funds, if managed by persons who are not Government servants, will only be received if there is no respectable private Bank of deposit in the place.

4. The Secretary of State remarked in his despatch No. 144, dated 28th April 1881, that he would be glad to be furnished with a report on the effect of the modifications of the rules sanctioned in the orders of 9th May 1881. I accordingly submit the following figures, which show that the amount of deposits has alone diminished, but in other respects the Savings Banks have made the usual progress :—

| | 1878-79. ₹ | 1879-80. ₹ | 1880-81. ₹ | 1881-82. ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT AND RAILWAY SAVINGS BANKS— | | | | |
| Number of deposits | 22,576 | 28,523 | 78,767 | 1,06,893 |
| Amount of deposits | 17,30,984 | 25,40,794 | 68,65,254 | 43,93,944 |
| Number of withdrawals | 8,464 | 9,290 | 15,677 | 21,050 |
| Amount of withdrawals | 13,96,952 | 16,14,412 | 40,52,428 | 42,28,211 |
| Total number of deposits and withdrawals | 31,040 | 37,813 | 94,444 | 1,27,943 |
| Total amount of deposits and withdrawals | 31,27,936 | 41,55,206 | 1,09,17,682 | 86,22,155 |
| Balance of deposits | 32,87,537 | 44,59,188 | 75,31,309 | 79,74,044 |
| Number of accounts | 13,040 | 15,550 | 23,697 | 28,211 |
| Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes | ..... | 4,700 | 38,900 | 68,800 |
| PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANKS— | | | | |
| Number of accounts | 54,819 | 55,021 | 61,206 | 68,456 |
| Balance of deposits | 1,38,70,938 | 1,62,94,172 | 2,28,57,051 | 2,28,98,368 |

5. No additions were made to the number of District and Railway Banks during the year. On the other hand the District Bank at Mergui did no business during the year, two Railway Banks were amalgamated with others, and a third was removed from my list as it was connected with the Nizam's State Railway, which is not under the Government of India. The number of Regimental Savings Banks was reduced by 13, owing apparently to a reduction in the number of European Regiments serving in India. In consequence of these changes, the total number of Savings Banks in India, including the three Presidency Banks, amounted to 372 at the end of the past year against 388 on 31st March 1881, as shown in the margin.

BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT BANKS— | | |
| India General | 10 | 10 |
| Central Provinces | 18 | 18 |
| British Burmah | 15 | 15 |
| Assam | 11 | 11 |
| Bengal | 46 | 46 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | 49 | 49 |
| Punjab | 25 | 25 |
| Berar | 6 | 6 |
| Presidency Banks | 3 | 3 |
| | 183 | 183 |
| RAILWAY BANKS | 17 | 14 |
| MILITARY BANKS | 188 | 175 |
| | 388 | 372 |

6. In the District and Railway Banks there was a net increase of 4,514 accounts, 11,339 having been opened and 6,825 closed during the year. In the Presidency Banks there was an increase of 7,250 accounts, but in the Regimental Banks the number of accounts decreased by 4,600; and this is attributable to the circumstance mentioned in the preceding paragraph. There was thus a net increase of 7,164 accounts at the end of 1881-82, as will be observed from the following table, from which I have omitted the dead accounts numbering 1,725 on the 31st March last. These dead accounts consist of small sums lying unclaimed in the Banks for certain specified periods, after which they are removed to a separate ledger, but are returned on application of the depositors or their representatives.

| BANKS. | NUMBER OF WORKING BANKS. | | NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS. | | Increase in number Depositors. | AVERAGE OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| BANKS OPENS TO THE PUBLIC— | | | | | | | |
| *Presidency Banks*— | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 1 | 1 | 10,283 | 11,063 | 7·58 | ... | ... |
| Madras | 1 | 1 | 13,737 | 15,187 | 10 55 | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 1 | 1 | 37,186 | 42,206 | 13·49 | ... | ... |
| *District Banks*— | | | | | | | |
| India General | 10 | 10 | 1,542 | 1,997 | 29·5 | 154 | 199 |
| Central Provinces | 18 | 18 | 887 | 1,097 | 23·67 | 49 | 60 |
| British Burmah | 13 | 14 | 589 | 834 | 41·59 | 45 | 58 |
| Assam | 11 | 11 | 1,124 | 1,306 | 16 19 | 102 | 118 |
| Bengal | 46 | 46 | 7,193 | 8,309 | 15·51 | 156 | 180 |
| North-Western Provinces & Oudh | 49 | 49 | 4,501 | 5,287 | 17·46 | 91 | 107 |
| Punjab | 23 | 25 | 2,763 | 2,562 | —7·81 | 120 | 102 |
| Berar | 6 | 6 | 378 | 488 | 29 1 | 63 | 81 |
| TOTAL | 179 | 182 | 80,183 | 90,336 | ... | ... | ... |
| RAILWAY BANKS | 15 | 14 | 4,720 | 6,331 | 34·13 | 314 | 452 |
| MILITARY BANKS | 188 | 175 | 22,875 | 18,275 | —25·17 | 121 | 104 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 382 | 371 | 107,778 | 114,942 | ... | ... | ... |
| Increase in 1881-82 | ... | ... | | 7,164 | | | |

7. The following is a distribution of the depositors in the District and Railway Banks into classes according to their professions:—

| PROVINCES. | CLASS I. PROFESSIONAL. | | Class II, Domestic. | Class III, Commercial. | Class IV, Agricultural. | Class V, Industrial. | Class VI, Indefinite. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. Having fixed income. | B. Having variable income. | | | | | | |
| India General | 450 | 17 | 376 | 38 | 28 | 614 | 474 | 1,997 |
| Central Provinces | 489 | 33 | 62 | 60 | 4 | 8 | 441 | 1,097 |
| British Burmah | 459 | 45 | 106 | 47 | ... | 25 | 152 | 834 |
| Assam | 623 | 62 | 283 | 23 | 24 | 8 | 283 | 1,306 |
| Bengal | 4,096 | 641 | 581 | 324 | 59 | 33 | 2,575 | 8,309 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 2,509 | 161 | 1,597 | 76 | 22 | 53 | 889 | 5,287 |
| Punjab | 1,243 | 82 | 504 | 48 | 8 | 22 | 655 | 2,562 |
| Berar | 219 | 18 | 85 | 8 | ... | 9 | 149 | 488 |
| State Railway Provident Institutions | 4,998 | 24 | 1,134 | 63 | ... | 48 | 64 | 6,331 |
| TOTAL {1881-82 | 15,086 | 1,083 | 4,728 | 687 | 145 | 800 | 5,682 | 28 211 |
| TOTAL {1880-81 | 12,341 | 1,075 | 4,981 | 603 | 171 | 733 | 3,793 | 23,697 |
| Increase in 1881-82 | 2,745 | 8 | —253 | 84 | —26 | 67 | 1,889 | 4,514 |

8. The following Statement shows the interest earned during the year and the balances held at the end of it, exclusive of the balances of the dead accounts which were as follows:—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| India | 96 |
| Central Provinces | 372 |
| Burma | 198 |
| Assam | 392 |
| Bengal | 3,820 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 959 |
| Punjab | 472 |
| Berar | 151 |
| TOTAL | 6,460 |

| | Interest passed in | | | Balance held at close of | | | Average balance in each Bank. | | Average balance at credit of each depositor. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase in 1881-82 | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase in 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Banks open to the Public—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Presidency Banks—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 1,30,438 | 1,27,022 | —3,416 | 36,62,237 | 34,74,303 | —1,87,934 | ... | ... | 356 | 314 |
| Madras | 1,05,613 | 1,02,667 | —2,946 | 30,87,550 | 30,57,635 | —29,915 | ... | .. | 224 | 201 |
| Bombay | 5,96,074 | 5,92,872 | —3,202 | 1,61,07,264 | 1,63,66,430 | 2,59,166 | ... | ... | 433 | 387 |
| | 8,32,125 | 8,22,561 | | 2,28,57,051 | 2,28,98,368 | | | | | |
| *District Banks—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| India General | 15,505 | 15,514 | 9 | 4,18,074 | 4,37,853 | 19,779 | 41,807 | 43,785 | 271 | 219 |
| Central Provinces | 17,675 | 19,357 | 1,682 | 5,12,890 | 5,46,722 | 33,832 | 28,493 | 30,373 | 578 | 497 |
| British Burmah | 8,559 | 8,753 | 194 | 2,33 908 | 2,69,525 | 35,617 | 17.992 | 17,968 | 397 | 323 |
| Assam | 12,779 | 13,279 | 500 | 3,68,287 | 3,96,529 | 28,242 | 33,480 | 36,048 | 327 | 303 |
| Bengal | 88,053 | 90,794 | 2,741 | 24,73,469 | 26,11,076 | 1,37,577 | 53,771 | 56,762 | 343 | 314 |
| N.-W. P. and Oudh | 61,806 | 63,506 | 2,200 | 17,39,239 | 18,07,886 | 68,647 | 35,194 | 36,895 | 386 | 342 |
| Punjab | 47,626 | 43,078 | —4,548 | 13,67,232 | 11,91,505 | —1,75,727 | 59,444 | 47,660 | 494 | 465 |
| Berar | 6,416 | 6,773 | 1,357 | 1,65,796 | 2,00,116 | 34,320 | 27,632 | 33,352 | 438 | 410 |
| | 2,56,919 | 2,61,054 | | 72,78,925 | 74,61,212 | | | | | |
| **Railway Banks** | 5,376 | 14,191 | 8,815 | 2,55,384 | 5,12,832 | 2,57,448 | 17,025 | 36,630 | 54 | 81 |
| **Military Banks—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal | 1,39,350 | 49,646 | —89 704 | 18,86,750 | 14,38,494 | —4,48,256 | 16,845 | 14,530 | 129 | 138 |
| Madras | 8,650 | 16,431 | 7,781 | 2,38,710 | 3,28,785 | 90,045 | 6,282 | 7,147 | 86 | 99 |
| Bombay | 15,160 | 15,785 | 625 | 4,68,700 | 3,39,419 | —1,29,281 | 12,334 | 11,313 | 85 | 73 |
| | 1,63,160 | 81,862 | | 25,94,190 | 21,06,698 | | | | | |
| **Total** | 12,57,580 | 11,79,668 | —77,912 | 3,29,85,550 | 3,29,79,110 | —6,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

The amount of interest allowed to the depositors on 31st March last is R11,79,668 against R12,57,580 in the preceding year, there being a decrease of R77,912, which is due to the reduction of rate explained above in paragraph 2.

9. The proportion in which accounts and balances were held by European and Native depositors is as follows :—

| | Native Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions. | | | | | | European and Eurasian Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of accounts. | | Interest. | | Balance. | | No. of Accounts | | Interest. | | Balance. | |
| | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Banks open to the Public—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Presidency Banks—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 7,237 | 7,734 | 62,882 | 67,826 | 18,05,221 | 19,07,961 | 3,076 | 3,320 | 67,556 | 59,197 | 18,57,016 | 15,66,342 |
| Madras | 9,580 | 10,601 | 71,790 | 69,589 | 21,14,938 | 20,75,150 | 4,157 | 4,686 | 33,823 | 33,098 | 9,73,212 | 9,83,425 |
| Bombay | 27,931 | 31,963 | 4,61,809 | 4,62.741 | 1,24,38,884 | 1,27,10,786 | 9,255 | 10,243 | 1.34,265 | 1.30,131 | 36,68,38 0 | 36,55,644 |
| *District Banks—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India General | 1,279 | 1,664 | 10,803 | 10,487 | 2,71,045 | 2,96,624 | 263 | 333 | 4,902 | 5,027 | 1,46,129 | 1,41,220 |
| Central Provinces | 625 | 737 | 12,651 | 13,280 | 3,58,870 | 3,75,308 | 282 | 360 | 5,024 | 6,077 | 1 54,020 | 1,71,414 |
| British Burmah | 256 | 409 | 3,481 | 3,439 | 97,958 | 1,39,841 | 333 | 425 | 5,078 | 5,314 | 1,35,950 | 1,48.044 |
| Assam | 965 | 1,083 | 9,857 | 9,788 | 2,59,093 | 2,98,120 | 159 | 223 | 3,122 | 3,491 | 1,08,294 | 1,05,409 |
| Bengal | 6,690 | 7,669 | 77,021 | 80,987 | 21,65,017 | 23,30,400 | 568 | 640 | 11,032 | 9,807 | 3,08,492 | 2,80,616 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | 3,554 | 4,401 | 39,652 | 44,270 | 11,52,052 | 13,18,380 | 947 | 1,066 | 21,654 | 19,230 | 5,87,187 | 4,89,506 |
| Punjab | 2,057 | 1,778 | 29,752 | 20,180 | 8,57,280 | 7,49.751 | 706 | 794 | 17,874 | 22,579 | 5,09,943 | 4,41,754 |
| Berar | 285 | 400 | 3,855 | 4,932 | 1,17,088 | 1,40,202 | 93 | 88 | 1,561 | 1,841 | 48,710 | 50,914 |
| **Railway Banks** | 2,024 | 3,495 | 2,53 | 6,811 | 99,173 | 2,05,194 | 1,796 | 2,836 | 2,839 | 7,376 | 1,57,211 | 2,47,638 |
| **Military Banks—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,610 | 10,391 | 1,30,350 | 49,646 | 18,86,750 | 14,38,494 |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,765 | 3,291 | 8,650 | 16,131 | 2,38,740 | 3,28,785 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 5,494 | 4,593 | 15,160 | 15,785 | 4,68,700 | 3,39,419 |
| **Total** | 63,393 | 71,634 | 7,85,691 | 7,94,638 | 2,17,36,826 | 3,25,02,517 | 44,485 | 43,308 | 4,71,860 | 3,85,030 | 1,12,48,724 | 1,03,86,293 |

10. In Security Deposits, the past year shows an increase of 646 in number of accounts and R37,146 in amount, as noted in the margin.

| | No. of Accounts. | Amount. R |
|---|---|---|
| 1881-82 . . . | 2,825 | 4,59,937 |
| 1882-83 . . . | 2,179 | 4,22,791 |
| | 646 | 37,146 |

11. I now give a statement of the transactions connected with investment of depositors' balances in Government Promissory Notes. It shows satisfactory progress in this Department of the Savings Bank scheme.

| PROVINCES. | 1879-80. | | | | 1880-81. | | | | 1881-82. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes. | Amount of Notes received for safe custody. | Amount of Notes returned and sold. | Balance remaining with me at end of the year. | Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes. | Amount of Notes received for safe custody. | Amount of Notes returned and sold. | Balance remaining with me at end of the year. | Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes. | Amount of Notes received for safe custody. | Amount of Notes returned and sold. | Balance remaining with me at end of the year. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Opening Balance . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,200 | ... | ... | ... | 50,100 |
| India . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,700 | .. | 1,700 | ... | 19,700 | ... | 19,700 | ... |
| Central Provinces . . | 2,700 | ... | ... | 2,700 | 4,500 | ... | ... | 4,500 | 4,000 | ... | 4,000 | ... |
| British Burmah . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| Assam . . | ... | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 | 500 | 3,000 | ... | 3,500 | ... | ... | 2,500 | —2,500 |
| Bengal . . . | 1,500 | ... | 1,000 | 500 | 17,500 | ... | 3,800 | 13,700 | 16,900 | 7,000 | 15,400 | 8,500 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . | 500 | ... | ... | 500 | 12,700 | 14,500 | 8,500 | 18,700 | 14,500 | ... | 14,700 | —200 |
| Punjab . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | 1,500 | ... | 3,500 | 8,000 | ... | 9,500 | —1,500 |
| State Railways . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,700 | .. | 3,700 | ... |
| Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta . . . | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 1,000 | 20,000 | 2,500 | 18,500 |
| TOTAL . | 4,700 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 6,200 | 38,900 | 19,500 | 14,500 | 43,900 | 68,800 | 27,000 | 73,000 | 22,800 |
| Closing Balance . . | ... | ... | ... | 6,200 | ... | ... | .. | 50,100 | ... | ... | ... | 72,900 |

12. The progress which the District Savings Banks and Railway Provident Institutions have made since they were opened will appear from the accompanying table.

13. Mr. Kellner, Deputy Comptroller General, has been in charge of the Savings Bank work throughout the year, as it is practically a separate branch of my office. The very numerous and somewhat complex accounts have been accurately watched and correctly maintained, and the strictest correspondence is carefully secured between the accounts of Government and those of the Savings Banks. The vastness, in point of number, of the transactions makes this a work of very great labour, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that it is efficiently performed.

| Provinces. | 1870-71. | | 1871-72. | | 1872-73. | | 1873-74. | | 1874-75. | | 1875-76. | | 1876-77. | | 1877-78. | | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | No. of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. |
| India General . | 48 | 6,078 | 97 | 17,998 | 162 | 33,356 | 353 | 51,015 | 344 | 64,747 | 713 | 94,718 | 880 | 1,14,155 | 860 | 1,15,418 | 1,247 | 1,79,701 | 1,517 | 2,94,009 | 1,542 | 4,18,074 | 1,997 | 4,87,853 |
| Central Provinces . | 50 | 12,003 | 123 | 35,856 | 203 | 57,197 | 312 | 89,750 | 444 | 1,21,655 | 532 | 1,61,621 | 615 | 2,03,129 | 768 | 2,54,582 | 711 | 3,81,375 | 728 | 3,17,930 | 887 | 5,12,890 | 1,097 | 5,46,722 |
| British Burmah . | 97 | 3,838 | 141 | 10,685 | 232 | 34,396 | 236 | 49,677 | 365 | 92,441 | 409 | 1,04,222 | 447 | 1,13,202 | 445 | 1,21,803 | 485 | 1,52,344 | 519 | 1,87,685 | 589 | 2,33,908 | 834 | 2,69,525 |
| Assam . . . | 16 | 3,708 | 110 | 20,421 | 150 | 33,008 | 207 | 47,603 | 283 | 66,415 | 380 | 77,978 | 487 | 98,391 | 634 | 1,31,876 | 649 | 1,40,488 | 798 | 2,09,723 | 1,124 | 3,68,287 | 1,306 | 3,96,529 |
| Bengal . . . | 542 | 67,310 | 1.201 | 1,82,091 | 1,815 | 3,26,736 | 2,531 | 4,90,091 | 3,176 | 6,66,994 | 3,861 | 8,53,190 | 4,513 | 9,69,948 | 5,251 | 11,21,400 | 5,401 | 12,88,395 | 5,978 | 15,97,843 | 7,193 | 24,73,499 | 8,309 | 26,11,076 |
| North-Western Provinces . . | 163 | 31,744 | 317 | 62,927 | 555 | 1.08.336 | 898 | 1,80,784 | 1,301 | 2,85,502 | 1,575 | 3,48,141 | 1,886 | 4,13,858 | 2,126 | 4,60,101 | 3,006 | 7,42,767 | 3,598 | 10,49,190 | 4,501 | 17,39,239 | 5,287 | 18,07,886 |
| Oudh . . . | 16 | 2,477 | 90 | 20,646 | 198 | 61,559 | 298 | 1,00,041 | 366 | 1,31,900 | 439 | 1,80,248 | 510 | 1,98,964 | 698 | 2,18,955 | | | | | | | | |
| Punjab . . . | 103 | 19,296 | 231 | 52,026 | 337 | 89,838 | 488 | 1,43.575 | 669 | 2,04,061 | 821 | 2,55,818 | 978 | 3,03,439 | 1,160 | 3,46,096 | 1,238 | 4,23,883 | 1,564 | 7,01,194 | 2,763 | 13,67,232 | 2,562 | 11,91,505 |
| Berar . . . | 29 | 2,458 | 64 | 10,238 | 94 | 21,133 | 104 | 28,154 | 117 | 33,121 | 202 | 45,873 | 277 | 59,254 | 312 | 73,231 | 303 | 78,634 | 280 | 93,781 | 378 | 1,65,796 | 488 | 2,00,116 |
| State Railways . | ... | .. | | .. | . | . | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | . | .. | . | | ... | ... | ... | 568 | 7,833 | 4.720 | 2,55,384 | 6,331 | 5,12,382 |
| Total . | 1,064 | 1,48,912 | 2,374 | 4,12,888 | 3,746 | 7,65,559 | 5,427 | 11,80,750 | 7,065 | 16,66,856 | 8,932 | 21,21,309 | 10,593 | 24,74,480 | 12,254 | 28,43,462 | 13,040 | 32,87,537 | 15,550 | 44,59,188 | 23,697 | 75,34,809 | 28,211 | 79,74,044 |

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 9th March, 1883.*

APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 125.**—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The following officiating appointments are made in the Military Department of the Government of India from the 12th instant:—

Captain E. H. H. Collen, 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, *vice* Colonel W. M. Lees, proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain Collen.

Major T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Crookshank.

Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, Additional Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major Deane.

**No. 126.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from Calcutta:—

Captain E. H. H. Collen, 1st Assistant Secretary and Officiating Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Communications on the following subjects (unless of a very urgent nature) are to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta:—

(1) *Furlough and Leave*, including all questions relating to the furlough regulations, and all applications for furlough, reports of departure and of return to duty, &c., &c.

(2) *Promotions and Retirements*, including applications for pension, promotion rolls of native officers, applications or correspondence connected with statements of service.

(3) *Pay and Allowances.*

(4) *Estates*, European and Native Army.

(5) *Medals*, including the Orders of Merit and British India.

(6) *Army List.*

(7) *Clothing.*

(8) *Books and Maps.*

(9) *Volunteers.*

(10) *Reports and Returns*, including all ordinary and periodical returns sent for information of Government, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor General may specially desire to be sent direct to Simla.

(11) *Appointments, Native Army.*

(12) *Asylums.*

(13) *Correspondence.*

(14) *Discharges*

(15) *Furlough, Native Army.*

(16) *Guards.*

(17) *Pensions.*

(18) *Recruiting.*

(19) *Rewards, Native Army.*

(20) *Salutes.*

(21) *Service.*

(22) *Stores.*

(23) *Women and Children.*

**No. 127.**—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT TRANSPORT BRANCH—

The following appointments are made in the Commissariat Department, Transport Branch, with effect from the dates specified:—

*To be Deputy Commissary-General for Transport.*

Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., Bengal Cavalry,—26th June, 1882.

*To be Assistant Commissary-General for Transport.*

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry,—5th September, 1882.

*To be Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General for Transport, 1st Class.*

Major S. Beckett, Bengal S.C.,—13th April, 1882.

Major G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Lancers,—27th May, 1882.

*To be Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General for Transport, 2nd Class.*

Major L. T. Bishop, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry,—5th September, 1882.

Major G. H. Elliott, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—16th June, 1882.

*To be Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General for Transport, 1st Class.*

Captain E. C. Elliston, Bengal S.C.,—15th July, 1882.

Captain S. D. Turnbull, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry,—26th October, 1881.

Captain C. Egan, Bengal S.C.,—5th September, 1882.

*To be Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General for Transport, 2nd Class.*

Lieutenant E. M. Nedham, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 33rd Native Infantry,—11th July, 1882.

Lieutenant E. K. E. Spence, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 41th Native Infantry,—11th July, 1882.

**No. 128.**—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Perreau, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be Controller of Military Accounts:

Major H. H. P. Cowper, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade:

Major C. F. Thomas, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade:

Captain J. A. Miley, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade:

Major F. W. Major, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade:

Lieutenant H. Melvill, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade:

With effect from the 2nd March, 1883, *vice* Colonel J. W. Rideout, who has vacated on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

**No. 129.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—**

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineering Establishment:—

| Name. | From | To | Date. | Nature of promotion, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E. | Asstt. Engr., 1st grade | Exe. Engr., 4th grade | 13th Oct., 1882 | Temporary. |
| Captain S. C. Turner, R.E. | Exe. Engr., 2nd grade | Supdg. Engr., class III | 28th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E. | Asstt. Engr., 1st grade | Exe. Engr., 4th grade | 28th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E. | Ditto 1st grade | Do. 4th do. | 15th Nov., 1882 | Ditto. |
| Captain S. C. Turner, R.E. | Tempy. Supdg. Engr., Class III. | Do. 2nd do. | 17th ditto | Reversion. |
| Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E. | Do. Exe. Engr., 4th grade. | Asstt. Engr., 1st grade | 17th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E. | Do. do. 4th do. | Do. 1st do. | 24th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E. | Do. do. 4th do. | Do. 1st do. | 27th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E. | Do. do. 4th do. | Do. 1st do. | 1st Dec., 1882 | Ditto. |
| Captain R. F. Moore, R.E. | Exe. Engr., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Exe. Engr., 2nd do. | 17th ditto | Permanent. |
| Captain W. T. Shone, R.E. | Exe. Engr., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Do. 3rd do. | 17th ditto | Ditto. |
| Captain H. A. Graves, S.C. | Exe. Engr., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Do. 4th do. | 17th ditto | Ditto. |
| Captain F. T. N. Spratt, R.E. | Exe. Engr, 3rd grade | Do. 2nd do. | 17th ditto | Sub. *pro tem.* |
| Captain H. W. Duperier, R.E. | Do 4th do. | Do. 3rd do. | 17th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E. | Asstt. Engr., 1st do. | Do. 4th do. | 17th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant F. Peel, R.E. | Do. 2nd do. | Asst. Engr., 1st do. | 17th ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E. | Do. 1st do. | Exe. Engr., 4th do. | 17th ditto | Temporary. |
| Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E. | Do. 1st do. | Do. 4th do. | 22nd ditto | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E. | Do. 1st do. | Do. 4th do. | 1st Jan., 1883 | Ditto. |
| Lieutenant H. Appleton, R.E. | Do. 2nd do. | Asst. Engr. 1st do. | 8th ditto | Sub. *pro tem.* |
| Lieutenant W. A. Gale, R.E. | Do. 2nd do. | Do. 1st do. | 1st Feb., 1883 | Ditto. |

**No. 130.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—**

Lieutenant J. D. H. Waller, R.A., to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Captain J. G. Stone, R.A., appointed Superintendent of Factories.

**No. 131.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—**

*No. 2 Mountain Battery.*

Lieutenant C. P. Triscott, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, to be Officiating 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant E. A. Smith.

Lieutenant W. Moore-Lane, R.A., to be Officiating 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant C. P. Triscott.

*No. 3 Mountain Battery.*

Captain R. A. C. King, R.A., Commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Captain W. Aitken, R.A., on furlough.

*No. 5 Garrison Battery.*

Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R.A., 1st Subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Captain R. A. C. King.

*4th Punjab Infantry.*

Lieutenant A. R. Browning, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 16th February, 1883, *vice* Lieutenant L. E. Cooper, transferred to the 5th Punjab Infantry.

**No. 132.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—**

*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Quartermaster Sergeant James Reddrop Thomas to be Lieutenant.

**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 133.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, (m.c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. FitzW. Taylor, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 16th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major T. W. Hogg, Bengal S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Sangor, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, Central Provinces, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major E. Beddy, Bengal S.C., Commandant, 29th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain G. B. Austin, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 3rd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. G. Mansel, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 8th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and ten days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. P. Picot, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 29th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. A. Travers, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major G. Grant, M.B., (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 134.**—The following extract is published for general information :—

*"London Gazette," dated the 6th February, 1883, page 664.*

*"War Office, Pall Mall, 6th February, 1883.*

BREVET.

*Memorandum.*

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Bengal Staff Corps to be Colonels :—

William Garrow Waterfield, C.S.I. Dated 3rd October, 1882.

Frederick Peter Luard. Dated 12th October, 1882."

## PROMOTIONS.

**No. 135.**—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Alfred Ollivant,—4th March, 1883.

Major Henry Isham Wheler,—6th March, 1883.

**No. 136.**—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Conductor Thomas Carroll is absorbed in the grade of Conductor, *vice* Conductor P. Newton, pensioned; Sergeant James Quinn to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor T. Carroll. Dated 24th January, 1883.

**No. 137.**—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor John Cooke is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 11th August, 1882.

**No. 138.**—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

*Conductor Michael Shanahan, Supernumerary, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary.*

*Conductor James Grant, Supernumerary, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary.*

Conductor Philip Justin Ryan to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, *vice* James Ryan, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Henry Mudge to be Conductor, *vice* P. J. Ryan, promoted.

Sergeant John Joseph Young to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* H. Mudge, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from 10th January, 1883.

**No. 139.**—NATIVE ARMY—

*13th Bengal Lancers.*

Duffadar Mohamad Akbar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Foujdar Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1882.

**No. 140.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.*

Jemadar Bhup Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Asadulla Khan, invalided; Duffadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhup Singh, promoted,—5th February, 1883.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th March, 1883.*

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 24th February to the 9th March, 1883.

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Works Department. | Conductor J. Ryan . . . | 9th January, 1883. | Rawal Pindi. | | |
| Ordnance Department | Sub-Conductor G. Hadden . . | 27th February, 1883. | Fort William. | | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 17th February to the 9th March, 1883.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *British Military Service.* | | | | | ₹ a. p. | | |
| Herbert Naylor Gaitskell (a). | Lieutenant . | Lincolnshire Regiment. | 20th January, 1883. | Intestate . | 2,078 0 0 | . . | 9th May, 1883. |
| *Indian Military Service* Lorne Macdonald . . | Major . | Bengal Staff Corps. | 18th September, 1882. | Intestate . | 541 8 9 | | |

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Father—Lieutenant-Colonel James Gandy Gaitskell,—Waldon House, Cheltenham.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 9th March, 1883.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 17.**—Mr. J. Gunn, Chief Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year, under the provisions of Section 131, Civil Leave Code.

**No. 18.**—Mr. W. E. Jackson, Mate, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is granted 12 months' furlough, under the provisions of Section 131 of the Civil Leave Code.

G. CHESNEY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 3rd March 1883.*

**No. 61.**—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tempore*, on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, will revert to their substantive grade of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of this Notification :—

Mr. S. J. Hewitt.
„ G. A. Savielle.

*The 9th March 1883.*

**No. 63.**—Captain F. Beauclerk, R.E., Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts of the Assam Railway and Trading Company.

**No. 64.**—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is permitted to resign his appointment.

TELEGRAPH.

*The 6th March 1883.*

**No. 62.**—The following additions are made to the Rules for Press Messages in India which were sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from 1st January 1882 :—

6. The Proprietor, Editor, or Manager of a registered newspaper may telegraph instructions to its correspondents at the usual press rates. It must be understood that this concession is restricted to *bonâ fide* urgent instructions from the management of a registered newspaper to its correspondents on the subject of contributions by telegraph to that newspaper, and that, in cases where the privilege may clearly have been abused, the Check Office will call on the sender to make good the difference between press and general rates. The Director General of Telegraphs is empowered to withdraw this concession in case of the management of a newspaper declining to comply with such requisition from the Check Office should he after investigating the case consider that the demand for additional payment was justified.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October 1882.*

From the 25th of November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 18th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

| | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Subscription for Supplement only | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For a single copy of the *Gazette* | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| For a single copy of the Supplement | 0 | 4 | 0 |

* Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th March 1883.*

**No. 336.**—Mr. G. L. Fleming, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted, with reference to Notification No. 307, dated 3rd October 1882, an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for six months, under the provisions of Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th April 1883.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel*,
*Offg. Surveyor General of India.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 2nd March 1883.*

Offices opened and closed during the month of February 1883:—

| Name of Station. | Where situated. | Date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bettiah | Bengal Presdy. | 16th | Closed. |
| Gopalpore | Ganjam District | 11th | Opened. |
| Motiharee | Bengal Presdy. | 16th | Closed. |
| Segowlie | Ditto | 16th | Ditto |
| Vythery | Malabar Coast | 5th | Opened. |

R. MURRAY. *Colonel*,
*Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 10th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 1st March 1883.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations:—

### SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adhikari, Nilratan | Medical College. |
| Bagchi, Ramaprasad | Ditto. |
| De, Jaharlal | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Hrisikes | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Haridas | Medical College. |
| Sen, Harimohan | Ditto. |

### SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Upendranath | Medical College. |
| Datta, Chunilal | Ditto. |
| Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Pratapnarayan | Ditto. |

### FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ghosh, Sitalprasad | Medical College. |
| 2. Basu, Atulchandra | Ditto. |
| 3. Ghosh, Sasibhusan | Ditto. |
| 4. Bandyopadhyay, Beninath | Ditto. |
| 5. Neiogi, Surendranath | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Basu, Jotendranath | Medical College. |
| Basu, Nirodbihari | Ditto. |
| Ghatak, Annadaprasanna | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Adharchandra | Ditto. |
| Nallatamby, C. W. | Ditto. |
| Ray, Isanchandra | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Radhikaprasad | Ditto. |

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The undermentioned student has passed the B. C. E. Examination under paragraph 8 of the B. C. E. Regulations:—

Ghoshal, Haripada . . . . . Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department.

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The undermentioned student has passed the D. L. Examination:—

Ray, Bipinchandra . . . . . Presidency College.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 5th March 1883.*

## SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 23rd February 1883.*

**No. 6.**—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Bibhuti Bhusan Chatterjee, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
*Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Camp Pitlawad, the 28th February 1883.*

**No. 250** *X.*—Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 30th March to the 28th May 1883, both days inclusive.

*Camp Chhayan, the 1st March 1883.*

**No. 253** *X.*—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from such date in March on which he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON,
*1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mount Abu, the 27th February 1883.*

**No. 528** *G.*—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 1st March 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

*The 5th March 1883.*

**No. 578** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 572 G., dated 22nd February 1883, Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D., assumed medical charge of the Jhallawar and Kotah Agencies on the forenoon of the 9th February 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ajmir, the 28th February 1883.*

**No. 385** *S.*—Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed on the 20th February 1883 the examination in Hindustani prescribed in paragraph 21 of Chapter II of the Public Works Department Code and called the Departmental Standard.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., Rajputana, P. W. D.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 1st March 1883.*

**No. 123.**—Munshi Jagat Narain, Officiating Tehsildar of Beawar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class as defined in Section 32, Clause B, of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), with effect from the 17th February 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

*Lucknow, the 5th March 1883.*

**No. 4.**—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 5, dated the 31st January 1883, Captain R. F. Moore, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 26th February 1883, and took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1883.

*The 6th March 1883.*

**No. 5.**—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No 7, dated the 21st February 1883, Lieutenant C. C. Ellis, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, reported his arrival at Saugor on the 19th February 1883, and took over charge of the Saugor Division, Military Works, from Major B. I. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 28th February 1883.

**No. 6.**—Major F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Darjeeling jeeling Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 1st March 1883.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1883.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33 | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion. | Total. | | | | |
| Balance of 15th February 1883 . . . . . | 54,100 | 12,79,983 | 30,70,600 | 2,40,60,700 | 1,03,63,300 | 2,74,02,337 | 2,81,45,400 | 1,000 | 9,43,20,230 | 48,51,300 | 1,15,76,000 | 10,29,93,000 | 11,94,20,300 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,39,92,330 |
| Amount transferred from 4½ per cent. 1878 Stock at London . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,69,600 | 1,69,600 | ... | ... | ... | 1,69,600 |
| *Add*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1883 . . . . . | .. | ... | 2,600 | 49,100 | 3,300 | 24,000 | 2,500 | . | 80,500 | ... | | 54,000 | 54,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,34,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1883 . . . . . | ... | .. | ... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 29,500 | 18,500 | .. | 51,500 | ... | 6,000 | 55,000 | 61,000 | ... | ... | .. | 1,12,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1883 . . . . . | ... | 25,920 | 17,600 | 53,000 | 83,500 | 17,000 | 8,900 | .. | 2,05,920 | 46,100 | 6 000 | 17,000 | 69,100 | ... | ... | ... | 2,75,020 |
| | 54,100 | 13,05,813 | 30,90,800 | 2,41,68,900 | 1,04,52,600 | 2,74,72,837 | 2,81,75,300 | 1,000 | 9,46,67,150 | 48,97,400 | 1,15,83,000 | 10,32,88,800 | 11,97,74,200 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,46,84,150 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | ... | .. | 1,35,900 | 1,000 | 70,000 | 59,200 | ... | 2,96,000 | 11,700 | 1,63,900 | .. | 1,81,500 | ... | ... | ... | 4,77,500 |
| Balance on 28th February 1883 . . . . . | 54,100 | 13,05,813 | 30,90,800 | 2,40,33,000 | 1,04,51,600 | 2,74,02,837 | 2,80,96,100 | 1,000 | 9,43,71,150 | 48,85,700 | 1,14,18,200 | 10,32,88,000 | 11,95,92,700 | 1,26,500 | 2,000 | 60,200 | 21,42,06,650 |

NOTE.— From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1882, enfaced from India 4,688 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,937 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 1st Jan. 1883 to 15th Jan. 1883 | „ | „ | 14 | „ | „ | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 16th „ „ | to 31st | „ | „ | 13 | „ | „ | „ | 7 | „ |
| „ | 1st Feb. „ | to 15th Feb. | „ | „ | 14 | „ | „ | „ | 5 | „ |
| „ | 16th „ „ | to 28th | „ | „ | 5 | „ | „ | „ | 3 | „ |
| | | | | | 4,744 lakhs. | | | | 3,956 lakhs. | |
| | | | | | 3,956 „ | | | | | |
| | | | | Balance against India | 788 lakhs. | | | | | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
*Calcutta, the 1st March 1883.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March 1883.

| LIABILITIES. | ₹ | a. | p. | ASSETS. | ₹ | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Government Securities | 78,13,346 | 12 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 35,11,646 | 4 | 4 | Other authorized Investments | 44,46,581 | 4 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 84,85,535 9 4) | | | | Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 54,08,420 | 10 | 5 |
| Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 1,42,74,064 12 3) | 2,27,59,600 | 5 | 7 | Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | 45,83,345 | 10 | 4 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 2,39,05,436 | 9 | 1 | Bills discounted and purchased | 2,37,70,456 | 14 | 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4,12,394 | 9 | 6 | Balances with other Banks | 6,69,931 | 9 | 6 |
| Sundries | 8,59,179 | 11 | 4 | Bullion | 7,89,853 | 10 | 8 |
| | | | | Dead Stock | 11,94,699 | 10 | 8 |
| | | | | Stamps | 9,367 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | | Sundries | 6,18,408 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | 4,93,04,472 | 3 | 6 |
| | ₹ a p. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 76,78,090 5 6) | 2,21,73,785 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,44,95,694 14 10) | | | |
| RUPEES | 7,14,78,257 | 7 | 10 | RUPEES | 7,14,78,257 | 7 | 10 |

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 8th March 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON: General Treasury. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON: Currency Department | BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay | BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed | BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Feb 26 | | | | 82 | 41,19,684 | 11,70,121 |
| „ 27 | 3,160 | 15,279 | .. | 3,188 | 41,14,684 | 11,61,830 |
| „ 28 | | 15,201 | | 3,188 | 40,74,684 | 11,48,324 |
| Mar 1 | .. | | .. | 3,188 | 40,30,644 | 11,48,324 |
| „ 2 | . | . | | 3,188 | 40,14,681 | 11,48,324 |
| „ 3 | .. | . | 3,040 | 62 | 39, 8,789 | 11,61,129 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 5th March 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
*Mint Master.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. ₹ | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | D 17—48571 | 50 | Beharee Lall Moorar. |
| | „ —48572 | 50 | |

ALLAHABAD,
*The 7th March 1883.*

W. T. PIERCY,
*Asst Accts. General.*
*In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. ₹ | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 288 | P 9—12603 | 50 | Mr. K. Hendry. |
| 289 | O 97—96283 | 100 | Babu Sam Chunder Roy. |
| 290 | P 9—53338 | 50 | Obaidul Akbar. |
| 291 | P 9—30788 | 50 | Hajee Mohamed Abdul Lutaff. |
| 292 | P 42—71882 | 100 | Mr. F. H Harding. |
| 293 | O 96—81440 | 100 | Babu Bhola Nath Roy. |
| 294 | O 96—62366 | 100 | Babu Khudiram Mookurjee. |
| 295 | P 47—21306 | 1,000 | Kissen Chand Bhoom Singh. |
| | „ —25106 | 1,000 | |
| | „ —27444 | 1,000 | |
| 296 | P 43—43380 | 100 | Babu Kherod Lall Dass. |

CALCUTTA,
*The 9th March 1883.*

J. TAYLOR,
*Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge Paper Currency.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 3rd March 1883.*

**No. 18.**—Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

**No. 19.**—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11, dated 15th February 1883, after "Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade," add "temporary rank."

*The 7th March 1883.*

**No. 20.**—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 43, dated 28th June 1882, Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India two months' extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of the leave granted in Director General's Notification above quoted.

**No. 21.**—Mr. T. W. Grant, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India fifteen days' furlough in extension of the furlough granted to him in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 23 of 17th March 1882.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
*Director General of Railways.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 30th October 1882 a certain child, named Chandrabhaga, daughter of Ganu Kalaskar, while playing on a place belonging to Laxuman wd. Malhari Kolase, of Oombargaon, Taluka Rahuri, in the Ahmednagar District, found treasure, golden ornaments amounting to six, the value of which is R120-2.

All persons who claim the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 16th of August 1883, at Rahuri, Taluka Rahuri, in Ahmednagar District, and in case of their failure so to appear the claimants shall forfeit their rights thereto, and the aforesaid treasure shall be disposed of in the manner stated in the said Act.

*Mamledar of Rahuri.*

RAHURI,
*The 17th February 1883.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883.*

From the 1st March to the 15th April, the Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, will receive applications for express passenger conveyances between Umballa and Simla.

A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

G. J. HYNES,
*Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th March 1883*

Beavis, Lancelot, R. W.
Fleton, Captn. A. F.
Mills, Captn M.
Shaw, Aran A
Simmonds J. C
Sturgeon, Henry.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office"*

A. W.
Albertini, Leandro D.
Anderson, Mrs A
Angelo, Harry A.
Babanna, Edward.
Bailey, J R.
Ballingall, R. H
Bankes, Ralph
Barry, J M, Doctor.
Birch, Mrs Graham.
Bost, P. N
Brener, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs A.
Browne, B
Browne, Col, Horace
Burden, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Clark, Geo R
Cole, J C, Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Cummings, Miss Annie.
Cushine, Hubert.
Daimas, Monsieur Raymond.
Daniels, E W.
Davis, Ellen.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
DePontatowshy, Captn. H.
Dickinson, Mrs. Chas
Diessler, Carl
Douglas, Mrs S. C.
Dunn, Captain R. G
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine
Erler, Madame Bella
Fleming, Wm
Fletcher, John.
Fraiser, W A
Fraser, William.
Fruh, Miss Edward.
Fryer, Col G E.
Galloway, W. J
Gardner, Wm.
Gon, J P.
Greenwood, Mrs. L
Gray, Alex.
Groft, Miss M.
Hall, Colonel C. H.
Hay, J J.
Hendrick, C
Hardwicke, Dr.
Harris, J
Hennicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Jackson, J O.
L. E. C
Lewis, J. C.
Lewis, J. T.
Lewis, S.
Lindeman, F. P.
Lodge, T S
Loch, Lieutenant G. H.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lund, Enoch.
Lynam, R.
Lynham, —.
Mac Bean, Mrs Duncan.
Macquarrie, A.
Manuel, D
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James
McEwan, R.
McLean, Peter.
Mincher, Boris.
Moore, Captn. R. F.
Morris, C E.
Newt ouse, H.
Oak, Robert
Parker, Hon'ble Sidney.
Pimlott, James Thomas.
Potts, John Geo.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex"
Ross, Henry
Sundsen, W G
Sharp, Miss.
Smith, J
Spalding, A.
Stacy, J E
Stanislaus, Walter
Stowell, Captn. Gerald.
Stuart, Wallace.
T W B.
Thain, G W.
Tinsley, C T.
Veitch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Watson, T. W
Webster, Wm
Wilson, Dr. G A
Young, J., Captain.

*Registered Letters.*

Clarke, J. H.
Connoly, Patrick.
Mardecai Monsieur.
Merwanjee, C.
Misleah, F.
Pritchard, C. B.
Wright, Dr. F. W.

*The 10th March 1883.*

### SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date. | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883 | |
| Persian Gulf | 17th Mar. | From Bombay. |
| Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports | 16th ,, | Str. *Sirdhana.* |
| Madras and Ceylon | 11th ,, | P. & O. Str. *Khedive.* |
| Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay | 13th ,, | From Bombay.* |
| Do Book Post and Pattern Packets | 12th ,, | From Bombay. |
| Rangoon and Moulmein | 15th ,, | Str. *Bagdad.* |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon | 15th ,, | Str. *Mahratta.* |
| Straits and Hong-Kong | 14th ,, | Strs. *Japan* and *Leuwee.* |
| Port Blair and Camorta | 15th ,, | Str. *Maharani.* |

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

*N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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## گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيراتي کے اور سيواے اوڼکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليڼے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; يک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه'

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانوںمين پکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.*

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E. N. BAKER,

*Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation


## PART III.

## Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

*At the Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 29th January 1883, at 10 A.M.*

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, C.S.; the Hon'ble L R Tottenham; the Hon'ble A. T. Maclean; H L Harrison, Esq., B A.; D R. Lyall, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; J. Westland, Esq.; A. C Tupp, Esq., B A.; A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., M A; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; C A Wilkins, Esq.; F W. Badcock, Esq.; the Hon'ble Colman Macaulay, M.A.; C. W. Bolton, Esq.; W. D. Blyth, Esq., B.A.; C. S. Bayley, Esq.

D. R. Lyall, Esq., in the Chair.

The following report was submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit the proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

| | | £ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs Alexander ... ... ... | | 300 | The widow of the late Mr. R. Alexander, C.B., Annuitant of 1861, who died on the 16th August 1882. |
| Mrs. Trotter ... ... ... | | £ 300 | The widow of the late Mr. R. Trotter, Annuitant of 1852, who died on the 4th October 1882. |
| | | £ | |
| Mrs Finch ... ... ... | | 300 | The widow and one daughter of the late Mr. R. H. Finch, who died on the 15th November 1882. |
| One daughter ... .. ... | | 30 | |
| | Total ... | 330 | |
| | | £ | |
| Miss Hathorn ... ... ... | | 150 | The daughter of the late Mr. H. V Hathorn, Annuitant of 1852, who died on the 23rd November 1882. |
| | | £ | |
| Mrs. Rivaz ... ... ... | | 300 | The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Annuitant of 1851, who died on the 29th November 1882. |
| Two daughters .. ... ... | | 200 | |
| | Total ... | 500 | |

3. An application has been received by the Managers from Mr. George Harper, on behalf of Mrs. Margaret F. Campbell, an Incumbent under the Old Rules, to allow him and Mrs. Campbell's son, Lieutenant-General J. D Campbell, to draw Mrs. Campbell's Annuity, as she has become incapable, owing to illness, of managing her own affairs. There is no provision made in the Old Rules for cases of this description. Under the special circumstances of the case, however, the Managers have consented, subject to the approval of this meeting, to allow Mr. Harper and Lieutenant-General Campbell to draw Mrs. Campbell's Annuity on their signing an agreement to indemnify the Fund against any loss which may be incurred in consequence of the permission given. The Agents have since intimated the death of Mrs. Campbell.

4. A letter has been received from Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., an Annuitant, in which it is suggested that the Agents of the Fund in London should be authorized, in anticipation of the sanction of the Managers and Service, to advance an instalment of Annuity as well as the donation of £200 or £300, as the case may be, to the families of Subscribers becoming Incumbents on the Fund. The Managers have informed Mr Chapman that they are unable under the existing Rules, to carry out his suggestion. With a view, however, to lessen the delay which now takes place, an arrangement has been made with the Agents for the transmission to the Civil Fund Office, by telegram, of the news of the death, in Europe, of any subscriber who has recorded, under Article V in the Fund Office the evidence necessary for the admission of his family to Fund benefits. In such cases the Managers will issue the necessary instructions to the Agents by telegraph. The following Circular on the subject has been addressed to all Married and Widower subscribers.

*No.*

From C. S. BAYLEY, Esq.,
*Secretary, Bengal Civil Fund,*

To

*Calcutta, the*

Sir,

It has been brought to the notice of the Managers of the Fund that inconvenience is not unfrequently caused to the families of subscribers dying in Europe owing to the delay involved in obtaining the instructions of the Managers regarding their admission to Fund benefits, and it has been suggested that the Agents should be authorized, in anticipation of formal sanction, to pay at once an instalment of the pension and any donation to which such families may appear to be entitled

2 The adoption of this course is, the Managers believe, not open to them under the Rules of the Fund With a view, however, to lessen the delay which now takes place, and thus as far as possible to obviate hardship to the families of deceased subscribers, they have made arrangements with the Agents that intimation shall be given by telegraph of the decease in Europe of any subscriber who may, under the last clause of Article V of the Rules of the Fund,* have recorded in the Fund office the necessary evidence regarding his marriage and the age of his wife In all such cases the Managers will ordinarily telegraph the necessary instructions to the Agents for the admission of the family to the benefits of the Fund and for the payment of pension and donation In such cases it is believed that very little time will be lost

* Every married subscriber shall be at liberty to submit for the examination of the Managers a certificate of his marriage, and a certificate of baptism as the evidence of the date of birth of his wife Should such certificates or evidence be accepted, the dates shall be recorded and it shall not ordinarily be necessary thereafter to give evidence regarding the facts

3 A list will be transmitted to the Agents of those subscribers who have, up to the present time, taken advantage of the last clause of Article V This list will contain the necessary particulars as to the number and ages of the persons who, in the event of decease of such subscribers, would be entitled to become incumbents on the Fund and supplementary lists containing similar information will from time to time be forwarded to the Agents

4 The number of married subscribers to the Fund who have hitherto availed themselves of the permission given by the Rule, is not very great, and the Managers desire me therefore to point out to you the advantage which you may secure to your family by taking steps for the registration of the required evidence. Evidence of the date of birth or baptism of children is not required under the Rules

I have, &c,
(Signed) C S. BAYLEY,
*Secretary.*

A copy of this Circular will in future be forwarded to all subscribers on marriage

Mr Chapman has also suggested that the subscription of Annuitants, if paid at home, should be accepted at £10 8s 4*d* as the equivalent of £12 10s. Mr Chapman states that taking 1s 8*d* as the exchange of the day, an Annuitant must either pay his subscription in India or lose £2 1s 8*d* a year, being one fifth of the payment due from him in India The Managers have informed Mr Chapman that as his suggestion would involve a considerable loss to the Fund they are unable to accept it It has, however, been pointed out that under Article IX of the Rules of the Fund it is always open to any Annuitant to pay his subscription in India and thus to gain any benefit which may result from the state of the exchange

5 The Managers will propose the following addition to, and amendment of, the rules:—

After Article III add—

"In the case of subscribers holding appointments of which the pay has been fixed on a basis which specially exempts the holder from the 4 per cent Annuity Fund deduction the salary shall, for the purposes of this Rule, be taken as if the said 4 per cent were added to the nominal amount"

6 An application has been received from Mrs Chapman, widow of Mr C Chapman, for the continuance, under Article XXIX of the Rules of the Fund, of her son, Edmund Frere Chapman's pension beyond the age of 21 years The certificate received from Dr Christie states that Mr Chapman is suffering from amentia, and is as well now as he ever will be In all probability the disease will increase as life advances Subject to the approval of subscribers, Mr Chapman's name will be retained on the list of Incumbents.

7 The Managers desire to report for the information of the subscribers that a reply, No. 59, dated the 11th January 1883, has been received from the Government of India to their letter No 65, dated the 5th April 1882, regarding the proposed transfer of the Fund to Government The Managers will at an early date circulate for the information of the service copies of the letter and of the extract from the Secretary of State's despatch which accompanied it, together with a memorandum on the subject by Major-General Hannygton. Copies of the papers will also be circulated to all Annuitants with the same object as the terms which are now proposed will materially affect their interests. A reply will at once be given to the Government of India stating the course which has been adopted, and a further communication will be made to that Government when the wishes of the service and of Annuitants have been ascertained

8. Mr G J B. T Dalton has incurred the penalty specified in Article XXXVII of the Rules by his omission, for more than one year, to pay the subscriptions from his furlough allowances necessary to keep up his interest in the contingent benefits of the Fund Mr Dalton has explained that the copy of Article XXXVII which was sent to him was not received, and that he was under the impression that all subscriptions due to the Fund were deducted from his furlough pay.

The Managers submit the question of his re-admission on payment of all arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent for the decision of the meeting.

The accounts for 1881-82 are submitted.

*Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for* 1881-82.

| | Bearing interest at 8 per cent. | Bearing interest at 5 per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| **UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.** | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| By balance, 1st April 1881 ... ... ... ... ... | 47,33,634 15 6 | 51,98,414 15 0 |
| „ Interest ... ... ... ... ... | 4 11 536 13 6 | 2,66,207 12 6 |
| „ Subscriptions during the year ... ... ... ... | 2,62,418 12 3 | 1,99,998 9 4 |
| „ Composition payment made by a subscriber in England ... ... | . | 85 2 0 |
| „ Ditto ditto in India ... ... | 1,385 4 0 | .. .. |
| „ Contributions by annuitants in India ... ... ... | 4,220 7 5 | 727 11 9 |
| „ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ... | 20,136 15 6 | 3,691 11 2 |
| „ Recredit of subscription .. .. ... | ..... | 58 1 2 |
| „ Fine from 15 subscribers including 12 for unequal age at marriage ... | ..... | 9,619 12 6 |
| „ Do. from two in England ditto ] ditto ... ... | ..... | 1,027 12 0 |
| „ Transfer from appropriated funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ... ... .. . | 7,230 2 6 | 3,402 6 10 |
| „ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the mutiny .. | 21,366 10 10 | 11,466 10 6 |
| „ Transfer from Annuity Fund ... ... ... ... | 1 224 0 0 | 576 0 0 |
| „ Donation from the Government paid in England ... ... | 25,000 0 0 | .. .. |
| | 5191,151 1 6 | 56,95,276 8 9 |
| **DEDUCT—** | | |
| To transfer to Appropriated Funds— | | |
| „ Value of pension of Mrs. C. D. C. Winter, and three children, one daughter and two sons ... ... | 38,186 12 2 | 23,076 1 9 |
| „ Ditto to the three children of Mr. C. Garstin . | 28,224 12 1 | 17,645 1 11 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs H. C Halkett, and one daughter, widow of Mr. H. C. Halkett (annuitant) ... | 20,965 12 2 | 12,085 7 0 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. S. M. Moens, and eight children, six daughters and two sons ... ... | 68,254 3 0 | 41,922 0 3 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. M. P. Edgeworth, widow of the late Mr M P. Edgeworth (annuitant) .. | 15,993 9 7 | 9,091 3 2 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. A. H. Cocks, and four children, one daughter and three sons, widow of the late Mr. A H. Cocks, C.B. (annuitant) ... | 32 015 14 3 | 18,636 9 10 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs C. F. Magrath .. ... ... | 20,522 6 5 | 13,209 9 7 |
| „ Ditto of Mrs. H C Richardson, and eight children, two daughters and six sons, widow of the late Mr H C Richardson (annuitant) ... | 59 930 8 1 | 34,588 0 6 |
| „ Ditto of Lady Erskine, widow of the late Lord Erskine (annuitant) ... ... ... | 16 360 12 10 | 9,360 0 0 |
| „ Interest thereon ... ... .. ... | 13,447 0 11 | 5,111 7 10 |
| „ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government ... ... ... | 24,366 10 10 | 11,466 10 6 |
| „ Refund of overpaid subscriptions, &c. ... ... .. | 1,172 14 4 | 3,123 9 3 |
| „ Establishment, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 7,434 9 4 | 3,498 2 8 |
| „ Printing charges .. ... ... ... | 1, 24 1 7 | 576 1 1 |
| „ Agent's bill for special payments ... ... ... ... | .. .. | 2,81,801 0 0 |
| | 3,18,069 15 7 | 4,86,091 1 4 |
| Balance, 31st March 1882 | 51,46,084 1 11 | 52,09,185 7 5 |
| **APPROPRIATED FUNDS.** | | |
| By balance, 1st April 1881 ... ... ... ... ... | 58,39,641 10 11 | 11,25,556 9 3 |
| „ Interest . ... ... ... .. | 1,42,575 10 8 | 52 215 7 4 |
| „ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above nine families within the year ... ... ... | 3,00,451 10 7 | 1,80,514 2 0 |
| „ Interest thereon ... .. ... ... ... | 13,417 0 11 | 5,111 7 10 |
| „ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government ... ... ... ... ... | 21,366 10 10 | 11,466 10 6 |
| | 66,80,158 11 11 | 13,74,864 4 11 |
| **DEDUCT—** | | |
| To pensions paid in England under old rules .. ... .. | 1,20,680 0 0 | .. .. |
| „ Ditto di to new do. ... ... .. | 5,48,823 0 11 | 2,48,838 7 9 |
| „ Ditto India ditto ... ... . | 9,669 9 9 | 8,161 10 10 |
| „ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ... ... ... ... | 7,230 2 6 | 3 402 6 10 |
| | 6,86,402 13 2 | 2,60 402 9 5 |
| Balance, 31st March 1882 ... | 59,94,055 14 9 | 11,11,461 11 6 |
| TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1882 .. | 1,11,10,140 0 8 | 63,23 617 2 11 |

**INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.**

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. ... | 1,00,51,839 | 8 | 3 |
| Uninvested at 8 per cent. ... | 10,85,300 | 8 | 5 |
| Ditto at 5 per cent. .. | 63,23,647 | 2 | 11 |
| Total ... | 1,74,63,787 | 3 | 7 |

**COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.**

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, 31st March 1882 ... | 1.74.63.787 | 3 | 7 |
| Ditto, 31st March 1881 ... | 1,69 57.251 | 2 | 8 |
| Increase ... | 5 06,536 | 0 | 11 |

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
*The 29th January* 1883

E. E.
CHARLES S. BAYLEY,
*Secretary and Accountant.*

Proposed by *Mr. Wilkins*, seconded by *Mr. Badcock*, and carried—

That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. R. Alexander, C.B., R. Trotter, R. H. Finch, H. V. Hathorn, and J. T. Rivaz, to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed.

Proposed by *Mr. Harrison*, seconded by *Mr. Blyth*, and carried—

That the action of the Managers in the case of Mrs. Margaret F. Campbell, an incumbent under the old rules, be confirmed.

*Mr. Cotton* then on behalf of the Managers proposed the following addition to and amendment of the rules:—

After Article III add—

"In the case of subscribers holding appointments of which the pay has been fixed on a basis which specially exempts the holder from the 4 per cent. Annuity Fund deduction, the salary shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as if the said 4 per cent. were added to the nominal amount."

*Mr. Cotton* observed that the change which would be effected by the rule was purely nominal, the rule being designed to meet the case of certain appointments from the holders of which subscriptions were no longer demanded on account of annuity; the nominal salary of the appointments having been reduced by the orders of the Government by an amount equivalent to the subscription which was previously levied.

*Mr. Westland* observed that the proposal at present affected Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, and one or two other officers, the nominal salary of whose appointments had been reduced by 4 per cent., and from whom no subscriptions on account of annuity are now required; but apparently more salaries would in future be regulated on the same principle.

The *Hon'ble C. Macaulay* seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Proposed by *Mr. Harrison*, seconded by *Mr. MacDonnell*, and carried—

That the action of the Managers in allowing Mr. Edmund Frere Chapman's name to remain on the list of incumbents be approved and confirmed

The *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell* observed with reference to the Secretary of State's despatch, received with the letter No. 59, dated the 11th January 1883, that the Managers might receive great assistance in dealing with the proposals made by the Secretary of State and now under consideration, if they were permitted to associate with themselves any Members of the service at large whom they might wish to consult; and he requested the subscribers present to authorize the Managers to do this.

*Mr. Wilkins* observed that there was nothing in the Rules to prohibit the Managers from consulting anyone from whose advice they might anticipate assistance. *Mr. Westland* considered, however, that it was very desirable that any step of this kind which the Managers might take should be taken with the approval of the subscribers present at the meeting.

The proposal was approved by those present.

Proposed by *Mr. Wilkins*, seconded by the *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell*, V.C., and carried—

That Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton be restored to the full rights of a subscriber on payment of all arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent.

Proposed by the *Hon'ble C. Macaulay*, seconded by *Mr. Cotton*, and carried—

That the accounts for the year 1881-82 be approved.

Proposed by the *Hon'ble A. T. Maclean*, seconded by *Mr. Wilkins*, and carried—

That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year:—H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.; The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was—

Proposed by the *Hon'ble A. T. Maclean*, seconded by *Mr. Cotton*, and carried.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
*The 29th January* 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
*Chairman.*

## THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE AND GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of Mr. Alexander Cumming's connexion with the Company having ceased, the power of Attorney in his favor has been withdrawn.

By Order,

E. F. LONGLEY,
*Secretary.*

*The 1st March 1883.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

## Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT No. V OF 1883.

### THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1883.

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# *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

## (*Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.*)

*An Act for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of Merchant Shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

Extent. (*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. (*3*) and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

XV of 1875. Repeal of enactments. **2.** (*1*) The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and Act XIII of 1878 (*an Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*), are hereby repealed.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made and persons authorized under the said Acts or either of them, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made and authorized under this Act.

Definitions. **3.** In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship.

Saving and provision as to powers for removal of master. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104. **4.** (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping*), on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

(*2*) The powers conferred by the last-mentioned enactment may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at that port.

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### CHAPTER II.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Chapter not to apply to certain ships. **5.** Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government. **6.** (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

(*2*) In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

(*3*) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation. **7.** (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section six, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs; and the

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

### *(Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.)*

other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

**8.** Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section seven.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

**9.** (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section seven or section eight may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

**10.** (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section seven or section eight, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section eight, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into the charge.

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Person accused to be heard.

**11.** For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

**12.** For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exercisable by that Court in the exercise of its admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Assessors.

**13.** (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the Merchant Service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(*2*) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels

**14.** (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

**15.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Depositions.

**16.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by

*Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*

*(Chapter III.—Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates, &c.)*

him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

Report by Court to Local Government.

**17.** (*1*) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

(*2*) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

## CHAPTER III.

### SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES AND GRANT OF FRESH CERTIFICATES.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Acts.

**18.** Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, on the Courts conducting investigations under sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

**19.** (*1*) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under that Act. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*3*) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court, or of its own motion.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

**20.** Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:— 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

(*b*) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

(*c*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

(*d*) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force: 17 & 18 Vic. c. 104.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section nine or section ten, as the case may be.

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

**21.** Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section twenty shall deliver it to the Shipping Master or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Report to other Local Governments.

**22.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section twenty, a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

**23.** Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section twenty the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

**24.** (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section twenty, or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act.

18 & 33 Vic., c. —

(*3*) A certificate of competency for a Home-trade ship under Act I of 1859 shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Agreements with Seamen.

Chapter to be read with Act I of 1859.

**25.** This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act I of 1859.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

**26.** The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

**27.** (*1*) Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say:—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

(*2*) Every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

**28.** (*1*) In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

**29.** (*1*) Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-seven, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on.

(*2*) Every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

(*3*) In this section the word "seaman" shall include also any Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

**30.** If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which the ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

## *Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.*
## (*Chapter V.—Health-Officers.*)

### CHAPTER V.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

of 1875. **31.** In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say :—

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to this Act, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

"A Health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say :—

"(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71

"(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the ship ;

"(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the ship ;

"(*d*) power to call before him and examine for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make ;

"(*e*) power to require any person so examined to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

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### CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**32.** (*1*) Where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, those wages or expenses.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

18 Vic., c. 5.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

(*2*) Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

of 1872.

**33.** All suits and proceedings under section thirty-two shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Proceedings to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

**34.** In section 10 of Act I of 1859, for the words "Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a certificate as master | ... | ten rupees. |
| Ditto ditto as mate | ... | five „ " |

the following shall be substituted, namely :—"Fees at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf shall be paid by all applicants for examination."

Amendment of section 10 of Act I of 1859.

**35.** To section 11 of Act I of 1859 the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition to section 11 of Act I of 1859.

"Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character."

**36.** For the last fifteen words of section 79 of Act I of 1859, the following shall be substituted, namely :—"punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both."

Amendment of section 79 of Act I of 1859.

**37.** Sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Act I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under Act X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

**38.** In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely :—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT No. VI OF 1883.

*An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Judges holding trials under Act XII of 1859 (*An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty*) to arrest persons whose evidence is required on such trials; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act XII of 1859, after section 14.

1. The following section shall be inserted immediately after section 14 of the said Act, namely :—

"15. (*1*) Whenever the Judge of the said Court thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, he may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

"(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

"(*3*) No person shall be detained under this section for more than forty-eight hours."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

## Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1883 :—

### No. 5 OF 1883.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1883.

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*Explanation of abbreviations in margin.*

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

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A

# BILL

TO

*Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

**1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884.

Short title.

s. 1. s. 1. (*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Commencement.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa.

Local extent.

s. 2. s. 2. **2.** (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedu hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

Repeal.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

**3.** The following definitions and rules shall apply in the construction of this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:— C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.

Construction of Act.

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district:

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate:

(*3*) "Tenure" includes an under-tenure and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14. New.

*Illustrations.*

(*a*)—A *durpatni* or *sipatni* interest or a mokurrerree holding is a tenure.

(*b*)—A *dar-ijerah* or a farm for a term of years is a tenure.

(*4*) "Tenure-holder" means a person or a number of persons owning a tenure.

(*5*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat, in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a raiyat, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose: C. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land." B. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land."

Provided that a person shall be deemed to hold as a raiyat any *bastu* or homestead land included in the same holding with other land held by him as a raiyat.

*Explanation.*—A person may hold land for a purpose mentioned in this clause though he has sublet it.

(*6*) "Under-raiyat" means a tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

(*7*) "Bastu holding" means bastu or other homestead land held by a tenant having the right provided for by Chapter VII. New

(*8*) "Tenant" does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat, or the tenant of a bastu holding. New

(*9*) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds.

(*10*) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant.

(*11*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

D. s. 101. C. B. s. 56. B. B. s. 48. (*12*) "Arrear" means an instalment, or part of an instalment, of rent which is not paid before sunset of the day on which it is payable.

(*13*) "Holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions.

New. (*14*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, and where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin.

C. B. ss. 60 & 16. B. B. ss. 6 & 15. (*15*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa made in the year 1793.

(*16*) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift.

(*17*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*18*) "Bihár" means all the districts of the Patna Division, and such district or parts of districts of the Bhágalpur Division as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in Bihár for the purposes of this Act.

(*19*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*20*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*21*) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*22*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

C. B. s. 4 Report of Rent Commission, s. 3. B. B. s. 4. **4.** Nothing in this Act shall affect—

Saving of custom, special law, &c.

(*a*) any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions;

(*b*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*c*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the revenue-authorities;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*e*) any enactment relating to the partition of out revenue-paying estates;

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act or

(*g*) any incident of a ghátwálí or other service tenure.

*Illustration.*

The custom that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act. C. B. s. 19 Expl. 4 (*f*) B. B. s. 19, Expl. 4 (*c*) proviso.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN KHAMAR AND RAIYATÍ LAND.

Khamar land defined. **5.** "*Khamar land*" means—

C. B. s. 81. B. B. ss. 3 & 75. *1st*, land situated elsewhere than in Bihár which a proprietor has held, whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, ser or otherwise, as his private land for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, and

*2nd*, land situate in Bihár which—

(*a*) is recognized as zeraat by a village custom established before the commencement of this Act: or

(*b*) is proved to have been held by a proprietor as zeraat for twelve continuous years immediately before the commencement of this Act.

All other land to be raiyati. **6.** All land which is not khamar land of some estate shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved. & 75.

Power to order survey and register of khamar lands. **7.** The Local Government may direct that a survey and register shall be made of all khamar land situate in any district or part of a district. B. B. s. 76.

Mode of making survey. **8.** The survey shall be made by the Collector or by an officer authorized by the Collector in that behalf, under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government for the conduct of such surveys; and the Collector or such officer may exercise any of the powers conferred upon a Collector by the Bengal Survey Act of 1875, except the powers in Part IV of the said Act relating to the apportionment and recovery of expenses. B. B. s. 77. V. (B. C.) of 1875.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 9—20.*)

B. B. s. 78.

**9.** The Collector shall make a register, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, of such lands in each village as he may ascertain to be khamar lands within the meaning of the definition contained in section five; and copies of that register shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Publication of register.

B. B. s. 79.

**10.** (*1*) Any person dissatisfied with any entry in the register may appeal to the Commissioner within one month after the publication; and the Commissioner shall make such enquiry as he considers necessary, and may direct the register to be amended in such manner as he thinks fit.

Appeals.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from any order passed by the Commissioner under this section, if preferred within one month from the date of the order.

B. B. s. 80.

**11.** If no appeal is preferred to the Commissioner, or after such appeals as have been so preferred have been disposed of, the Commissioner shall submit to the Board of Revenue a copy of the register, with a report showing how the survey and register have been made; and, if the Board are satisfied that the register is correct, they shall transmit the same to the Local Government for its approval.

Submission of register to Board of Revenue and Local Government.

B. B. s. 81.

**12.** If the Local Government approves the register, it may direct that its approval of the same be notified in the official Gazette: Provided that its approval shall not in any case be given until after three months from the date of the publication under section nine.

Approval of register.

B. B. s. 82.

**13.** When the approval of a register by the Local Government has been notified under section twelve, all land entered in the register shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, be deemed to be khamar land, and all other land situate in the local area for which the register has been prepared shall, notwithstanding anything as aforesaid, be deemed to be raiyati land.

Consequence of notification of approval.

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## CHAPTER III.—OF TENURE-HOLDERS GENERALLY.

### *A.—Of the Right to hold at fixed rents.*

[D., 20 & 37. C. B. ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15.]

**14.** Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act.

Land held at rent unchanged since Permanent Settlement not liable to enhancement.

**15.** Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed for twenty years, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that it has been held by them at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

Presumption from twenty years' holding at unchanged rent.

D. ss. 21 & 38. C. B. ss. 17. B. B. ss. 16.

**16.** When a tenant has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of sections fourteen and fifteen merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent.

Application of sections 14 and 15 when rent is paid in kind.

[D. s. 38. C. B. s. 18. B. B. s. 18. Expl. I.]

**17.** The operation of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall not be affected by the fact of land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

Effect of separation or amalgamation of holding.

[D. s. 37. C. B. s. 18. Expl. II. B. B. s. 18. Expl. II.]

**18.** (*1*) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

[D. s. 19. C. B. s. 7. B. B. s. 7.]

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by the special custom of the district, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(*2*) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder, on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies, shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

**19.** Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to land held under a terminable agreement.

Saving as to land held under terminable agreement.

[D. s. 20. C. B. s. 6. B. B. s. 6.]

**20.** Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

[C. B. ss. 5 17, Excepti B. B., ss. 6 & 16, Exce tion.]

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 21—28.*)

#### *B.—Of the enhancement of rent.*

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

**21.** (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, the Court shall not, except as provided in sub-sections four and five, leave the tenure-holder as profit more than thirty per centum or less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents.

(*4*) If more than half the land included in the area of the tenure was unreclaimed at the time when the tenure was created, and if the reclamation of the unreclaimed land was one of the objects of the creation of the tenure, and that land was reclaimed accordingly, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, shall not leave the tenure-holder as profit less than twenty per centum of the balance mentioned in sub-section three, and may leave him as profit any share of that balance whether it exceeds thirty per centum thereof or not.

(*5*) If, in any case to which sub-section four does not apply, the tenure-holder has made improvements on the land, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, may leave him as profit any share of the balance mentioned in sub-section three it thinks fit, provided it be not less than ten per centum of the balance.

(*6*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent.

**22.** Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under section 21 shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

**23.** The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years.

**24.** When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced under section 21 or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced under that section during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

#### *C.—Of the Incidents of permanent tenures.*

Incidents of permanent tenures generally.

**25.** Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

**26.** A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of a Civil Court passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

#### *D.—Of the registration of transfers of, and succession to, permanent tenures.*

Landlord bound to register voluntary transfer or succession on application.

**27.** (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by a summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession to such a tenure takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patní tenure, to the provisions of section 39, register the same on application made to him by the transferor and transferee, or by the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed.

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely :—

(*a*) When the application is made not more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of two per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees.

(*b*) When the application is made more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of twenty per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than ten rupees or more than one thousand rupees.

(*3*) When a landlord refuses to comply with an application for registration, made as required by sub-section one, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal.

Application may be served through Revenue-officer.

**28.** (*1*) An application for the registration of a transfer of or a succession to a tenure may, instead of being made to the landlord under section 27, be made to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and, on its being so made, and on the fee payable under section 27 being paid to the officer, he shall cause a notice to be served

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### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 29—35.*)

on the landlord, requiring him to register the transfer or succession, and informing him that the fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected.

(2) A landlord on whom a notice is served under this section shall, subject in the case of a patní tenure to the provisions of section 39, be bound to comply forthwith with the requisition therein contained.

[C. B. ss. 47, 48 (c) B. B., ss. 39, 40 (c).]

**29.** (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the registration fee prescribed by section 27, clause (*a*), and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 35.

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

XIV of 1882.

(2) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall be bound to comply with the requisition forthwith.

**30.** When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under Chapter IV, the landlord shall be bound to register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

D. § 10. [C. B., ss. 46, 48 (a), 49. B. B., ss. 37, 40 (a) and 41.]

**31.** When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under section 27, or a Revenue-officer has ordered a notice to be served under section 28, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing subsequent to the transfer.

Effect of omission to register voluntary transfer.

[C. B., s. 35. B. B., s. 44.]

**32.** (*1*) When a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local area within which the land is situate to compel such registration.

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

(2) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

(3) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

[C. B., and 51. B. B., and

**33.** (*1*) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to any Civil Court as aforesaid to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to consent to its registration and pay the fee mentioned in section 27, clause (*b*).

Application by landlord to compel registration.

(2) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice calling upon the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why they or he should not consent to the registration and pay the fee.

(3) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee; and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

[C. B., B. B., s

**34** When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive free of charge from the landlord on demand a copy of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified under his hand as a true copy, and to receive from time to time in like manner as many additional copies as he may demand: provided that for every such additional copy he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *eight annas* or more than *five rupees*, as the Board of Revenue may from time to time fix in this behalf.

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

[C. B., B. B., s

**35.** (*1*) The Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and determine the mode in which, and the place at which, applications are to be made under section 27, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration.

Power to make rules regarding registration.

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(2) In making any rule under sub-section one the Board may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF PATNÍ TENURES.

s. 14 s. 13

**36.** "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar under-tenures referred to in that schedule.

Definition of patní tenure.

s. 14. s. 13.

**37.** (1) Every patní tenure shall be deemed to be a permanent tenure.

Incidents of patní tenures.

(2) The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

s. 45

**38.** When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security, to the amount of one half year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the other conditions of the tenure.

Right of landlord of patní tenure to demand security from transferee.

s. 45

**39.** When a patní tenure is transferred otherwise than by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may refuse to register the transfer under Chapter III of this Act until the security required under section 38 is furnished.

Landlord may refuse registration of voluntary transfer when security is not given.

s. 45

**40.** (1) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under section 38, and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

Landlord may attach tenure sold in execution or by summary sale when security is not given.

(2) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the undertenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

(3) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same.

s. 45

**41.** (1) If the security tendered under section 38 by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

Application to Civil Court, if security tendered is refused.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

**42.** If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure, held immediately from a proprietor, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules for the sale of patní taluqs at the instance of zemindars, contained in Schedule III annexed to this Act.

Recovery of arrears by summary sale.

Provided that nothing in those rules shall entitle a purchaser at any such sale to eject an occupancy-raiyat or cancel any contract entitling him to hold at a rent which was fair and equitable at the time the contract was made.

## CHAPTER V.—OF OCCUPANCY RAIYATS GENERALLY.

[B. S. 19, Expl. II.]

**43.** For the purposes of this chapter—

Interpretation.

(*a*) "village" means an area included in a village-map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, and, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as the Local Government or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine: and [New.]

(*b*) where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place since the first day of January, 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place, shall be deemed to be a single estate.

[B.B. s. 19 (1) & Expl. IV & proviso.]

**44.** Every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom having the force of law, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, become, for the purposes of this Act, an occupancy-raiyat of that land.

Present occupancy-raiyats to become occupancy-raiyats under Act.

**45.** (1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat of village or estate.

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### (*Chapter V.—Raiyats with Right of Occupancy. Secs. 46—52.*)

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held as a raiyat any raiyatí land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*3*) Raiyatí land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been held as a raiyatí holding also by each such co-sharer.

Loss of status of settled raiyat.

**46.** If a settled raiyat of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold raiyatí land as a raiyat in that village or estate, either alone or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased, on the expiration of that period, to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Settled raiyat to have occupancy-right in raiyatí land held by him in village or estate.

**47.** Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March 1883 as a raiyat any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force:

D. s. 40, Expls. 1 & V. B. B. s. 19, Expl. IV.] Provided that a person shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this section in respect of any land held by him alone as owner, tenure-holder or ijáradár.

Acquisition of occupancy-right by grant.

**48.** (*1*) A proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, from whom a person takes land as a raiyat, or immediately under whom a person holds land as a raiyat, may grant to that person an occupancy-right in respect of that land.

(*2*) An occupancy-right granted under this section shall be deemed to be an occupancy-right within the meaning of this Act.

D. s. 40, Expl. V. B. s. 19, Expl. III (*b*), Expl. IV (*f*).] Acquisition of occupancy right in khamar land.

**49.** (*1*) Every person who, for a period of twelve years ending after the commencement of this Act, has held khamar land as a raiyat shall, unless he has held it for any portion of that period under a lease for a fixed period, acquire a right of occupancy in that land.

(*2*) The holding of the father or other person from whom a raiyat inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the raiyat for the purposes of this section.

Incidents of occupancy-right generally.

**50.** When a raiyat has an occupancy-right in respect of any land, the following provisions shall, notwithstanding any contract between him and his landlord to the contrary, apply, namely:—

s. 23, s. 69.] (*a*) he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy:

(*b*) he may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided:

(*c*) he shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates determined as by this Act provided: [B. B. s. 23, (*d*).]

(*d*) he shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected: [B. B. s. 23, (*c*), 21, (*a*).]

(*e*) he may sub-let the land or any part thereof: [B. B. s. 71.]

(*f*) his interest in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred, and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property: [B. B. s. 21, (*a*) and (*b*).]

(*g*) his interest in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his interest in the land shall go to his landlord. [B. B. s. 21 (*c*).]

Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right.

**51.** (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, he shall file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, and shall defer proceeding with the sale for one month from the date on which he files the notice.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month; and, if the landlord so claims, the raiyat shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat sells his right of occupancy in contravention of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date of the sale, claim to purchase the right from the purchaser or any other person into whose hands it may have passed at a price ten per centum below its estimated value, and, if the landlord so claims, the purchaser or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

**52.** Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively ad-

vance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

**53.** (*1*) Where a right of occupancy has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice.

of 1882.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord.

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section two shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit.

Landlord's right to purchase in case of gift of occupancy-right.

**54.** (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right to any person other than his landlord, he shall forthwith file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of the gift, stating the person to whom he has made it.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date on which the notice is filed, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month, and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right, and does not comply with the provisions of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date on which the gift is made, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at a price ten per centum below its estimated value; and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right to purchase where occupancy-right is bequeathed.

**55.** When an occupancy-raiyat dies, and any person, other than a person to whom, if the raiyat had died intestate, the occupancy-right would have descended, acquires that right under a bequest made by the raiyat, the landlord may, within the period of six months from the date on which the right is so acquired, claim to purchase the right from the legatee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed upon between them, or, if they cannot agree upon a price, at such price as the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, made within the said period of six months, fix in this behalf, and if the landlord so claims the legatee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Raiyat of land of which landlord has acquired occupancy-right to be an occupancy-raiyat.

**56.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, when the landlord of an occupancy-raiyat acquires, under the foregoing sections or otherwise, the occupancy-right in any of the land comprised in the holding, any person thereafter holding the land as a raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it, and, if immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord the rent of the land was a money-rent, shall be entitled to hold at a money-rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat by succeeding to occupancy-right.

**57.** Every person succeeding by way of intestate succession to the occupancy-rights, or any share of the occupancy-rights, of a settled raiyat of a village or estate, in respect of any land situate in that village or estate, shall become a settled raiyat of the village or estate:

Provided that, when a person so succeeding holds as a raiyat at the time when he so succeeds other land in the same village or estate, he shall not, merely by reason of becoming a settled raiyat of the village or estate under this section, acquire, under section 47, an occupancy-right in that other land.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

#### (*A*).—*Of money-rents generally.*

Existing money-rents payable until altered as herein provided.

**58.** A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced under this Act or reduced. [B. B. 23 (6)]

Enhancement of money-rents by contract.

**59.** (*1*) A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing approved of, and registered by, a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. [New.]

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not, under this section, approve or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than *six* annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual

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value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

[B. s. 81] **60.** Except as provided by section 59, or on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced otherwise than by a decree passed under this chapter.

Money-rents not enhanceable except as provided.

**61.** (*1*) When raiyati land which has previously been held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay therefor any rent higher than that which was paid by the previous tenant, unless the higher rent has been fixed by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Limit of money rent payable by settled raiyat taking new holding.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not under this section approve of or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

*B.—Of the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and of suits to enhance money rents where such a table is in force.*

[B. ss. 131 & 132.] **62.** The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land and the average value of that produce.

Power to direct preparation of table.

Contents of table.

[B. s. 133.] **63.** The table shall specify—

(*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent;

(*b*) the rate, or the maximum and minimum rates, of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class; and

(*c*) the estimated average amount, or the maximum and minimum estimated average amounts, of the gross produce in staple crops of land of each such class, and the estimated average value or values of that produce.

Principle on which rent-rates are to be fixed.

[B. B. s. 132.] **64.** In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 63 regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the value and cost about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the value of the average annual gross produce and the cost of raising such produce about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce at the time at which the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value:

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops of land of that class, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. [B. B. s. 86, cl. (*c*).]

[B. B. s. 137.] **65.** When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time prescribe.

Local publication of the table.

[B. B. s. 138.] **66.** Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table.

Revenue-officer to deal with objections.

[B. B. s. 139.] **67.** If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

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received, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Board of Revenue for approval.

[B. B. s 140.] **68.** The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under section 67 in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

[B. B. s. 141.] **69.** When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which may amend the same in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies.

Publication of table after final sanction.

[B. B. s. 143.] **70.** A table for any local area published under section 69 shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than ten or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct.

Period for which table remains in force.

[B. B. s. 142.] **71.** The publication of a table under section 69 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act—

Table to be conclusive evidence.

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act:

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies:

(3) that the average gross produce of land of any class, and the average value thereof, are in accordance with the gross produce and the value specified in regard to that class in the table.

**72.** All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates and produce for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

[B. B. s. 144.] **73.** When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table, or, where for any class of land a maximum and a minimum rate are entered in the table, to such rate, not higher than the maximum and not lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit: Provided that—

Suit to enhance where table is in force.

*1st.*—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate; [B. B. s. 25, cls. (3) & (4).]

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and [New.]

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate. [B. B. s. 25 (a).]

*2ndly.*—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate. [B. B. ss. 24(a), 142, proviso.]

*Illustrations.*

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well ... Rs. 4 per acre.
when the land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

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### *(Chapter VI.—Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 74—76.)*

The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river | ... | ... Rs. 4 per acre. |
| when such land is not so irrigated | | ... Rs. 2 per acre. |

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

### *C.—Of suits to enhance money rents where a table of rates and produce is not in force.*

[B. B. ss. 23 (1), (3) and (4), 4 (*e*) 2.]

Grounds on which landlord may sue to enhance where table is not in force.

**74.** (*1*) The landlord of a holding held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat and situate in a local area for which a table of rates and produce, prepared under the foregoing sections, is not in force, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(1) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(2) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest and from causes not merely temporary or casual; and

(3) that the average prices of produce in the locality, or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the similar prices about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, and from causes not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract binding a landlord not to enhance the rent of a tenant.

*Illustrations of Ground* (1).

(*a*.) A's paternal grandfather seventy years ago reclaimed the land which A, an occupancy-raiyat, now holds, and which came to him by inheritance from such paternal grandfather. B is an occupancy-raiyat who holds land which was in a culturable state when B was first let into possession thereof. There is evidence that the hereditary descendant of a raiyat who, being the first settler, reclaimed the land has a special privilege. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

(*b*.) A is in possession of a holding which has descended to him from his great-grandfather, who held it at the time of the Permanent Settlement. B was let into possession of his holding twenty years ago. There is evidence that the descendants of raiyats who were in possession at the time of the Permanent Settlement customarily hold at rates less than raiyats who have come into possession at a later period. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

[B. B. s. (*a*) and (

Rules for enhancement under section 74.

**75.** All enhancements of rent on the second or third of the grounds specified in section seventy-four shall be subject to the following rules, namely:—

(*a*) If the increase of the productive powers of the land, or of the prices of produce, has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, the landlord shall be entitled to the whole benefit of the increase:

(*b*) If the increase has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the benefit shall be divided between the landlord and the raiyat in such shares as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable:

(*c*) If it is not proved that the increase has taken place by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, each shall be entitled to one-half of the benefit: Provided that in any such case the enhanced rent shall not bear to the rent previously payable a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear (as the case may be) to the former productive powers or former prices:

(*d*) The enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.

### *D.—Rules applicable to suits to enhance money rents generally.*

[B. B. s. (*b*).]

No enhancement beyond double the rent previously payable.

**76.** The rent of a holding shall not be enhanced in a suit under any of the foregoing sections of this chapter so that the enhanced rent shall be more than double the rent previously payable.

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### (*Chapter VI.—Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 77—82.*)

Power to order progressive enhancement.

**77.** When a Court passing a decree for enhancement under any of those sections considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent would be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

Rent enhanced or commuted not enhanceable for 10 years.

**78.** When the rent of an occupancy-holding has been enhanced by a decree under any of those sections or under any enactment repealed by this Act, or by contract, or has been commuted under section 82, a suit for its enhancement shall not be instituted under this chapter within the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced or commuted, except on the ground that since the rent has been so enhanced or commuted an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement.

*E.—Of suits for the reduction of money rents.*

Occupancy-raiyat when entitled to reduction of rent.

**79.** (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on either or both of the following grounds, and, except as provided by section 96, not otherwise, namely:—

(*a*) on the ground that the productive powers of the land, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) on the ground that the average prices of produce in the locality or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the average prices prevailing about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

*F.—Special rules regarding money rents payable for pasture lands.*

Special rules for pasture lands.

**80.** (*1*) Sections 62 to 79, both inclusive, shall not apply to land fit to be used, or which in accordance with local usage is used, only as pasture; but when such land is held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat, the landlord may, subject to any contract between the parties, institute a suit to enhance the rent on the ground—

(*a*) that the rate of rent payable by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

(*b*) that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity since the rent payable by the raiyat was fixed, it is reasonable to enhance that rent.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is applied for on the ground mentioned in clause (*b*), the Court shall fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

*G.—Of rents payable in kind or varying with the crop.*

Limit to amount of rent payable in kind or varying with crop.

**81** (*1*). Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value, as the case may be;

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding if staple crops were grown on it.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord recovering the value of any seed, labour or other assistance he may have contributed towards the production of the crop.

Commutation of rents. C. R. and 92.

**82** (*1*). An occupancy-raiyat whose holding consists of raiyatí land, and who pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce of the holding, may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted into a money-rent.

(*2*) The money-rent shall be fixed at the discretion of the Court—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

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## (*Chapter VII.—Right of Settled Raiyat in Bastu Land and* (*Chapter VIII.—Ordinary Raiyats. Secs. 83—90.*)

(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years.

(*3*) When a money-rent is fixed under clause (*b*), a reasonable deduction shall be made by the Court from the average value aforesaid in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

*H.—Supplementary provisions.*

[B. B. s. 45.]

Collectors to prepare annual price-lists of staple crops.

**83.** (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare annually lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple crops grown in such local areas as the Board of Revenue may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette under the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Board.

(*3*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at harvest-time in the year to which it relates.

[B. B., ss. 134, 178 and 24 (*c*).]

Power to make rules.

**84.** The Board of Revenue may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government and to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of tables of rates and produce under this chapter;

(*b*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 83;

(*c*) determining what crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area;

(*d*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers registering contracts under section 59 and section 61.

(*e*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Courts in estimating the average annual value of the gross produce of land for the purposes of sections 59 and 61 and section 75, clause (*d*).

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## CHAPTER VII.

### OF THE RIGHT OF A SETTLED RAIYAT IN BASTU LAND.

Settled raiyat to have permanent right in *bastu* land.

**85.** (*1*) A person who is under Chapter V a settled raiyat of a village or estate as defined in that chapter shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a right permanent, heritable and capable of being transferred and bequeathed, in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is not comprised in an occupancy-holding and which is held by him as the site of, or for the purpose of erecting, a dwelling-house suitable for himself and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*2*) A person having a right under sub-section one in any land in a village or estate shall not lose that right merely by reason of his ceasing to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

[B. B.

Provisions regarding ejectment.

**86.** (*1*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, a person having in respect of any land a right under section 85 shall not be ejected from that land except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, and, if he is so ejected, shall be entitled to compensation for any house or offices of the description referred to in section 85 which may have been erected on the land by him or his predecessor in interest whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) A Court passing a decree for the ejectment of such a person shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under sub-section one and shall make the decree conditional on the payment of that amount by the decree-holder.

[B. B. s.

Rule for enhancing rent.

**87.** When a person has in respect of any land a right under section 85, and the rent of the land has not been enhanced during the previous ten years, the landlord may, unless barred by any contract between the parties, enhance the rent, so that it may be equal to the rent paid by other tenants for land in the neighbourhood having similar advantages and used for similar purposes, or at his option so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF ORDINARY RAIYATS.

Ordinary raiyat defined.

**88.** Every person holding raiyatí land as a raiyat and not having a right of occupancy in respect of it shall be deemed to hold it as an ordinary raiyat.

Rents regulated by agreement.

**89.** An ordinary raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of section 119, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

[B. B. ss. 72 (5).]

Grounds on which an ordinary raiyat may be ejected from raiyatí land.

**90.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, an ordinary raiyat shall not be ejected from raiyatí land by his landlord as such except—

(*a*) as hereinafter provided for arrears of rent,

(*b*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground

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that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, or

(c) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Notice of enhancement to be served through Civil Court.

**91.** When a landlord wishes to enhance, within the limit fixed by section 119, the rent of an ordinary raiyat holding raiyatí land at a money-rent not fixed for a term by agreement, and the raiyat does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the raiyat through the Civil Court a notice of the enhancement not less than six months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

Raiyat may agree to enhancement. If he does not, landlord may sue to eject.

**92.** (*1*) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under section 91, the raiyat on whom the notice has been served presents to the Court issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*2*) If the raiyat does not, within the said period of one month, present to the Court a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, institute a suit to eject the raiyat.

Procedure in suit.

**93.** (*1*) If, in any suit instituted under section 92, the defendant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected, but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

(*2*) If the defendant does not appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Court may pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that, within fifteen days from the date of the decree, the landlord deposits in Court—

(*a*) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the raiyat as compensation for improvements; and

(*b*) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to *ten* times the yearly increase of rent demanded.

Decree when absolute:

**94.** (*1*) If these sums are so deposited, the decree shall be made absolute, and the sums deposited shall be paid to the raiyat.

when to become void.

(*2*) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the raiyat shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

Fresh proceedings not to be taken for ten years.

**95.** When a raiyat has agreed, under section 92 or section 93, to pay an enhanced rent for his holding, or a decree to eject him from the holding has become void under section 94, no notice shall be served on him under section 91 in respect of that holding during the ten years next following the date on which he has so agreed, or the decree has become void, as the case may be.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### PROVISIONS REGARDING RENT APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

*A.—Of alterations of rent consequent on alterations of the area of the holding of a tenure-holder or occupancy raiyat.*

Additions to, and deductions from, rent in respect of alteration of area.

**96.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in Chapter III or Chapter VI, every tenure-holder shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and every occupancy-tenant shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary,— [D., ss. 19, 24. C. B., ss. 8, 18 B.B., ss. 8, 18, 23 (2), 25 (1).

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land added to the area of his holding by alluvion or otherwise, unless he can show that the land has reformed on the site of land which was formerly included in that area, and for the loss of which he has had no abatement of rent; and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution of the area of his holding caused by diluvion or otherwise, unless it is proved that the land lost was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

(*2*) The amount added to the rent shall be calculated at the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection.

(*3*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable

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as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

*B.—Instalments in which money-rents are payable by tenure-holders, raiyats and under-raiyats.*

[B. B. s. 47.]

**97.** A money-rent payable by a tenure-holder shall be paid in such instalments and on such dates as may have been agreed upon between the tenure-holder and his landlord; in the absence of agreement, in such instalments and on such dates as may be customary; and, in the absence of any agreement or custom, in such instalments and on such dates as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area.

Rent of tenure-holder in what instalments and on what dates payable.

[B. B. s. 47 (1).]

**98.** A money-rent payable by a raiyat or under-raiyat shall, notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, be paid in such instalments, and on such dates, not being more than four in each year, as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area:

Rent of raiyat or under-raiyat in what instalments and on what dates payable.

Provided that, when the instalments in which, and the dates on which, rent is payable are fixed by an agreement made before the commencement of this Act, or by a custom which has prevailed from before the commencement of this Act, the amount payable on each date fixed by the Board under this section for the payment of an instalment shall be equal to the aggregate of the instalments which would, under the agreement or custom, have fallen due since the date so fixed by the Board for the payment of the last previous instalment.

[B. B. s. 47.]

**99.** (*1*) Every order made by the Board of Revenue under section 97 or section 98 shall be made after a consideration of the prevailing customs and the time of harvest in the local area to which it is to apply.

Making and publication of orders under sections 97 and 98.

(*2*) Every such order shall be published in manner prescribed not less than three months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which it is to take effect.

*C.—Of the Receipts and Accounts to be given to tenants.*

[B. s. 61. B. s. 67. B. s. 49 (5) and (6).]

**100.** (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

(*2*) The receipt shall specify—

(*a*) the date of payment;

(*b*) the amount paid on account of principal and interest respectively, or, where the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(*c*) where other money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force is paid with the rent, the amount so paid.

(*d*) the holding in respect of which the rent is paid;

(*e*) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(*f*) the annual rent payable for the holding and the amount of rent then in arrear; and

(*g*) the instalment and year on account of which the payment is declared by the tenant to be made, or, in the absence of any such declaration, the instalment and year on account of which it has been credited by the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the receipt containing similar particulars.

(*4*) Every receipt which does not contain substantially the above particulars shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

[B. B. s. (c).]

**101.** (*1*) Every tenant shall be entitled to receive from his landlord, within three months after the expiry of each agricultural year, a statement of account for that year showing—

Tenant entitled to statement of account at close of the year.

(*a*) the holding for which the tenant pays rent to the landlord;

(*b*) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(*c*) the annual rent payable for the holding;

(*d*) the amount of rent in arrear at the beginning of the year;

(*e*) the payments made during the year on account of principal and interest respectively, or, when the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(*f*) the portion of each payment credited to the rent of the year, and the portion credited to the arrears of previous years; and

(*g*) the amount, if any, remaining unpaid at the close of the year.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the statement containing similar particulars.

[D. s. 68. B. B. ss. (d) and

**102.** (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 100 for any rent paid by the ten-

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

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### (*Chapter IX.—Rent of several classes of Tenants. Secs. 103—109.*)

ant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 101, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during that year.

(*3*) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterpart of a receipt or statement as required by section 100 or section 101, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*D.—Of the deposit of rent by a tenant in a public office.*

s. 99. B. ss. 58 50 51.]

Application to deposit rent in public office.

**103.** (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive the same and to grant him a receipt therefor :

(*b*) when the money is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers therefor, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent in their behalf : or

(*c*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent :

the tenant may present, to such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf for the local area in which the holding is situate, an application in writing for permission to deposit in his office the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made, shall be signed by the tenant or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant, and shall be accompanied by a fee of eight annas.

ss. 99 & s. 52.]

Receipt granted by public officer for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

**104.** (*1*) If it appears to the officer to whom an application is made under section 103 that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, he shall receive the rent and give a receipt for the same under his official seal.

(*2*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the rent had been received—

(*a*) in case (*a*) of section 103 by the person specified in the application as the person to whom the rent was payable ;

(*b*) in case (*b*) of section 103 by the co-sharers jointly ; and

(*c*) in case (*c*) of section 103 by the person entitled to it.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

**105.** (*1*) The officer receiving a deposit under section 104 shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars contained in the application under section 103, and, when the deposit is made under section 103, clause (*a*), shall send a copy of the notification by post in a registered cover to the person to whom the rent is alleged by the depositor to be payable.

(*2*) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under section 106 within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is affixed as aforesaid the officer shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served (free of charge) upon every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Deposit to whom payable.

**106.** (*1*) The officer may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*2*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section ; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Refund to depositor.

**107.** If no payment is made under section 106 before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given under section 104.

*E.—Of arrears of rent.*

[D. s. 101. C. B. s. 56. B. B. s. 48.]

Interest on arrears.

**108.** Every arrear of rent shall, unless otherwise provided by a written contract between the parties, be liable to interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

[D. s. 68. C. B. s. 901. B. B. s. 98.]

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause.

**109.** If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount

of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:—

Provided that, when damages are awarded under this section, interest shall not be decreed under section 108.

...89. B. B. s. 91. B. B. s. 97.]

**110.** If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff as it thinks fit.

Power to award damages to defendant improperly sued for rent.

[D. ss. 12 (5) & 93. C. B ss. 79(5) & 152. B. B. ss. 72 (5) & 169.]

**111.** (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of a non-transferable holding at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fusli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant,

Ejectment from non-transferable holding for arrears.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of the plaintiff in any such suit shall specify the amount of the arrear together with the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

*F.—Of rent taken by division or estimation of the crop.*

**112.** Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

Commission for dividing or estimating crops.

**113.** (*1*) When a Collector appoints a commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section 112, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisement.

Appointment of assessors, &c.

(*2*) The commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement in accordance with those instructions, and submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

**114.** (*1*) If in any division under section 113 either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

Remedy for error in division.

(*2*) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

**115.** (*1*) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under section 113 the estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Collector by whom the commission was issued.

Procedure where crop has been estimated or appraised.

(*2*) The Collector shall consider the commissioner's estimate or appraisement, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement; and that order shall be final.

**116.** All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of sections 112 to 115 (both inclusive) shall be payable by the landlord or tenant, or partly by one and partly by the other, as the Collector may in each case direct; and the amount payable by any person under such a direction shall be recoverable from him as if it was an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Costs of proceedings under foregoing sections.

**117.** If the landlord of any land of which the rent is payable in the manner mentioned in section 112, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the consent of the tenant, with the cutting or harvesting of any produce of the land except by an application to the Collector under section 112, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

Interference with produce of land otherwise than under section 112, criminal trespass.

**118.** When the rent payable for land in Bihár is the equivalent money-value of a fixed proportion of the actual gross produce thereof, and such equivalent

*Danabandi* or appraisement papers in Bihár to be deposited in Collector's office.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter IX.—Rent of several classes of Tenants and (Chapter X.—Other Provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants. Secs. 119—126.)*

money-value is determined by an estimate or appraisement (*danabandi*) of the standing crop, or by some similar proceeding, the *danabandi* or appraisement papers shall, within fifteen days after the making of the appraisement, be lodged in the office of the Collector of the district.

*G.—Further provisions regarding rent.*

[B. B. s. 30.] **119.** Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, or in any contract made after the second day of March, 1883, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not be bound to pay for his holding a money-rent exceeding *five*-sixteenths of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the holding in staple crops, calculated, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules, direct, at the prices at which raiyats sell at harvest time.

Limit to rents of raiyats and under-raiyats.

**120.** The rent payable by a tenant in any agricultural year shall be presumed to be the rent payable by him in the following agricultural year until the contrary is shown.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

[New.] **121.** When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or,

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[B. B. s. 70.] **122.** (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord without notice of the transfer.

(*2*) When there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

**123.** All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab, mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

[B. B. s. 68 (2).]

Abwab, &c., illegal.

**124.** Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

[D. s. 64, B. B. ss. 68 (2), 64 (*a*), 93.]

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

**125.** (*1*) The rent of a tenure, occupancy-holding or bastu holding shall be a first charge on the same.

[C. B. s. 64. B. B. s. 56.]

Rent first charge on tenures, occupancyholdings and bastu holdings.

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree for money obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant.

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## CHAPTER X.

### OTHER PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

*A.—Of improvements on raiyats' holdings and compensation therefor.*

[B. B. s. 69.] **126.** (*1*) For the purposes of this chapter the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

"Improvement."

(*2*) It shall include for those purposes—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural

purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a dwelling-house suitable for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this chapter if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

(*3*) A work which benefits several holdings shall for the purposes of this chapter be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

[B. B. s. 69.] **127.** (*1*) The landlord of an occupancy-raiyat shall not be entitled as such to prevent the raiyat making an improvement in respect of his holding, and shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding without the permission of the raiyat.

Right to make improvements in case of occupancy-holding.

(*2*) A landlord of an occupancy-holding who would, but for the want of his raiyat's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding, may, if he desires that any improvement, other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*), be made, deliver or cause to be delivered to the raiyat a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the raiyat is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[B. B. s. 69.] **128.** (*1*) An ordinary raiyat shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission any improvement other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*).

Right to make improvements in case of ordinary raiyat's holding.

(*2*) An ordinary raiyat, who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

**129.** (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

Compensation for improvements payable to raiyat on ejectment.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself.

**130.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129, for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Power to make rules for appointment of assessors.

**131.** (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129 for an improvement, regard shall be had—

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

(*a*) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; and

(*c*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

**132.** A stipulation in a contract providing—

Certain stipulations in contracts to be void.

(*a*) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a raiyat from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a raiyat ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements

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in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

*B.—Of the landlord's right to measure land.*

s. 88. s. 75. s. 87.] **133.** Subject to the provisions of any contract, a landlord may, by himself or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter upon and measure all land comprised in any estate or tenure, of the rents of which he is in receipt, except land entered in the general register of revenue-free lands prepared under the Land Registration Act, 1876:

Landlord entitled to measure land unless restrained by contract.

(B. C.) 1876.

Provided that, when any land has been measured by a landlord, whether before or after the passing of this Act, it shall not, without the written permission of the Collector, be again measured by the landlord within the ten years next following the date on which it was so measured.

*Illustration.*

A., a proprietor, grants a portion of his estate in patní to B, to whom the raiyats pay rent. Both A and B are entitled to make a general survey and measurement of the lands comprised in the patní lease.

s. 94. s. 176.] **134.** When a landlord desires to measure, under section 133, any land held by his tenant, the tenant shall, if the landlord requires him to do so, attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

Tenant bound to point out boundaries.

s. 94. s. 176.] **135.** (*1*) When a landlord desires to measure any land under section 133, and any person occupying the land obstructs him in so doing, or any tenant, bound under section 134 to attend and point out the boundaries of his land, refuses or neglects so to do, the landlord may apply to the Court which would have jurisdiction to hear a suit for the recovery of the land, to make an order directing such person to permit the measurement, or such tenant to attend and point out the boundaries, as the case may be.

Remedy when landlord is obstructed or tenant does not point out boundaries.

(*2*) The Court may, on receiving an application under this section, cause a notice to be served on the occupant or tenant, as the case may be, requiring him to show cause, at a time and place specified therein, why the order applied for should not be made.

(*3*) If the person on whom a notice is served under sub-section (2) does not show cause as aforesaid, the Court may make the order applied for.

s. 94. s. 177.] **136.** If a tenant ordered under section 135 to attend and point out the boundaries of the land held by him refuses or neglects to do so, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land prepared under the direction of the landlord, at the time the tenant was ordered to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Presumption against tenant not attending to point out boundaries.

**137.** (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bighá.

[D. s. 94. C. B. s. 37 (*a*). B. B. s. 68 (*a*).]

Measurement in suits between landlord and tenant to be made according to Government measure.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

**138.** (*1*) If any dispute as to the length of a standard used in a local measure arises in any suit under this Act, the Collector shall, on a reference made to him for this purpose by the Court, determine the proper length thereof.

[D. s. 93. C. B. s. 76 (*b*). B. B. s. 68 (*b*)]

Determination of the length of the standard in case of dispute.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge.

(*3*) If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector, or, if an appeal be preferred, the decision of the District Judge thereon, shall be conclusive.

*C.—Of surrender and abandonment.*

**139.** (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding; but notwithstanding the surrender he shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless—

[D. s. 12 (3). C. B. s. 78 (2). B. B. s. 72 (3).]

Surrender by raiyat.

(*a*) he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice in writing of his intention to surrender; or

(*b*) the holding is let to another person for a agricultural year following the surrender.

(*2*) If the landlord refuses to receive a notice, tendered to him under clause (*a*), or to sign a receipt for the same, the raiyat may apply to the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate, and the Court shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on the landlord.

**140.** Any tenant of a holding which is not transferable, who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding:

[D. s. 12 (4). C. B. s. 79 (4). B. B. s. 73 (4).]

Non-transferable holding in certain cases to be deemed surrendered.

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Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

*D.—Of Merger.*

C. B. ss. 43 44. B. B. ss. 34 & 35.]

Merger of tenant's interest in landlord's interest.

**141.** (*1*) When in the case of any tenancy the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become, by transfer, succession or otherwise, united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall—

(*a*) during the period of three months mentioned in sub-section (*2*) be presumed to be merged in the interest of the landlord and extinguished, unless the person proves that he has not intended it to be merged, and

(*b*) after the expiration of that period be deemed to be so merged and extinguished, unless within that period the person executes an instrument declaring his intention that a merger shall not take place, and the instrument is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877 and is published in the prescribed manner.

Act of 1877.

(*2*) The period of three months referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, when the interests become united after the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the date on which they become united, and, when they have become united before the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that, when, at the time the interests become united, the person in whom they become united has not attained his age of majority or is of unsound mind, the period shall not begin to run before he has attained that age or become of sound mind, as the case may be.

(*3*) A merger under this section shall not operate to the prejudice of any person having a lien upon the interest merged.

(*4*) When, at the time of a merger taking place in respect of a tenancy under this section, a sub-tenancy exists immediately under that tenancy, the person who becomes the owner of the consolidated interests shall, subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to sales of land for arrears of Government revenue and to the provisions of this Act as to sales for arrears of rent, have the same rights against, and be subject to the same obligations towards, the sub-tenants, as the owner of the tenant's interest had, and was subject to, before the merger.

*E.—Of the appointment of a Manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure.*

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

**142.** When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, D. s. 16 C. B. s. 4 B. B. s.

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served upon all the co-owners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under Act VII of 1876 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

**143.** If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under section 142, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served upon any co-owner who did not appear before it was made. C. B. s. B. B. s.

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

**144.** If the co-owners do not, within one month after the making of an order under section 143, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within one month after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may— C. B. s. B. B. s.

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under section 144(*b*).

**145.** The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under section 144, clause (*b*); and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager. C. B. s. 6 B. B. s. 6

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### *(Chapter XI.—Settlement of Rents. Secs. 146—155.)*

B. s. 66 (3). B. s. 58 (3).

**146.** In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 144, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards under section 144 (*a*).

B. (B. C.) of 1879.

B. s. 67. B. s. 59.

**147.** (*1*) A manager appointed under section 144, clause (*b*), shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

Provisions applicable to manager appointed under section 144 (*b*).

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised.

(*4*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts; and

(*5*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

B. s. 68. B. s. 60.

**148.** When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 144, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners if he is satisfied that such management will be conducted by them jointly without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

### *F.—Miscellaneous.*

B. R., s. 72 (6) and 73

**149.** No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

B. R. ss. 21 & 87.]

**150.** Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee as a separate holding.

Portion of holding not transferable.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### OF THE SETTLEMENT OF RENTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

**151.** (*1*) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords applies for such an order, and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs:

(*b*) where the making of such an order is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing, or likely to arise, between the tenants and their landlords generally:

(*c*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area, or the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure owned or managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

**152.** While an order under section 151 continues in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not, except as provided by section 155, clause (*b*), entertain a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rents of those tenants under this Act.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts while order is in force.

**153.** (*1*) When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are subject to alteration by order of a Court, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants under this chapter shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, fix those rents in accordance with the principles embodied in this Act, and so that no rent fixed under this section shall exceed the maximum prescribed by this Act in cases of enhancement.

Rents of certain tenants to be fixed.

(*2*) Where the Local Government has, under this chapter, directed a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-raiyats of any local area, and a table of rates and produce has not been prepared under Chapter VI for that local area, it may further direct the officer appointed to settle the rents to prepare such a table before proceeding to fix the rents of those raiyats.

**154.** When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are not subject to alteration as aforesaid, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, ascertain and record the rents payable by them.

Rents of other tenants to be ascertained and recorded.

**155.** (*1*) If in the course of the proceedings taken for fixing the rent of a tenant under section 153 any question arises which, in the opinion of the officer conducting

Power to refer question to Civil Court or leave case to be dealt with by Civil Court.

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those proceedings, would be more properly decided by a Civil Court, the officer may in his discretion, but subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf,

(*a*) refer the question for decision to the Civil Court which would, but for section 152, have had jurisdiction to try a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rent, or

(*b*) by order in writing direct that the tenant's case be excluded from the operation of this chapter and be left to be disposed of by suit in a Civil Court, as if the order under section 151 did not apply to it.

(*2*) When a Revenue-officer makes a reference under clause (*a*) of this section in respect of a tenant, he may either stay his proceedings in respect of that tenant, or, if the nature of the case admits of his doing so, pass an order in alternative form or otherwise fixing the rent contingent upon the decision of the Civil Court.

Preparation of jamabandí.

**156.** (*1*) A Revenue-officer settling rents under this chapter shall prepare, in the prescribed form, one or more jamabandís, comprising all or such numbers of the tenants whose rents he is appointed to settle as the Board of Revenue may direct.

(*2*) Every jamabandí prepared under this section shall show in respect of each tenant comprised therein—

(*a*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*b*) the land held by him;

(*c*) the name of his landlord;

(*d*) whether the rent has been fixed under section 153 or ascertained under section 154;

(*e*) the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained, and, when the rent is a gradually increasing one, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

Publication of jamabandí and objections thereto.

**157.** Every jamabandí prepared under section 156 shall be published in the prescribed manner, and any person objecting to any entry therein may, within one month from the date of the publication, present to the Revenue-officer, for transmission to the Commissioner of the Division, a petition stating his objection to the entry.

Submission of jamabandí and petitions of objection to the Commissioner and Board.

**158.** (*1*) On the expiration of the said period of one month, the Revenue-officer shall submit to the Commissioner of the Division a copy of the jamabandí, with a report setting forth the grounds on which it has been prepared, and the petitions of objection (if any) which he may have received under section 157.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall consider the jamabandí and report, and the objections (if any), and, after allowing the objectors (if any) an opportunity of being heard, shall forward the papers to the Board of Revenue with his opinion regarding the same.

Sanction to and final publication of jamabandí, and date from which it comes into force.

**159.** (*1*) The Board of Revenue may return the papers for further inquiry, or may submit the jamabandí with or without modifications to the Local Government for sanction.

(*2*) The Local Government may return for further inquiry the papers received under sub-section (*1*) or may sanction the jamabandí with or without modification.

(*3*) When a jamabandí has been sanctioned by the Local Government under this section, it shall be published in the prescribed manner.

(*4*) A jamabandí published under this section shall come into force from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the publication.

Rent fixed under foregoing provisions to be deemed the rent payable.

**160.** When a jamabandí has come into force under section 159, a tenant's rent shown therein as fixed under section 153 shall be deemed to be the rent payable by him, and shall not, during the period of ten years next following the date on which the jamabandi comes into force, be enhanced in a suit instituted under this Act, except on the ground that since the jamabandí came into force an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement:

Provided that—

(*1*) such rent may from time to time be altered in any other manner permitted by law: and

(*2*) nothing in this section shall prevent the rent shown in a jamabandí in respect of a tenancy from being called in question on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent;

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandí to belong;

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí;

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandí has been fixed by a contract legally binding on the parties, and which has been brought to the notice of the officer preparing the jamabandí.

Rent ascertained under foregoing provisions to be presumed to be the rent payable.

**161.** When a jamabandí has been published under section 159 a tenant's rent shown therein as, ascertained under section 154, shall be presumed to be the

rent payable by that tenant until the contrary is shown.

Certain other entries in jamabandi to be presumed to be correct

**162.** An entry made in a jamabandí under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 156 shall, after the jamabandí has been published under section 159, be presumed for all purposes to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Expenses incurred in proceedings under this chapter how defrayed.

**163.** All expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, in any case mentioned in section 151, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are fixed or ascertained under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF THE PREPARATION OF A RECORD-OF-RIGHTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

**164.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) The Local Government shall, in any order made by it under this section, specify the particulars to be included in the record-of-rights to be prepared under that order.

(*4*) The particulars so specified may be all or some of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*c*) the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord; [B. B. s. 181.]

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.

(*5*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Presumption as to entries in record.

**165.** Every entry in a record-of-rights prepared under section 164 shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF THE RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM RAIYATS AND UNDER-RAIYATS BY DISTRAINING THE PRODUCE OF THE HOLDING.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

**166.** Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Court, having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the arrear, requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator, [B. B. ss. 101, 104, 123.]

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, on a threshing-floor, or place for treading out grain or the like (whether in the fields or within a homestead) or in a storehouse.

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876, or a VII (B. C.) of 1876.

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mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(2) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

(3) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sublet with the written consent of the landlord.

Form of application and fee payable.

**167.** (1) Every application under section 166 shall specify—

(a) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(b) the name of the tenant;

(c) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(d) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(e) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained; and

(f) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.

(2) Every such application shall be liable to the court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed.

(3) Every such application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Procedure on receipt of application.

**168.** (1) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under section 166, or as soon after as the Court permits, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

(2) The Court may examine the applicant, and may admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

[B.B.s. 107.

Procedure if application is admitted.

**169.** If the application is admitted, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

D. s. 111.

Provided that produce, which from its nature does not admit of being stored, shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

[B.B. s. 108.

Service of demand and account.

**170.** (1) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

(2) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(3) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

[B. B. ss. 109 and 110.]

Right to reap, &c., produce.

**171.** (1) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(2) In default of the person entitled to do so, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and shall store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B.B. s. 113.

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

**172.** (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the application for distraint, be immediately satisfied, an officer distraining property

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under section 169 shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[s. 114.] **173.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Place of sale.

[III.] **174.** Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter upon the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Power to sell produce before it is reaped or gathered.

[s. 115] **175.** The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Manner of sale.

[s. 116.] **176.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Postponement of sale.

[s. 117.] **177.** The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Payment of purchase-money.

[s. 118.] **178.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

[s. 119.] **179.** (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay to the applicant for distraint the expenses incurred by him on account of the distraint, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Board of Revenue in this behalf.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

(*2*) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B. s. 13] **180.** Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Certain officers may not purchase.

[B. B. ss. 1 & 123.] **181.** (*1*) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 170, together with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

(*2*) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay the same into the Court.

(*3*) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(*4*) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay over the same to the applicant for distraint, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

[B. B. s. 12] **182.** (*1*) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under section 181, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under section 181 to institute a suit for the recovery from

the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B.B. s. 126.] **183.** When land is sublet, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

**184.** When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail, but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid to the owner of the property under section 179 without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

[B. B. ss. 91, 22.] **185.** Any person who, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for illegal distraint.

[XLV of 1860.

New.] **186.** When any offence punishable under section 185 is committed for the benefit of, or in behalf of, any person owning or claiming any interest in the land in respect of which the offence is committed, or having or claiming any interest in a dispute which has led to the commission of the offence, or when any person has accepted or derived any benefit from the commission of any such offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

Persons benefiting, &c., by offences under section 185 liable to punishment.

**187.** (*1*) The Local Government may, by an order published in the official Gazette, suspend the provisions of sections 166 to 184 (both inclusive) in any local area for such time as it thinks proper.

Power to suspend provisions of sections 166 to 184.

(*2*) So long as an order under this section continues in force, in respect of any local area, no Court shall receive an application for distraint for arrears of rent due on lands situate within that local area.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO SUITS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

*A.—Rules applicable to suits between landlord and tenant generally.*

**188.** The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties.

D. s. 1[illegible]
C. B. s. [illegible]
B. B. s. [illegible]
XIV of 18[illegible]

Place of suing.

**189.** Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

D. s. 1[illegible]
C. B. s. [illegible]
B.B. s. 1[illegible]

Náibs or gumáshtas to be authorised agents.

**190.** The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

D. s. 17[illegible]
C. B. s. 14[illegible]
B. B. s. 1[illegible]
XIV of 18[illegible]

Special register of suits.

*B.—Rules applicable to particular classes of suits between landlord and tenant.*

**191.** Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 194 to 197 (both inclusive), 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in any suits of the following classes between landlord and tenant as such, namely:—

C. B. s. 165,
B. B. s. 157,
XIV of 1882.

Sections 121 to 127, 129, 194 to 197, 305, and 320 to 325C of Code not to apply in suits for possession, rent or damages.

(*a*) suits for the recovery of rent:

(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of this Act:

(*c*) suits to recover possession of the land.

**192.** The plaint in every suit of a description mentioned in section 191 shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the extent, situation, designation and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification.

D. s. 185.
C. B. s. 167.
B. B. s. 189.
XIV of 1882.

Particulars to be specified in plaint in such suits.

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Summons in such suits to be for final disposal.

**193.** The summons shall in every such suit be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

Service of summons in such suits by registered letter.

**194.** The service of a summons on a defendant in any such suit may, if the Court so directs, be effected by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post, Office Act, 1866.

Written statements not to be filed in such suits without leave.

**195.** A written statement shall not be filed in any such suit without the leave of the Court.

Mode of recording evidence in such suits.

**196.** The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all such suits whether an appeal is allowed in them or not.

Execution in such suits on oral application.

**197.** When a decree, not being a decree of the description referred to in section 111, sub-section (*2*), is passed in any such suit, the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof.

No appeal in certain suits for arrears and penalties.

**198.** An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal in any suit instituted by a landlord, for arrears or by a tenant for a penalty claimable under any provision of this Act where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, and, if he is satisfied that a failure of justice has been caused by a substantial error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings or in the decision, may pass such order as he thinks fit.

Defendant in suit for arrear admitting arrear is due, but disputing plaintiff's title, to pay into Court.

**199.** (*1*) When, in a suit for an arrear of rent instituted against a tenant, the defendant admits that the arrear is due by him, but pleads that it is due to a person other than the plaintiff, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to take cognizance of the plea until the defendant has paid the amount of the arrear into Court. [New.]

(*2*) When the amount of an arrear has been paid into Court under this section, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt for the same, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance for the arrear, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been paid to the person entitled to it.

(*3*) The Court shall forward the amount paid in to the officer to whom an application to deposit the rent would be made under section 103 and it shall thereupon be deemed to be a deposit received under clause (*c*) of that section.

When assignee of decree for arrears may apply for execution.

**200.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become, and is vested in him. [C. B. s. 1 B. B. s. 22

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

**201.** (*1*) A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following. [B. B. ss. 1 & 130, cl. (*b*

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), it shall be in the discretion of the Court to fix the date from which any such decree shall take effect.

Relief against forfeitures.

**202.** (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request. [B. B. ss. 2 (*e*), 31, 45 Vic. C. s. 14.]

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in

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the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may from time to time extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

[C. B. s. 80. B. B. s. 73.]

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

**203.** The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(*a*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(*b*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value:

Provided that a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

[C. B. s. 80. B. B. s. 73.]

Payment by raiyat for occupation of land under section 203.

**204.** When a landlord elects, under section 203, clause (*a*), to allow a raiyat to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

[New.]

All claims between landlord and tenant to be determined in ejectment-proceedings.

**205.** In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money is due by the landlord to the tenant.

**206.** (1) When it appears to a Court making an inquiry under section 205 that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(2) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

*C.—Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.*

[C.B.s. 151. B. B. s. 168.]

Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

**207.** Every landlord may institute a suit against his tenant, and every tenant against his landlord, for the determination of all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the land held by the tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(*c*) the rent payable by him at the time the suit is instituted.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF THE SALE OF TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR ARREARS DUE ON THEM.

D. s. 155. C. B. ss. [illegible] Expl. & 210 B. B. ss. 228 Expl. & 232.

Definitions.

**208.** (1). "Incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created upon the holding by the tenant in limitation of his own interest therein, except—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals,

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### (*Chapter XV.—Sale of Transferable Holdings in Execution, &c. Secs. 209—214.*)

places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

C. B. s. 206 Expl. B. B. s. 228 Expl.]

(*2*) "Registered incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy on which an arrear of rent is due, means any incumbrance which the defaulter or his predecessor in interest has created by an instrument registered under the Registration Act for the time being in force, and of which, after it has been registered, a copy has been served on the landlord under section 223, not less than six months before the arrear became due.

C. B. s. 201. B. B. s. 223.]

Application for sale of holding.

**209.** (*1*) When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, his application shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in that section and section 237 of the said Code, a statement of the annual rent of the holding.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the holding is a permanent tenure, there shall be filed with the application a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III as relates to the tenure.

D. s. 152. B. B. s. 203. B. B. s. 225.]

Proclamation announcing sale.

**210.** (*1*) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under section 209, the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce—

XIV of 1882.

(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day of which due notice will be given with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, or bastu holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

C. B. s. 206. B. B. s. 228(a) and Expl.

Sale of tenure subject to registered incumbrances and effect thereof.

**211.** (*1*) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered incumbrance.

C. B. s. 207(c) B. B. s. 229(a)

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

**212.** (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under section 211 does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure.

D. s. 155. C. B. s. 210. B. B. s. 232.

B. B. s. 228(b).

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

**213.** (*1*) When an occupancy-holding or bastu holding has been advertized for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

**214.** (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under section 211, section 212, or section 213, and desiring to avoid the same, may within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

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### *(Chapter XV.—Sale of Transferable Holdings in Execution, &c. Secs. 215—222.)*

B.B. s. 225(c).

**215** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings in that local area shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

D. s. 246. C. B. s. 211. B. B. s. 233.

**216.** (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say :—

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

XIV of 1882.

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

(*c*) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(*d*) The balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

D. s. 153. C. B. s. 204. B. B. s. 226.

XIV of 1882.

**217.** (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this chapter.

D. ss. 35, 6 154. C. B. s. 205. B. B. s. 227.

**218.** (*1*) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon such sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him ;

(*b*) his mortgage shall, subject to the provisions of section 125, be deemed to be the first charge on the holding ; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to take possession of the holding as mortgagee, and retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

D. ss. 35, 36, 154. C. B. s. 227.

**219.** When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord ; and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

C. B. s. 205(1). B. B. s. 230(1). XIV of 1882.

**220.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may without the permission of the Court bid for or purchase the holding.

Decree-holder may bid at sale ; judgment-debtor may not.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

XIV of 1882.

**221.** Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.

New. III of 1877.

**222.** Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

C. B. s. 206. Expl. B. B. s. 228. Expl.

**223.** Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request

Registration-officers to serve copies of instruments creating incumbrances.

of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, cause a copy of the instrument to be served on the landlord in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons.

of 1877.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### OF LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

**224.** The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

of 1877.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

**225.** Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 224.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTARY.

Saving as to service-tenures.

**226.** Nothing in this Act shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

**227.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

**228.** (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

Náibs and gumáshtas of landlords.

**229.** Any appearance, application or act in, before, or to, any Court or other authority required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord; and every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

**230.** The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

## SCHEDULE I.

*(See Section 2.)*

### REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

*Regulations of the Bengal Code.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1793 . | A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789, the 25th November 1789, and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates. | Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64, and 65. |
| XII of 1805 . | A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kunnadiehour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur. | Section 7. |
| V of 1812 . | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27. |

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments, and Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*)

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XVIII of 1812 . | A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof. | Preamble and Sections 2 and 3. |
| VIII of 1819 . | A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal. | The whole Regulation. |
| I of 1820 . | A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described. | The whole Regulation. |
| XI of 1825 . | A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea. | In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the Clause. |

*Acts of the Bengal Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VI of 1862 . | An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal). | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1865 . | An Act to amend the law for the sale of such undertenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof. | The whole Act. |
| | An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, ssed by the Lieute-Governor of Ben-Council, and to ty to certain | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1869 . | An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1879 . | An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers. | The whole Act. |

*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XXV of 1850 . | An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act IV, 1846. | So much a is unrepealed. |
| XXXIIIof 1850 . | An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal. | The whole Act. |
| VI of 1853 . | An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable Tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent. | The whole Act. |
| X of 1859 . | An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. | The whole Act. |

## SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 36.*)

*Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndáris; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

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### *(Schedule III.—Summary Sale of Patní Tenures.)*

"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to bepatnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

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## SCHEDULE III.

### Summary Sale of Patní tenures.

*(See section 42.)*

*Extract from Regulation VIII of 1819, amended in accordance with subsequent enactments.*

8. *First.*—Zamíndárs, that is, proprietors under direct engagements with the Government, shall be entitled to apply in the manner following for periodical sales of any tenures upon which the right of selling or bringing to sale for an arrear of rent may have been specially reserved by stipulation in the engagements interchanged on the creation of the tenure.

Zamíndárs allowed sales of tenures, in which right to sell for arrears is reserved.

The exercise of this power shall not be confined to cases in which the stipulation for sale may have been unrestricted in regard to time, but shall apply equally to tenures held under engagements stipulating merely for a sale at the end of the year, in conformity with the practice heretofore allowed by the Regulations in force.

*Second.*—On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that of which the rent is due, the zamíndár shall present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, from all or any taluqdárs or other holders of an interest of the nature described in the preceding clause of this section.

First sale to be applied for on first Baisákh.

The same shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the kachahrí, with a notice that if the amount claimed be not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

Should, however, the first of Jeth fall on a Sunday or holiday, the next subsequent day, not a holiday, shall be selected instead; a similar notice shall be stuck up at the sadr kachahrí of the zamíndár himself, and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as may apply to the individual case shall be by him sent to be similarly published at the kachahrí or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms above prescribed, and the notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

If it shall appear from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kachahrí of the nearest munsif, or if there should be no munsif, to the nearest thánáa, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published; certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

*Third.*—On the first day of Kártik, in the middle of the year, the zamíndár shall be at liberty to present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance shall be paid before the date in question, or so much of it as shall reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kártik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the zamíndár, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kártik.

Mid year sale to be applied for on first of Kartik.

9. All sales of saleable tenures applied for under the rules of this Regulation shall be made in public kachahrí; the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one not the actual defaulter shall be free to bid, not excepting the person in satisfaction of whose demand the sale may be made, nor the under-tenants of the defaulter; fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down, and the officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount

Sales how conducted.

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### (*Schedule III.—Summary sale of Patní Tenures.*)

required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash, * * * * * * * * * * within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities be not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase-money be not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the zila, after which the lot shall be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Forms to be observed in selling.

10. At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachahrí shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in that notice.

A person shall attend on the part of the zamíndár, with a particular statement of the payments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, together with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal, nor shall any lot be put up to sale until the statement produced shall have been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice shall have been read; the observance of which forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakárí to be held upon each lot sold.

If the sale be of the description provided for in the third clause of section 8 of this Regulation, the kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; nor shall the sale take place unless this be ascertained.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, nor shall the public officer making the sale be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Regulation.

Tenure to be sold free of incumbrance by act of defaulter.

11. *First.*—It is hereby declared, that any taluq or saleable tenure that may be disposed of at a public sale, under the rules of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due on account of it, is sold free of all incumbrances that may have accrued upon it by act of the defaulting proprietor, his representatives or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by a stipulation to that effect in the written engagements under which the said taluq may have been held.

No transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, no mortgage or other limited assignment, shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zamíndár to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment should have been made with a condition to that effect, under express authority obtained from such zamíndár.

No under-lease to stand after sale.

*Second.*—In like manner, on sale of a taluq for arrears, all leases originating with the holder of the former tenure, if creative of a middle interest between the resident cultivators and the late proprietor, must be considered to be cancelled, except the authority to grant them should have been specially transferred; the possessors of such interests must consequently lose the right to hold possession of the land and to collect the rents of the raiyats; this having been enjoyed merely in consequence of the defaulter's assignment of a certain portion of his own interest, the whole of which was liable for the rent.

* * * * *

Reason for allowing under-tenants means of staying sale.

13. *First.*—With reference to the injury that may be brought upon the holder of a taluq of the second degree by the operation of the preceding rules, in case the proprietor of the superior tenure purposely withholds the rent due from himself to the zamíndár, after having realised his own dues from the inferior tenantry, it is deemed necessary to allow such taluqdárs the means of saving their tenures from the ruin that must attend such a sale; and the following rules have accordingly been enacted for this purpose.

How under-tenants may stay sale.

*Second.*—Whenever the tenure of a taluqdár of the first degree may be advertised for sale in the manner required by the second and third clauses of section 8 of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, the taluqdárs of the second degree, or any number of them, shall be entitled to stay the final sale, by paying into the Collectorate the amount of balance that may be declared due by the person attending on the part of the zamíndár on the day appointed for sale; in like manner they shall be entitled to lodge money antecedently, for the purpose of eventually answering any demand that may remain due on the day fixed for the sale, and should the amount lodged be sufficient, the sale shall notproceed, but after

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### *(Schedule III.—Summary sale of Patní Tenures.)*

making good to the zamíndár the amount of his demand, any excess shall be paid back to the person or persons who may have lodged it.

Procedure in case of amount lodged being rent due from under-tenant;

*Third.*—If the amount so lodged shall be rent due by the inferior taluqdár to the holder of the advertised tenure, the same shall be stated at the time of making the deposit, and the amount shall be carried to the account of the tenant or tenants lodging it, and be deducted from any claim of rent that may at the time be pending, or be thereafter brought forward against him or them by the proprietor of the advertised tenure, on account of the year or months for which the notice of sale may have been published.

and in case of amount lodged being advanced from private funds.

*Fourth.*—If the person or persons making such a deposit, in order to stay the sale of the superior tenure, shall have already paid the whole of the rent due from himself or themselves, so that the amount lodged is an advance from private funds, and not a disbursement on account of the said rent, such deposit shall not be carried to credit in, or set against, future demands for rent, but shall be considered as a loan made to the proprietor of the tenure preserved from sale by such means, and the taluq so preserved shall be the security to the person or persons making the advance, who shall be considered to have a lien thereupon, in the same manner as if the loan had been made upon mortgage, and he or they shall be entitled, on applying for the same, to obtain immediate possession of the tenure of the defaulter, in order to recover the amount so advanced from any profits belonging thereto.

If the defaulter shall desire to recover his tenure from the hands of the person or persons who, by making the advance, may have acquired such an interest therein, and entered on possession in consequence, he shall not be entitled to do so, except upon repayment of the entire sum advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum up to the date of possession having been given as above, or upon exhibiting proof, in a regular suit to be instituted for the purpose, that the full amount so advanced, with interest, has been realised from the usufruct of the tenure.

Sale not to be stayed unless arrear claim be lodged.

14. *First.*—Should the balance claimed by a zamíndár on account of the rent of any under-tenure remain unpaid upon the day fixed for the sale of the tenure, the sale shall be made without reserve, in the manner provided for in sections 9 and 10 of this Regulation; nor shall it be stayed or postponed on any account, unless the amount of the demand be lodged.

But suit to lie for its reversal.

It shall, however, be competent to any party desirous of contesting the right of the zamíndár to make the sale, whether on the ground of there having been no balance due, or on any other ground, to sue the zamíndár for the reversal of the same, and upon establishing a sufficient plea, to obtain a decree with full costs and damages.

The purchaser shall be made a party in such suits, and upon decree passing for reversal of the sale, the Court shall be careful to indemnify him against all loss, at the charge of the zamíndár or person at whose suit the sale may have been made.

Defaulter may apply for summary investigation.

*Second.*—In cases also in which a taluqdár may contest the zamíndár's demand of any arrear, as specified in the notice advertised, such taluqdár shall be competent to apply for a summary investigation at any time within the period of notice; the zamíndár shall then be called upon to furnish his kabuliyat and other proofs at the shortest convenient notice, in order that the award may, if possible, be made before the day appointed for sale.

Such award, if so made, will of course regulate the ulterior process; but if the case be still pending, the lot shall be called up in its turn, notwithstanding the suit; and if the zamíndár or his agent in attendance insist on the demand, the sale shall be made on his responsibility, nor shall it be stayed, or the summary suit be allowed to proceed, unless the amount claimed be lodged in cash, * * * * * * * * * or in Government securities, by the taluqdár contesting the demand; and if such deposit be not made, the alleged defaulter will have no remedy, but by a regular action for damages and for a reversal of the sale.

Sale not to be stayed unless amount claimed be deposited.

Delivery of possession to purchaser.

15. *First.*—So soon as the entire amount of the purchase-money shall have been paid in by the purchaser at any sale made under this Regulation, such purchaser shall receive from the officers conducting the sale a certificate of such payment.

The purchaser shall then proceed with the certificate in question to procure a transfer to his name in the kachahrí of the zamíndár, and upon furnishing security, if required, to the extent of half the jama or annual rent, he shall receive the usual 'amaldastak' or order for possession, together with the notice to the raiyats and others to attend and pay their rents henceforward to him.

The zamíndár shall also be bound to furnish access to any papers connected with the tenure purchased, that may be forthcoming in his kachahrí; and should he in any manner delay the transfer in his office, or refuse to give the orders for possession, notwithstanding that good and substantial security shall have been furnished or tendered on requisition, the new purchaser shall be entitled to apply direct to the Collector; and he shall receive the orders for possession, and shall be

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put in possession, of the lands by means of the názir, in the same manner as possession is obtained under a decree of Court; * * *

* * * * * *

*Second.*—When the new purchaser shall proceed to take possession of the lands of his purchase, if the late incumbent himself, or the holders of tenures or assignments derived from the late incumbent, and intermediate between him and the actual cultivators, shall attempt to offer opposition, or to interfere with the collections of the new purchaser, from the lands composing his purchase, the latter shall be at liberty to apply immediately to the Collector for the aid of the public officers in obtaining possession of his just rights.

Procedure in case of opposition to purchaser.

A proclamation shall then issue under the seal and signature of the Collector declaring that the new incumbent having, by purchase at a sale for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, acquired the entire rights and privileges attaching to the tenure of the late taluqdár, in the state in which it was originally derived by him from the zamíndár, he alone will be recognized as entitled to make the zamíndárí collections in the mufassal, and no payments made to any other individual will on any account be credited to the raiyats or others in any suit for rent or on any other occasion whatever when the same may be pleaded.

*Third.*—Should the late incumbent or his late under-tenants continue to oppose the entry of the new purchaser, notwithstanding the issuing of such a proclamation, or should there be reason to apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of any one, the aid of the Police-officers and of all other public officers who may be at hand and capable of affording assistance shall be given to the new purchaser, on his presenting a written application for the same; and in the event of any affray or breach of the peace occurring, the entire responsibility shall rest with the party opposing the lawful attempt of the purchaser to assume his rights.

Procedure in case of continued opposition.

* * * * *

17. *First.*—The following rules have been enacted for the disposal of the proceeds of any sale made under the rules of this Regulation.

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

*Second.*—One per cent. shall first be deducted from the nett proceeds realised, and shall be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

Deduction on account of Government.

*Third.*—The balance on account of which the sale may have been made shall next be made good in full (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the taluq to sale) to the zamíndár or other person to whom the same may be due; provided, however, that no former balances, beyond those of the current year (or of that immediately expired, if the sale be at the commencement of the following year), shall be included in the demand to be thus satisfied.

Payment to zamíndárs.

Such antecedent balances, if the zamíndár shall have omitted to avail himself of the process within his reach for having them satisfied at the time, will have become in fact mere personal debts of the individual taluqdár, and must be recovered in the same way as other debts by a regular suit in the Court.

*Fourth.*—Any excess that may remain after satisfying the demand of the zamíndár, in the manner above described, shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the treasury of the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district, to be there held in deposit to answer the claims of the taluqdárs of the second degree, or of others who, by assignment of the defaulter, may be at the time in possession of a valuable interest on the land composing the taluq sold, or on any part of it.

Disposal of remainder.

*Fifth.*—It shall be competent to any one conceiving himself to possess such an interest to bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the same, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the sale, by instituting a regular suit at any time within two months from the date of sale.

Under-tenants free to prosecute for price of their interest or compensation.

If the Court shall, on investigation, consider the plaintiff's claim to be an equitable one, the Court will award to the claimant either the price he may have originally paid, or the value of the interest at the time of sale, or any other amount that may be deemed just and equitable under all the circumstances.

If there be more claimants than one, payment shall not be made from the deposit, until the whole of the claims be settled; and in case the value assessed upon the whole should exceed the amount in deposit, such amount shall be divided proportionately, and the remainder stand as a personal debt against the defaulter, to be realised from him by the usual process for the execution of decrees.

*Sixth.*—Provided, however, that no taluqdár of the second degree or other possessor of an assigned interest upon the land of the tenure sold, who may

Suit not to lie if under tenant be himself in arrear at time of sale.

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be holding under a stipulation for the payment of an annual amount in the way of rent, shall be entitled to recover compensation for the loss of such tenure or assignment upon its becoming cancelled by sale of the superior taluq, except after exhibiting proof that the whole amount of the rent demandable from himself has been paid or lodged for the purpose prior to the date of sale.

When defaulter to receive excess unclaimed.

*Seventh.*—Should no claims upon the purchase-money of a taluq sold as above be brought forward by any under-tenants or assignees, within the period of two months from the date of sale, or should the amount claimed by those who may have sued not equal the entire deposit, the defaulter whose tenure may have been sold shall be at liberty to petition the Court for the amount so held in deposit, or for the excess thereof, as the case may be, and he shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Court, of there being no claims to afford ground of detention for the whole or any part of the deposit; and upon exhibiting such certificate to the Collector, the amount set free thereby shall be paid to his receipt.

In the same manner, upon executing a decree passed in favour of any under-tenants or assignees, they shall receive certificates under the seal of the Court, declaring the amount adjudged to them out of the deposit; and upon exhibiting these certificates, the amount shall be paid severally to their receipts by the Collector.

Substitution of Government securities for cash in deposit.

*Eighth.*—It shall be competent to any party interested in a deposit, to withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the Government Gazette last received.

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## SCHEDULE IV.

(*See Section 224.*)

PART I.—*Suits.*

| Description of suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach. | One year . | The date of the breach. |

## SCHEDULE IV—continued.

PART I.—*Suits.*—concluded.

| Description of Suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent— | | |
| (*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 103. | Six months . | The date of the deposit. |
| (*b*) in other cases . | Three years . | The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails. |

PART II.—*Appeals.*

| Description of Appeal. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 3. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge. | Thirty days . | The date of the decree or order appealed against. |
| 4. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner. | Thirty days . | The date of the order appealed against. |

PART III.—*Applications.*

| Description of Application. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 5. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree. | Three years . | (1) The date of the decree of order; or<br>(2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or<br>(3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review. |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE history of landlord and tenant legislation in Bengal, and of the circumstances which have led to the preparation of the present Bill, is given in full detail in the papers which have been published. A very brief summary of it must suffice here.

Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here regarding it, wrote as follows*:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

2. In conformity with these instructions, an article was inserted in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was effected, expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamíndárs. It need hardly be said that any such saving was, strictly speaking, superfluous, inasmuch as the Government of an agricultural country like India would, apart altogether from it, be entitled, or rather bound, to legislate from time to time, as occasion might require, for the protection of the inferior occupants of the soil. But the article is important as showing that the view taken of the relations between the Government, the zamíndárs and the inferior landholders under the Permanent Settlement was the same in 1793 as it is to-day.

The article runs as follows:—

"To prevent any misconstruction of the foregoing articles" (fixing the Government revenue for ever) "the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land:—*First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil; and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

3. Again, it was enacted by section 67 of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting, with modifications, the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabuliyats, and the 9th of these, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 255), was "that implicit obedience be shown to all regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

4. The most important enactment passed in pursuance of these provisions is Act X of 1859, the substantive provisions of which, either in their original form or as re-enacted in Act VIII of 1869† (of the Bengal Council), still govern the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal.

The effect of Act X of 1859 is admitted to have been on the whole beneficial; but on certain important points it cannot be considered a success. In particular, as will presently be explained at greater length, it placed the right of occupancy, which it recognized in the tenant, and the right to enhance rent, which it recognized in the landlord, on a most precarious footing. The result of this has been that, as usually happens with a law which is uncertain in its operation, it has added strength to the strong and further weakened those who were already weak. In Bihár, where the social and economical conditions of the country tend to give the landlords the upper hand, we hear of tenants rack-rented, subjected to *quasi*-feudal oppressions and arbitrarily ousted from their holdings; in Eastern Bengal, on the contrary, where circumstances favour the tenants, we hear of landlords who not only cannot obtain the enhancements of rent to which they are entitled, but at times, when tenants combine against them, cannot even recover what is admitted to be due at existing rates.

5. The difficulties connected with Act X of 1859 began to be felt at an early period. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th of April, 1859, and before the end of 1863 its amendment had been suggested by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces. Of late years, successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have borne witness to the existence of chronic evils, which nothing short of comprehensive legislation could cure. In 1873, Sir George Campbell had no

* Harington II, pp. 191-92.

† Throughout this Statement Act X of 1859 only will be referred to. It will be understood that what is said regarding it applies equally to Act VIII of 1869

doubt that the Government would be eventually compelled to deal with the whole question of the relations of landlords and raiyats in Bengal. In 1876, in the course of the debates on the Agrarian Disputes Act, a measure devised to meet the difficulties between landlords and tenants in Eastern Bengal, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, a representative of the zamíndárs, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead-lock. Sir R. Temple concurred in the opinion that some principle for determining rates of rent should be fixed by legislation, and in August, 1876, proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases, to extend the definition of "occupancy-raiyat," and to render the interest of a raiyat of that class liable to sale for default in paying rent and transferable by private agreement.

These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Ashley Eden; and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realization of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

6. It was, however, found, when the Bill was introduced, that it was impracticable to limit its scope in this way. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, and possibly sub-letting. It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the existing law not ostensibly affected by them; and in February, 1879, a majority of the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced. This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden; and in April, 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a Commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

7. Meanwhile, a separate discussion had been proceeding with reference to the abuses already mentioned as prevailing in the relations between landlords and tenants in Bihár. As far back as the year 1868, Lord Lawrence, then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Bihár, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government sooner or later to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him—what he is now only in name—a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Bihár came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee of experienced Bihár officials to advise upon the matter; and on the 8th March, 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case would be properly met by a mere amending Bill. They were of opinion that the whole rent law should be recast.

8. Thus, two independent committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

The report of the Bihár committee was referred to the Rent Law Commission, which was appointed under the sanction referred to above (paragraph 6), and that Commission, on the 19th June, 1880, submitted its report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which, having been revised by the Government of Bengal, has furnished the basis of the present Bill.

9. Before proceeding to give the explanations usual in a statement of this description, it should be mentioned, first, that these explanations will, as far as possible, be confined to points on which it is proposed to alter the existing law, and secondly, that the Bill is no more than it purports to be, namely, a Bill to amend and consolidate existing enactments.

10. With reference to this latter remark, it will be observed that the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission was intended to be in some sense a code of the law relating to agricultural tenancies. It, in many instances, incorporated portions of the common law or case law which have not hitherto been embodied in any legislative enactment in this country. In this respect the present Bill does not follow that of the Rent Commission; but it must not be inferred from this that the views of the Government of India on the important subject of codification have undergone any change. It may be desirable, at some future time, to carry out the design of the Rent Commission in its integrity, and make the Bengal Tenancy Act a complete and self-contained statement of the whole law; but it has been considered that the work of codification is one to be undertaken at a season of leisure, and not at a time like the present, when those, who are responsible for the framing of our legislative measures, are absorbed in the consideration of important substantive amendments of particular portions of the existing law, and are consequently unable to devote to the law as a whole that amount of attention, which would be required in order to carry out the work of codification with any prospect of success.

In the following portions of this Statement the order of the Bill will, as far as possible, be adhered to.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

11. The Bill, it will be observed (section 1), extends by its own vigour to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa and the Scheduled Districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor is specially empowered by section 1 to extend the whole Bill, or any portion of it, to the Orissa Division, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and he can, with like sanction, extend the whole, or any portion of it, to any Scheduled District under the power conferred on him by the Scheduled Districts Act.

12. The classes of tenants, to which the provisions of the Bill apply, are (section 3 (8)) tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and persons having a certain interest in *bastu* land, which will be found explained further on under the head of Chapter VII.

13. The term "tenure-holder" as used in the Bill is defined (section 3 (3) and (4)) to include what are commonly known as undertenure-holders, that is to say, darpatnídárs, sepatnídárs, darijaradárs and such like; and also tenants of the class hitherto known as raiyats at fixed rates. The inclusion of tenants of this latter class in the definition is convenient from the draftsman's point of view, but is, it is believed, otherwise of little importance, inasmuch as the incidents which are attached to their holdings place them to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

14. The term "raiyat" has, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission, been limited to tenants holding land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes, except where *bastu* or homestead land is included in a raiyat's agricultural holding, in which case it will be treated in the same way as the rest of the holding, and he will be deemed to hold it as a raiyat.

15. Except as just stated, no attempt has been made to define the terms "tenure-holder" and "raiyat," or to settle the distinction between these two classes of tenants.

The importance of this distinction for the purposes of the Bill has not been overlooked, nor has the possibility that cases may occur near the line of separation between the two classes, in which a doubt will arise as to whether the tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat; but it is believed that the distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove.

16. Under-raiyat, as defined in the Bill, includes all tenants holding whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

17. Section 4, besides saving certain special laws which would, as a matter of course, be saved in a general enactment of this description, provides that nothing in the Bill "shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions."

A saving of this description is unavoidable in a measure which, as already observed, does not purport to be an exhaustive code, and its importance will be seen from the illustration appended, which shows that it will protect such rights as rights of occupancy enjoyed under a custom by under-raiyats, a class of tenants protected only to a limited extent by the Bill.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the distinction between khámár and raiyatí land.*

18. The second chapter of the Bill deals with the distinction between "khámár land," or the private land of the proprietor, and raiyatí land, or the land destined for occupation by raiyats. The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country, under the existing law, to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyatí land as possible and convert it into khámár land, it has been thought necessary to make it clear by the definition that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and further to enact (section 6) that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved.

19. In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khámár, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat", land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance; and there may be other exceptional tracts where the necessity of distinguishing clearly and finally between khámár and raiyatí land may prove to be pressing. To meet such cases, it is further thought necessary to provide (sections 7 to 13)

for making a complete survey and record of the existing khámár or zeraat, and thus preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

### CHAPTER III.—*Of Tenure-holders generally.*

20. The alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law regarding tenures, are not of great importance.

Section 14 converts the present raiyats at fixed rates into tenure-holders, but, as already explained (*supra*, paragraph 13), the change is unimportant.

21. Section 20, which saves to a landlord in a temporarily-settled tract a right to raise the rent of any tenure when a new settlement of the revenue is made, is new; but it may be defended as being in accordance with the views that prevail as to the relative position of the landlord, the tenant and the Government in such tracts. The Government has an undoubted right to raise its revenue on the occasion of a fresh settlement. Of this right no act of the landlord can deprive it; and accordingly, if the landlord were to be bound by a grant at fixed rates, made by him so as to extend beyond the term of the settlement, the result would be that, on the occasion of a new settlement, he might be exposed to the risk of having to pay an enhanced revenue without the possibility of recovering it from his tenant.

22. The Rent Commissioners observe that there are in the existing law no express provisions for the enhancement of the rents of tenures, and that the want of a definite enactment on the point has given rise to much expensive litigation. The sections of the Bill relating to this matter are based on those drafted by the Commissioners, and the grounds on which they rest will be best seen from the following extract from the Commissioners' report:—

"We have," they say, "provided for the enhancement of the rent of tenures and under-tenures, by enacting that, in any case in which such rent is liable to enhancement,—there are cases in which it is not so liable,—it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or undertenures in the vicinity, or, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court shall appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder or undertenure-holder shall not (in the absence of certain special circumstances, to be noticed hereafter) exceed thirty per centum of the balance which remains after deducting, from the gross rents payable to him, the expenses of collecting such rents. It may be observed that, according to the rule contained in section 8 of Regulation V of 1812, ten per cent. of the balance just mentioned was allowed to the tenure-holder. This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, but, by some oversight, no provision was substituted by this Act, though the principle, as being fair and equitable in itself, and usual by reason of the provisions of the Regulation, was, on several occasions, acted upon by the Courts after that Act was passed. It appears to a majority of us, after careful consideration, that the limit of *ten* per cent. is too low, and we have accordingly allowed a higher limit, namely, that of a maximum not exceeding *thirty* per cent. in ordinary cases.* We have provided for the special and well-known case of *jangalbari* holdings by enacting that, when more than one hundred bighás of land have been demised for reclamation purposes, more than half being at the time unreclaimed, and the whole having been subsequently reclaimed, the rent of the tenant may not be enhanced so as to leave him a profit of less than twenty per cent. of the net balance above-mentioned, and the Court may allow him such profit in excess of twenty per cent. as to it appears fair and equitable. In order to prevent these new provisions from working hardship by any sudden and great change, we have annexed the following checks:—(*a*) the enhanced rent shall not in any case be more than double the previous rent: (*b*) the Court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect gradually, or, in other words, that the rent shall increase yearly during any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached: and (*c*) that rent once enhanced shall not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion."

23. The only further points calling for notice in connection with these sections are, that it has been provided that the tenure-holder's profits shall never be less than 10 per cent. of the net balance, that the provision regarding jangalburi tenures has been made applicable to all such tenures irrespective of the area comprised in them, and that a clause has been added providing that, when a tenure-holder has made improvements other than those referred to by the Commissioners, the Court may allow him such amount, by way of profit, as it thinks fit, provided it be not less than 10 per cent.

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* Mr. Justice Levinge mentions, in his Minute on Act X, a case in which *two-thirds* (he does not say, whether of the gross or net collections) were given to the landlord and the residue to the middleman. If the calculation was here made on the net collections, the collection expenses being at ten per cent., the middleman got 30 per cent., being $100-\frac{2(100-10)}{3}-10$.

24. In section 26, it is enacted that a permanent tenure-holder shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

25. The alterations which are made in the existing law by sections 27 to 35, relating to the registration in the landlord's serishta of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, are (so far as they seem to call for notice) as follows :—

(*a*) A fee is made payable in respect of the registration of every succession and every transfer other than a transfer on a sale for arrears of rent.

(*b*) An application for the registration of a voluntary transfer or a succession may, instead of being made to the landlord, be made to a Revenue-officer, who will serve a notice on the landlord requiring him to register.

(*c*) Where a tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent, the Court will cause a notice to be served on the landlord requiring him to register the transfer.

(*d*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to register for one month after he is bound to do so, the persons interested may apply to the Civil Court to compel him to register.

(*e*) Similarly, if the party or parties concerned do not apply for registration within six months from the date of a voluntary transfer or a succession, the landlord may apply to have him or them compelled to allow the registration and pay the requisite fee.

(*f*) The landlord is required to give to the parties concerned copies of entries in his register; the first copy to be given free of charge, subsequent copies on payment.

(*g*) The Board of Revenue is empowered to make rules regulating registration.

26. The proposal of the Rent Commission to extend the registration system to occupancy-holdings has not been adopted, as it is feared that there would be great difficulty in bringing home to persons of the raiyat class the details of such a system.

## CHAPTER IV.—*Of Patní Tenures.*

27. The law relating to patní tenures is left substantially unchanged. The various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure have not been overlooked; but it is thought that, as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill, when it is hoped it may be found possible to simplify the form of the law very much without materially changing its substance. Meantime, the existing enactments have been thrown into Schedule III of the Act, and are made operative by section 42.

## CHAPTER V.—*Of Raiyats with a Right of Occupancy.*

28. Chapter V, which treats of the acquisition of the occupancy-right and of the incidents generally of that right, is one of the most important chapters in the Bill.

It will be seen, from the papers that have been published in connection with this measure, that a controversy has arisen, and has been conducted on both sides with much ability and research, as to whether some such right as that which we usually term a right of occupancy did not originally belong, and ought not now to be recognized as belonging, to all raiyats in Bengal except those whose occupation of the land is of a merely transitory nature. It is unnecessary now to enter upon the merits of that question, inasmuch as, after a full consideration of the position, it has been determined that the legislation to be undertaken by the Government shall proceed on the assumption that the occupancy-right is to be recognized as appertaining only to such tenants as may be shown to be in some special sense settled or permanent. But the problem of defining the class of tenants in whom such a right should be recognized is, when limited by this assumption, one of considerable difficulty.

29. The conditions requisite to confer the status of the "khudkásht raiyat," so frequently referred to in our revenue enactments and records, may in earlier times, and especially when thoroughly organized village-communities prevailed, have been to a certain extent definite and ascertainable; but, in spite of all the learning and research which have been brought to bear, they are not now to be discovered. The probability is that they were always very vague; that, notwithstanding their vagueness, no difficulty arose so long as land was abundant, the pressure of the Government revenue heavy and the status of a privileged cultivator of little value; and that it was only with the progress of agriculture, the increase in the value of landed property and the consequent disputes regarding interests in land, that the need of some more precise definition came to be felt.

30. A definition framed under such circumstances would necessarily be to a great extent artificial, and in moulding its details there would necessarily be a good deal of room left for considerations of equity and expediency. We find accordingly, on referring to the proceedings connected with Act X of 1859, that those who framed that Act assumed a considerable latitude in settling the conditions on which the occupancy-status should be acquired. In the Bill

as read a first time, they proposed to confer on every "resident" raiyat a right of occupancy in the "land held by him," and they justified this on the ground that the word "khudkásht," as used in the Regulations, seemed to be synonymous with "resident"; but subsequently, it having been pointed out to them by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces that "residence was not always a condition of occupancy," they adopted the rule embodied by them in the Act, namely, that twelve years' holding of the same land shall give a right of occupancy in that land. This rule, which was obviously to a large extent artificial, was copied by them from a similar rule which was issued by the North-Western Provinces Government, apparently as a mere executive suggestion to its officers, in the year 1836, as that "most consistent with the existing practice and recognized rights" in those provinces. The only feature common to the two rules is that of a raiyat in some sense permanent in, or settled in, the locality, and it would seem that the persons who framed those rules considered that as long as they maintained this feature, they were at liberty to define, in such manner as they might think equitable and expedient, the circumstances which should be taken to constitute the requisite degree of permanency or settlement. This is quite intelligible in the view above suggested, that, though the status of the khudkásht raiyat was still a recognized institution, the conditions requisite to establish it were so vague that they could not be described otherwise than as resting on a certain ill-defined degree of permanency in a particular locality.

31. Act X of 1859 is admitted to have done much towards improving the relations between landlord and tenant, but, in this particular matter of defining the conditions requisite to the establishment of a right of occupancy, it cannot be pronounced a success. It would be unjust to charge this want of success altogether against the Act itself. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but, as a matter of fact, the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself, and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats, by throwing upon them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for twelve years in the village or estate, but further that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots, in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which, it need hardly be said, it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And, as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers,—a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country,—it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

32. It is unnecessary to state here the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 4th March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which the Government, after a very full discussion of the question, has resolved to propose. That amendment follows with certain modifications a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkásht raiyat, or, as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but (section 45) on the holding of any raiyatí land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate (section 46), lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill. It should be added that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided by section 43 that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January, 1853.

33. It will be observed from the above that a right of occupancy is acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyatí land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*" It is considered essential to carry the enactment to this extent. As observed by the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of the 21st March, 1882, "such is the power of the zamíndárs, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

34. These provisions apply only to raiyatí land. The acquisition of a right of occupancy in the landlord's khamar land is, by section 19, kept on the same footing as under the existing law

35. It is only necessary to add, as regards the acquisition of the right, that it is provided by section 44 of the Bill that every raiyat, who immediately before the commencement of the Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act, and that (section 48) a right of occupancy may be acquired by a grant from the landlord.

36. As regards the probable effect of the new provisions regarding the acquisition of the right of occupancy, it should be stated that no great increase of the area at present subject to that right is looked for from them; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what is hoped for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts, which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country, to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that, where occupancy-rights do as a matter of fact exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

37. Section 50 states in general terms the more important incidents of the occupancy-right. They attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract between the landlord and raiyat, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;

(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;

(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(5) he may sublet the land;

(6) his interest is to be transferable subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and

(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

38. Several of these incidents will be referred to at greater length in connection with the portions of the Bill specially relating to them. The sixth falls to be considered here, inasmuch as most of the remaining sections of the chapter are occupied with the rules regulating the rights reserved to the landlord when an occupancy-holding is transferred by sale, mortgage, gift or bequest.

The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, in the interests of the tenant.

39. From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent thereto, in every case of transfer. It has accordingly been provided that, in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that, when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage-debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy-right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but, on considering the difficulties, by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, it has been thought best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

40. Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the Local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability, which the prevailing customs show to existin rights of this class in almost all parts of the country.

The existence of such a tendency indicates—what, indeed, is clear from other evidence—that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right; and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. It may be added that, if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

41. That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognizes may in time lead to a state of things, in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under-raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but, if such a state of things should ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

42. The only other provision of Chapter V which appears to call for notice here is that contained in section 56, and is to the effect that, where a landlord, by way of pre-emption under the foregoing sections or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land, any tenant, who subsequently takes the land from him, shall have a right of occupancy in it, and if the rent of the land was previously payable in money, shall be entitled to hold it at a money-rent to be fixed under the Act. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord, so acquiring an occupancy-right in land, from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All the section would enact is that, if he chooses to let it to a tenant, that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. This seems necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate or tenure with a view to locating ordinary raiyats on the land. To a landlord, who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

### CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats.*

43. Chapter VI is devoted to the important subject of the rents payable by occupancy-raiyats. In regard to this particular matter, as in regard to that of the acquisition of the right of occupancy, Act X of 1859, whether owing to its inherent defects or to the peculiar construction put upon it by the Courts it is unnecessary now to enquire, has not proved a success. Leaving out of consideration the matter of additions to the rent of a holding on account of an increase of its area, a matter which is relegated to a completely separate division of the present Bill, Act X of 1859 provided by its 17th section that the rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat should be liable to enhancement only where—

*1st*—its rate was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent, or

*2nd*—the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

44. Having thus stated the cases in which the rent was to be liable to enhancement, the Act stopped, giving no indication, except such as might be gathered from the statement of those cases, as to the extent to which the Courts were to enhance the rent. In the first of the two cases, no difficulty would arise from this, as the intention of the Act in respect of that case was clear enough; but in the second of the two cases, the question as to the limit of enhancement gave rise to an important discussion, which was at length brought to a close in what is known as "the great rent case." The rule laid down in that case is commonly spoken of as "the rule of proportion," and is to the effect that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio as the increased value of the produce or increased productive power bears to the value or productive power at the time the previous rent was fixed.

45. This rule, whatever may be said for it on theoretical grounds, has proved to be absolutely unworkable by the Courts in practice, inasmuch as it throws on them the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions, with which they are altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally, on a great scale, and once for all, being, instead of this, undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

46. The result of this is that, though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

The most important object of the chapter we are now considering is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, which will be presently noticed, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, which have just been referred to, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

47. Passing from these preliminary observations to the details of Chapter VI of the Bill, it will be seen that section 60 provides that, except on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-tenant shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court under the Bill, or by a contract of the nature described in the foregoing section.

48. It is considered, for reasons similar to those stated above in paragraph 33, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-raiyats were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by their contracts of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law. But, on the other hand, absolutely to prevent such contracts would, it is thought, involve too great an interference with the freedom of the parties. A middle course has accordingly been adopted in section 59, which provides that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and which goes on in its second sub-section to enact that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that he shall be absolutely debarred from registering any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth* of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

49. This 59th section, which, it will be remembered, relates only to the enhancement of the rents of existing tenancies, is supplemented in section 61 by a somewhat similar provision applicable to cases in which a settled raiyat comes in as a new tenant on land previously held by another tenant at a money-rent. Here, too, it is considered that the objects of the law might be defeated if the parties were left absolutely free to contract; and it is accordingly provided that a settled raiyat, taking land under the circumstances referred to, shall not be bound to pay for it a higher rent than that paid by the previous tenant, unless that higher rent has been fixed by a contract registered and approved as already described.

50. Turning now to the matter of enhancement by a decree of the Civil Court, the sub-divisions of Chapter VI which are marked B and C proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is so, it would, it is presumed, be not very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates, which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue officer, it is thought, might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries, which at present are involved in enhancement-suits. They would accept the rates and produce-statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for lands of the classes to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

51. It is, of course, well understood that there would be many parts of the country for which, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent or to the great varieties of the soil, no such tables could be prepared, and further that, even where it is possible to prepare such tables, their preparation must be a work of time. With a view to these considerations, the Bill has been so drawn as to provide, first, in sub-division B of Chapter VI, for suits to enhance money-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and secondly, in sub-division C, for such suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

52. It will be convenient, in explaining the details of these portions of the Bill, to begin with the latter set of provisions. The cases, in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-

* See as to this limitation, para. 54 *infra*.

rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract, for which a table of rates has not been prepared, are stated in section 74. They will be found to be in the main the same as those provided for in the section of Act X of 1859 referred to in paragraph 43, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being, that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land or in prices, on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed, but, when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

53. Section 75, supplying the defect in Act X of 1859 referred to above (paragraph 44), fixes the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases, in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. It provides that, if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that, if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being, as it is at present, under the decision in the "great rent case," the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of the three cases dealt with by section 75; and, as it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

54. The only other rule relating to the limit of enhancement contained in section 75 is the concluding provision, that the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. This limit has been substituted for that of one-fourth originally proposed, as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that one-fourth of the value of the average crop would be too high a limit. It is to be understood, however, that the point is still under the consideration of the Government.

55. Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, it will be seen that section 62 empowers the Local Government to direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing, for each class of land comprised in that area, the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified (section 63 (*a*)) according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, and section 64 enacts that, in fixing the rates for each class, regard is to be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce, about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that, where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

The section concludes with a proviso, corresponding to that mentioned above in connection with section 75, limiting the enhanced rate of rent fixed for land of any class to one-fifth of the average gross produce of land of that class.

56. Sections 65 to 69 provide for a preliminary publication in the vernacular language of the table prepared by the Revenue-officer; for the consideration of objections urged against it by those interested; for the submission to the higher Revenue authorities, and by them to the Government, of the table, with a report setting forth the grounds of the Revenue-officer's decision on each point, and of all objections preferred; and for the further publication of the table when finally settled and approved of.

A table prepared under these provisions will remain in force for such period, not less

than ten years or more than thirty years, as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will (section 71) be conclusive evidence—

(*a*) that, except as provided by certain clauses to be presently referred to, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

58. Section 72 empowers the Local Government to charge the expenses connected with the preparation of a table for any local area to the raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as it thinks fit.

59. Section 73 contains the rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area, for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at it will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class (as will occasionally be the case) to such rate, not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes.

60. The first class comprises cases, which may be described with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table. The rules laid down for cases of this class by the first clause of the proviso to section 73 closely follow the corresponding rules laid down in section 75 and referred to above, paragraph 53. They are to the effect that, if the improvement has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed as if the land belonged to the lower class; that if the improvement has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at such rate intermediate between that of the higher class and that of the lower class as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the improvement has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at a rate half-way between the rate of the higher and that of the lower class.

The effect of these rules will be best seen from the illustrations appended to section 73 of the Bill, which are as follows:—

*Illustrations.*

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

When the land is irrigated from a well . . . . . Rs. 4 per acre.
When the land is not so irrigated . . . . . „ 2 „

The holdings of A, B, C and D, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one, existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

When such land is irrigated from a branch of a river . . . Rs. 4 per acre.
When such land is not so irrigated . . . . . „ 2 „

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

61. The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates is that referred to in the second clause of the proviso to section 73, where the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his land belongs; and in cases of this class, the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

62. To complete this portion of the subject it is only necessary to add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are by sections 76 to 78 of the Bill made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may

order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that, when rent has been enhanced, it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years.

63. How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions of this chapter regarding the preparation of a table of rates it would be difficult to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission entertained hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they appear to have thought that, in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that, in some parts of the country, the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that, because a table of rates has not been, or cannot be, prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a Revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under the provisions of Chapter XI, which will be noticed in their proper place.

64. Section 79 contains the provisions relating to the reduction of money-rents payable by occupancy-tenants. The cases, in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications in detail, which it is unnecessary to notice here, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices; and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. Section 79 therefore simply provides that, when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

65. The case of rents payable for pasture lands, which is provided for in section 80, is likewise one of no great practical importance, inasmuch as such lands are but rarely let to a tenant in this country. Accordingly, no provision for the reduction of rent has here been considered necessary, and it has been thought sufficient, as regards enhancement, to provide that a suit to enhance may be instituted on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate paid by raiyats of the same class for similar lands in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity, an enhancement would be reasonable. In either of these cases, the Court is empowered to fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

66. The next sub-division of the chapter relates to rents payable in kind or varying with the crop, and is of greater importance. Section 81 provides that, when the rent is of this nature, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops (such as rice, wheat, and so forth) are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value; and

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding, on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding, supposing staple crops to be grown on it.

67. The only objection which it is apprehended might be taken to these provisions is that in some cases a landlord, whose rent is payable in kind, contributes in the shape of seed, labour or otherwise, towards the production of the crop, recovering the price of his assistance in the form of an additional rent, and that, in such cases, the limits which it is proposed to fix might be too low. To meet this, a sub-section has been added, providing that nothing in the section shall prevent a landlord recovering from the tenant the value of assistance so rendered. The result accordingly will be that, though the landlord can no longer include the value of such assistance in the rent, where, by so doing, he would bring the rent above the prescribed limit, he can recover the same amount under another name.

68. Section 82 provides for the commutation into fixed money-rents of rents payable in kind or consisting of the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce.

It provides that an occupancy-raiyat, paying such a rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted, and that the Court shall fix the money-rent at its discretion either—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by raiyats of the same class for similar land in the vicinity, or

(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years, subject, however, in this latter case, to a deduction of such

amount as the Court thinks reasonable, in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

69. The remaining provisions of Chapter VI are merely of a supplementary or subsidiary nature. Section 83 provides for the preparation of price-lists, which, when published with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, will be deemed to be conclusive evidence in proceedings under Chapter VI, and will thus save the Courts a certain amount of work, for the performance of which they are but ill-suited.

Section 84 empowers the Board to make rules for the guidance of officers and (as regards certain matters) of Courts acting under Chapter VI, in particular for determining what crops are to be deemed staple crops for the purposes of the chapter.

### CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Right of a settled Raiyat in Bastu Land.*

70. The Bill prepared by the Rent Commission contained elaborate provisions regarding the use of land for building purposes, which were justified at length in paragraphs 108—113 of their Report. It is unnecessary here to discuss those provisions on their merits. It is enough to say that the present measure is strictly confined to the amendment of the law regarding agricultural tenancies, and can properly deal with the holding of land for building purposes only where the holding of such land is in some sense ancillary to an agricultural tenancy, as *e.g.*, where an occupancy-raiyat has built himself a house in a village with a view to living near his agricultural holding. In such a case there is so close a connection between his house and his agricultural holding that it would in many cases be vain to protect him in the possession of the holding without, at the same time, protecting him in the possession of the house. Besides the inconvenience he might be put to in being ejected from his house and compelled to reside at a distance from his work, it is clear that, if he were left at the landlord's mercy as regards the house, he would be liable at any time to have pressure brought upon him in regard to the holding also, which he might be unable to resist.

71. When the site of the house is included in an occupancy-holding, the raiyat is sufficiently protected under Chapters V and VI, but, when it is a separate holding, some special provision seems necessary; and it is thought that the requirements of the case will be best met by enacting that every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a permanent heritable and transferable right in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is held by him as the site of a dwelling-house for himself and his family; that a person having such a right shall not be ejected except under a decree of the Civil Court for breach of a condition; that, if so ejected, he shall be entitled to compensation; and that his rent may be enhanced at intervals of ten years, so that it may be equal to the rent paid for similar lands in the neighbourhood, or, at the option of the landlord, so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

### CHAPTER VIII.—*Of Ordinary Raiyats.*

72. Chapter VIII deals with ordinary raiyats, that is to say (section 88) raiyats holding raiyatí land but not having a right of occupancy in respect of it. The principle on which this chapter is based is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and, further, that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyat should in every reasonable way be promoted.

73. Section 89 accordingly provides that, subject to a certain maximum fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, which will be presently referred to, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but, in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, it is provided in the following sections that, if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent, to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum, by way of compensation for disturbance, equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is, at this stage of a Bill, entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view, it will be understood, is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

74. The details of the procedure requisite to give effect to this important provision occupy the greater part of the chapter, but they are not such as to call for notice here. The only other provision of the chapter to which it seems necessary to refer is the rule in section 90

limiting the landlord's right to eject, and which is to the effect that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except—

(*a*) for arrears of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner, which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition, on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract, liable to be ejected; or

(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

CHAPTER IX.—*Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

75. We now pass from the chapters dealing with particular classes of tenants to those dealing with matters common to several classes. Chapter IX, which is the first of these, contains most of the general provisions of the Bill regarding rent. It begins with a section (96) providing for such additions to, and deductions from, the rents of tenure-holders and occupancy-tenants as are made on account of an alteration in the area of the holding by alluvion or diluvion, by encroachment, eviction by title paramount to that of the landlord, and so forth. This section applies, in the case of a tenure-holder, only in the absence of a contract to the contrary, but, in the case of an occupancy-raiyat, it overrides any such contract.

76. In the case of land being added to the area of a holding, it provides that the amount added to the rent shall be calculated on the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection. This seems to be the fairest rule to apply in such a case, and it is, moreover, as observed by the Government of Bengal, in harmony with the law regulating additions to the Government revenue in alluvion cases.

77. On the other hand, in the case of a loss of a portion of an area, for the whole of which a single rent has been payable, the only equitable principle to adopt seems to be that the abatement from the rent should bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the yearly value of the land lost bears to the yearly value of the holding prior to the loss, and this is what sub-section (3) of section 96 enacts, adding, however, that, when the yearly value of the land lost cannot be satisfactorily proved, the abatement shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the area lost bears to the area of the holding prior to the loss.

78. Sections 97 to 99 give power to the Board of Revenue to fix the instalments in which rents are to be paid. The power is of little importance in the case of tenures, inasmuch as it can be exercised in respect of them only in the absence of any agreement or custom regulating the matter. In the case of raiyats' holdings, however, it is of considerable importance. Much of the harassment, to which the raiyats are subjected, is said to arise from the number of instalments in which their rents are payable, and, to remedy this, the Board is empowered, subject to certain reservations regarding agreements entered into and customs prevailing before the commencement of the Act, to fix the instalments, in which the rents of raiyats are to be payable, so that there may not be more than four in each year.

79. Section 100 requires every landlord to give to a tenant paying him rent a receipt, containing much fuller details than those prescribed by the existing law, and to keep a counterpart of every receipt so given. It also provides that, when a receipt does not contain the requisite particulars, it shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full up to date.

Section 101 requires every landlord to furnish to his tenant, for each agricultural year, a detailed statement of the account between them for that year, and to keep a counterpart of every statement so furnished.

Section 102, following the existing law regarding receipts, imposes penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts or furnish accounts, and further makes it an offence punishable with a fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, to neglect to keep a counterpart as required by the preceding sections.

It is believed that, if these provisions are fully enforced, much advantage will result to both parties. Not only will the tenants be supplied with proper evidence of the payments made by them and of the state of their accounts, but the landlords, if they keep their counterpart statements in a proper manner, will find them useful as evidence before the Courts.

80. Under the existing law, there is but one case, in which a tenant can deposit his rent in a public office, so that the deposit may operate as a payment to his landlord, namely, when he is prepared to declare solemnly that he has tendered the rent to his landlord, and that the landlord has refused to receive it.

It has been found that this declaration has become a mere form, and it is thought better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it and grant a receipt. It is also thought advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely :—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

81. This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given by section 104 a discretion to refuse the deposit, if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and he is further given by section 106 a discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject, of course, to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person, to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, it will be seen that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it; and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

82. The provisions, contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases, where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Bihár by the Bihár Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submit his appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.

It will be seen that these provisions proceed upon the principle, already referred to in connection with the subject of enhancement, of entrusting to the Revenue authorities the duty of inquiring into, and adjusting, matters, which they are presumably more competent to deal with than the Civil Courts. It is, it will be observed, only the mechanical act of division and the mere framing of the estimate of the crops that, in the cases now in question, are to be entrusted to the Collector and the persons appointed by him, all questions of right being reserved for the Civil Court.

83. Section 117 provides that, if the landlord of any land, of which the rent is payable by division or appraisement of the crop, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the tenant's consent, with the cutting or harvesting of a crop, except by an application to the Collector, under the provisions just referred to, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code. This is considered necessary in order to put a stop to the oppressive action of landlords in certain parts of the country, who are found to assume a power to prevent the cutting or harvesting of the crops, and to use it as an engine of extortion against their tenants.

84. Section 118, which applies only to Bihár, provides that all danabandi papers shall, within 15 days after the making of an appraisement, be filed in the Collector's office.

85. Section 119 provides that, notwithstanding any contract made after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not, in any case, be bound to pay a money-rent exceeding five-sixteenths of the estimated gross produce of his holding. The limit originally proposed was thirty-five per cent. It has now been lowered at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor; but the figures must be regarded as merely provisional and subject to reconsideration.

86. Section 120 in effect enacts that contracts fixing rents shall, in temporarily-settled tracts hold good only until a fresh settlement is made. The reasons for this provision are similar to those stated above (paragraph 21) in connection with section 20.

87. Section 124 makes the rent of a transferable holding the first charge on that holding.

CHAPTER X.—*Other provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

88. The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements, and to claim compensation therefor on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution

of a decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy, and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance, from an economical point of view, of encouraging improvements is so great in this country, that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may, from time to time, occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that, if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

Section 127 accordingly confers upon an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provides (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that, if he does not avail himself of this right and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. Section 128 enacts what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, it gives the preferential right to the landlord, and allows the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, upon being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects to do so within a reasonable time.

89. There is however, as has been intimated, an exception made to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. This, it is considered, is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy-raiyat, should be entitled to make; and it is further considered that it is not an improvement, which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, it is provided simply that any raiyat may make it; no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord.

90. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections, he will be entitled to reap the full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections, he will, if ejected, be entitled, under section 129 of the Bill, subject to certain exceptions which it is unnecessary to notice here, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot, under Chapter VI, be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat under similar circumstances may possibly not be able, in all cases, to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions of Chapter VIII will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

91. The only other provisions of the Bill, relating to improvements, which seem to call for notice here, are the last clause of section 129, which enacts that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act (and therefore to give a claim to compensation), unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make them and was ready to make them himself, and section 132, which makes void all stipulations in contracts providing (*a*) that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or (*b*) that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

92 In section 133, providing for the landlord's right to measure lands comprised within an estate or tenure the rents of which are payable to him, the existing law has been modified so as to give a landlord the right to measure all lands lying within the estate or tenure, whether rent-paying or not. As observed by the Government of Bengal, "a landlord has at present no right to measure lákhiráj, and a rent-free holder may, in virtue of a valid grant of ten bíghás, be holding double as much or more. The mere measuring by the landlord cannot harm him, as he could not be ousted from possession save through the Civil Court. But the landlord seems entitled to make a complete survey of his estate." (*Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 849T, dated 27th July, 1881, page 25.*)

93. The proviso to section 133 enacts that, when land has been measured under that section, it shall not again be measured for ten years without the written permission of the Collector. This seems but reasonable, a right to measure once in ten years being sufficient in all ordinary cases.

94. The only other provisions of this sub-division of the chapter, which deviate in any material respect from the existing law, are those of sections 137 and 138, relating to the standards of measurement. They adhere so closely to the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission that the following extract from the Commission's Report (para. 140) will best explain them :—

"The length of the local standard pole, with which a measurement of land should be made, is a fertile subject of dispute and litigation. It is not uncommon for a land-

lord to make a measurement of his lands with a pole of his own selection, the actual length of which must be a subject of doubt upon the evidence, while the raiyats concerned aver not only that the standard pole of the pargana is different, but that during the measurement a third pole has occasionally been substituted for that which the landlord claims to be the standard. In order to remedy these difficulties as far as possible, we have enacted that all measurements made by order of the Civil Court or Collector shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bighá. It it be shown that the rights of the parties to the suit are regulated by any different local measure depending upon a pargana standard pole, the Government measure shall be converted into local measure for the purposes of the suit. In case of dispute as to the standard pole, the Collector shall, in any suit before himself, or in any suit before a Civil Court, on a reference made for this purpose by such Court, determine the proper length of such pole. We have followed the present law, as settled by the decisions, in enacting that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge, but that, if no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector shall be final."

95. It is stated in Mr. Field's digest, section 12 (4), as the result of decided cases, that a raiyat's interest in the land determines when he ceases to cultivate the land and leaves the neighbourhood without arranging for the payment of the rent. Mr. Field observes that the cases leave the matter thus indefinite, and that, if the proposition is adopted by the legislature, it should be made more precise. Section 140 of the Bill, following this suggestion, provides that, when a tenant of a non-transferable holding leaves the holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, he shall be deemed to have surrendered, except in cases in which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond his control, it may have been impossible for him to cultivate.

96. Section 141, relating to the doctrine of merger, follows the corresponding provisions (sections 43 and 44) of the Bill prepared by the Rent Commissioners, who state in their Report that some such enactment is needed to settle the law in Bengal. It provides, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications which it is unnecessary to specify here, that, when, in the case of any tenancy, the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become by transfer, succession or otherwise united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall, during the three months following, be presumed to be merged in that of the landlord, unless the person shows that he has not intended it to be so, and shall, after the expiration of the three months, be conclusively deemed to be so merged, unless, within the three months, the person has executed an instrument declaring his intention that a merger should not take place, and the instrument has been registered and published in a certain prescribed manner.

97. Sections 142 to 148, relating to the appointment of a manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure, are taken, with slight alterations in the drafting, from the Bill framed by the Rent Law Commission. Their history and the nature of the provisions they contain will be best seen by an extract from the Commission's report. After describing at some length (paragraph 134) the complications, litigation and even riots which arise when co-owners of an estate or tenure (or, as they are sometimes termed, coparceners) quarrel among themselves, and the grievous harassment, to which the tenants are exposed, in such cases, the report proceeds as follows:—

"135. The necessity of a remedy for this state of things was felt at an early period of British administration, and in 1812 it was enacted that, inasmuch as inconvenience to the public and injury to private rights had been experienced in certain cases from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of joint undivided estates, whenever sufficient cause shall be shown by the Revenue-authorities, or by any of the individuals holding an interest in such estates, for the interposition of the Courts of Judicature, it shall be competent to the Zila Judges to appoint a person duly qualified and under proper security to manage the estate; that is, to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate (Regulation V of 1812, section 26). The Judge was also competent, upon the representation of the Revenue-authorities, or of any such person as aforesaid, to remove any manager so appointed (*ib.*, section 27). A subsequent Regulation (V of 1827) enacted that, when the Zilla Court thought it just and proper under the provision of that Regulation to provide for the administration or management of landed property, it should issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment and appoint a person for the due care and management thereof, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof. The reference in Regulation V of 1827 to Regulation V of 1812 was repealed by Act XVI of 1874, so that it is not now competent to a District Judge to send a precept to the Collector directing him to provide for the management of an estate belonging to a joint undivided family. The fragment of Regulation V of 1812 which is still in force is incomplete, and in consequence almost inoperative.

"136. Such being the present state of the law, a majority of us have thought that this fragment might well be repealed and a complete set of effective provisions substituted

therefor. We have accordingly enacted that, when coparceners, who jointly own an estate, tenure or under-tenure, disagree as to the joint management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, (*a*) inconvenience to the public, (*b*) injury to private rights, the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in such estate, tenure or under-tenure, direct a notice to be served upon the coparceners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. If the coparceners do not, within a month, show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, the District Judge may direct them to do so. If they fail to obey that direction, the District Judge may either appoint a manager, or direct that the estate, tenure or under-tenure be managed by the Court of Wards, if it is willing to undertake the charge. We have thought it advisable to give the coparceners an opportunity of appointing a manager of their own selecting, before the District Judge proceeds virtually to depose them. When the Court of Wards undertakes the charge, it will govern itself by the provisions of *the Court of Wards Act*, IX (B.C.) of 1879. It is discretionary with the Court of Wards to undertake the charge or not. A majority of us have thought it advisable to render this system of management possible, as there may be cases in which no other management will be available. Mr. O'Kinealy doubts if it is advisable to extend the exceptional jurisdiction of the Court of Wards and empower it to manage the estates of persons who happen to disagree amongst themselves. When the District Judge appoints a manager, he is empowered to settle his remuneration, and the manner of it, whether, that is to say, by a fixed salary or a percentage of the collections. He is also empowered to require reasonable security for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The manager is authorized to exercise the same powers as the coparceners jointly might, but for his appointment, have exercised. He is required to keep regular accounts and to allow the coparceners to inspect and take copies of them. He may be removed upon the application of the Collector, or of any person interested in the estate, tenure or under-tenure. The District Judge may at any time direct that the management be restored to the coparceners, if he is satisfied that they will conduct it without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights."

98. The only other section in this chapter which calls for notice is section 149, which enacts that no tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

### CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer.*

99. It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present; and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

100. There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities, who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue-authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

101. The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

102. When the rents to be settled are rents, which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

103. The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandí will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds, on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

104. While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants, whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

105. It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e. g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

In most cases, he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available; but, whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court under section 160, which provides that nothing contained in it shall prevent the rent fixed being called in question on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

It is believed that the above list exhausts all the matters, in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue-authorities, and, if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue-authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

106. It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit

CHAPTER XII.—*Of the Preparation of a Record-of-rights by a Revenue-officer.*

107. The provisions of Chapter XII are somewhat similar to those of Chapter XI, and have been introduced into the Bill with a similar object, but are more limited in their scope, inasmuch as the operations to be undertaken under them do not, like those under Chapter XI, embrace the *fixing* of rents, but are confined to the ascertaining and recording of existing rights and existing rates of rent. Moreover, as existing rights and existing rates of rent are matters the determination of which properly belongs to the Civil Courts, an entry in the record-of-rights prepared by a Revenue-officer under this chapter, is in every case merely to be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

108. The only other points calling for notice under this chapter are, first, that the Local Government may apply its provisions not only in the cases, in which it is empowered to apply those of Chapter XI, but also in any other case, in which the Governor General in Council may sanction their being applied, and secondly, that the provisions of this chapter being considered a sufficient substitute for those contained in Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, sections 38-40, these latter are not reproduced in the present Bill.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Of the Recovery of Rents from Raiyats and Under-raiyats by distraining the produce of the Holding.*

109. This chapter may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Bihár Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficacy was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Bihár and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal, as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

110. The modified power of distraint, which it is now proposed to allow, can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent, which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by, and be the property of, a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming compensation as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

111. Sections 185 and 186 are directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. Section 185 provides, in effect, that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code; and section 186 imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, upon any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of an offence under section 185 if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

112. Section 187 empowers the Local Government to suspend in any local area, for such time as it thinks proper, the sections which entitle a landlord to distrain.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Special rules of procedure applicable to Suits between Landlord and Tenant.*

113. Sections 191 to 198 are intended to embody all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal, which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

Sections 191 to 197 apply to—

(*a*) suits for recovery of rent;
(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of the Bill; and
(*c*) suits to recover possession of land.

They provide that, in such suits, the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that the summons may be served by a registered letter; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that, whether an appeal lies or not, a simple memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that, as a rule, execution may issue on the oral application of the decreeholder at the time the decree is passed; and that section 305 of the Code, which enables a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and sections 320 to 325C, which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

114. A further simplification of the procedure is effected in suits for arrears of rent and for penalties (involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent) by taking away (section 198) the appeal in such cases from—

(*a*) a decree or order passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 100; and

(*b*) a decree or order passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50.

In so far as regards the class of cases marked (*a*), the Bill merely reproduces the existing law, with this difference, that it extends the rule to decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges, who, it is thought, may now safely be entrusted with final jurisdiction in cases of this class.

The extension of the provision to the class of cases marked (*b*) is based on a proposal of the Rent Law Commissioners supported by the Local Government. The Rent Commissioners would have fixed the limit of value in such cases at Rs. 10, but the Lieutenant-Governor, who must be regarded as the best judge of the qualifications of his officers, has recommended that it should be raised to Rs. 50, the limit fixed by the present Bill.

115. It will be observed that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge by the proviso to the section.

116. Section 199 is completely new. It is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case, it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into court; and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

117. It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant, and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

118. The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits. If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill regarding the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents and framing of records-of-rights, and those regarding receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

119. Section 200, following the Bill proposed by the Rent Law Commission, enacts that an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree, unless the landlord's interest in the land has become vested in that assignee.

120. Section 202, relating to relief against forfeitures, is based on section 14 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition, or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that, when a decree is passed in such a suit, it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

121. The Rent Law Commissioners observe that "there are in the existing law no provisions regarding the away-going crop, and, as a natural consequence, when a tenant is ejected while the crop is on the ground, the right to this crop is a constant source of dispute and litigation." Sections 203 and 204 of the Bill have been framed to meet such cases. They provide, in effect, that it shall be in the option of the landlord to purchase the crop from the raiyat at a valuation, or to allow him to retain possession of the land at a reasonable rent till he gathers the crop. Similarly, when the raiyat has prepared the land for sowing before the date on which he is ejected, section 203 provides that he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the esti-

mated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing the land, together with reasonable interest on the same. These sections are, however, guarded by a proviso that a raiyat shall have no claim under them when, after the commencement of the ejectment-proceedings, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

122. Sections 205 and 206 require the Court in all suits and proceedings for ejectment to inquire into and adjust all claims between the landlord and the tenant. This provision will, it is believed, be found useful as tending to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

123. The origin and object of section 207, which provides for the institution of suits to determine the status of a tenant or the incidents of a tenancy, will be best explained by an extract from the report of the Rent Commissioners. After referring to the provisions of the existing law regarding suits for pattás and kabuliyats, they thus continue :—

"We have just observed that very little use has been made of these provisions by those for whose benefit they were intended. This observation was more particularly concerned with their use as a means of reducing to writing the conditions regulating the relation of landlord and tenant. There is, however, another purpose for which they might have been used, that is, as a means to obtain an authoritative settlement of some essential question connected with the tenancy and in dispute between the parties thereto; the rate of rent, for example, or the quantity of land held by the tenant. The landlord may contend that the raiyat holds twenty bíghás of land, while the raiyat declares that he has but fifteen. Year after year the contention is renewed The landlord threatens a measurement, which the raiyat, afraid of a venal *amín* and a varying pole, desires to avoid. A bribe to the *gomáshta*, or compliance with some petty cess, defers the final settlement of the question for a year: and the following year it arises again, perhaps deterring the raiyat from going to his landlord's *kachahrí* to pay his rent, lest he should be subjected to a demand, the justice of which he will not admit. Or, some fields in the raiyat's holding are by him maintained to be second class rice-land and assessable with the prevailing or usual rate for land of this class, whilst the landlord avers that they are first class rice-land and should pay a higher rent. At every rent-day the point is discussed; and in a country where any discussion is prone to beget a wrangle, seldom conducted with a seemly choice of expressions, an amount of irritation is kept up, which is not in harmony with the friendly relations which should exist between a landlord and his tenantry. It is very desirable that facility be afforded for the ready settlement of questions like these, which are constantly arising in this country, more specially in consequence of the absence of boundaries and fences, and the want of an exact survey upon an uniform standard. It might have been thought that the landlord in the first case could easily have the questions settled by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for twenty bíghás; and the landlord, in the second case, by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for the field, as first class rice-land: but if the land turned out to be nineteen and a half bíghás instead of twenty, or one of the fields was found to be of some middle class kind of land, the suit, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in India, must fail, and the parties be sent away, the real question in dispute unsettled, and their feelings roused and embittered by litigation.'

"Thus these provisions of the existing law have become ineffectual for the only purpose for which the people cared to use them, and for which they might have been beneficially used. While omitting what has been found useless in practice, we have endeavoured to supply the want thus indicated by experience. Section 151 of the draft Bill accordingly allows either landlord or tenant to sue for the determination of any such questions which may arise between them. A copy of the decree passed in the case will have all the effect of a pattá or kabuliyat upon the point which the parties themselves wish to have determined."

CHAPTER XV.—*Sale of transferable Holdings in execution of Decrees for Arrears due on them.*

124. The provisions of this chapter are made applicable to all transferable holdings, including such tenures as are transferable, occupancy-holdings, and bastu holdings under Chapter VII, and involve, in certain other respects, substantive changes in the existing law.

The most important of those changes will be best explained in the words of the Rent Commissioners, with whom it originated :—

"The object," they say, "of making sub-leases and incumbrances voidable upon the sale of a tenure for arrears of rent is, that the superior landlord's security for his rent may not be impaired. If the sub-leases and incumbrances of a tenure have not absorbed so much of the tenure-holder's profits as to render the interest left him insufficient to meet the rent which he pays to the proprietor of whom he holds his tenure; if the tenure, subject to these sub-leases and incumbrances, will sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy any decree that can be passed for arrears of the rent payable by the tenure-holder, it cannot be said that the proprietor-landlord's security for his rent has been impaired so far as to bring the case within the above object. The right of sub-letting and creating incumbrances belongs to every tenure-holder: such is the common law

of the country. So long as the landlord is certain of the rent to which he is entitled, he cannot justly complain of the exercise of this right, or claim to interfere with it. When, however, the exercise of the right extends so far as to endanger the landlord's rent, to impair the security for such rent afforded by the sale of the tenure by public auction, the case is altered, and the landlord may reasonably demand that these sub-leases and incumbrances be avoided, which have rendered the remaining interest of the tenure-holder an insufficient security for the rent payable by him.

"In this view of the matter, we have enacted that a tenure, under-tenure or occupancy-holding, about to be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of its own rent, shall first be put up to auction subject to certain incumbrances, and, if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. If the highest amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the decree, the decree-holder, that is, the landlord, may then claim to have the tenure, &c., sold free of incumbrances. Such sale is not to be had immediately, but upon a subsequent sale-day not less than fifteen or more than thirty days afterwards; and a notification of such tenure being about to be offered for sale free of incumbrances must be posted upon some conspicuous place upon the land of the tenure. The effect of these provisions will be that persons who hold sub-leases and incumbrances will not be endamaged if the bidding on the first sale-day reaches an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree and the tenure is in consequence sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the bidding on the first sale-day does not reach an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree, such persons will have time to protect themselves from injury by paying in the amount of the decree (which they can subsequently recover from the defaulter), and so preventing such a sale of the tenure as will avoid incumbrances."

125. Among the objections to the scheme thus propounded by the Commissioners was one to the effect that it was unsuited to the case of occupancy-holdings. This objection is admitted by Mr. Reynolds and by the Government of Bengal to be as a rule well-founded, inasmuch as an ordinary-occupancy-holding is not likely to be saddled with incumbrances which should be respected at a sale. It appears, however, that there are, in some parts of the country, occupancy-holdings of large extent, the land of which is sub-let on such terms that the interest of the lessee is of considerable value. Under these circumstances, the proper course appears to be that proposed by the Government of Bengal, namely, that occupancy-holdings should as a rule be sold at once with power to annul all incumbrances, but that the Local Government should have power to direct that the occupancy-holdings in any local area should be in the first instance put up subject to incumbrances as if they were tenures; and it is on these lines that the present Bill is drawn.

126. The general outline of the chapter will be clear from what has been said, but there are certain details of sufficient importance to call for further explanation. In the first place, it should be stated that the word "incumbrance" is used throughout in a special sense. When it is said that a holding will be sold "free of incumbrances," or as the Bill puts it, "with power to avoid incumbrances," it is not meant that it will be discharged free of everything that might in the wide sense of the word be termed an "incumbrance."

The following interests, which might be termed incumbrances, will not be affected by any sale under this chapter:—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-tenant to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

The last three of these are protected in similar sales under the existing law, and the first three have been added, because such interests, being protected under a sale for arrears of revenue, would seem to be *à fortiori* entitled to protection under a sale for rent.

127. Again, when the Commissioners propose that the holding shall be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, they do not mean that it should be sold subject to all incumbrances, but only to such incumbrances as have been created by a registered instrument of which a copy has been served on the landlord. This limitation they considered necessary to prevent sham incumbrances being fraudulently set up after the sale.

128. The Bill has been drawn in accordance with these views, and accordingly, if it becomes law, the result will be—

(*a*) that the interests referred to in paragraph 126 will be protected in the case of all sales;

(*b*) that, in the case of sales subject to encumbrances, the protection will extend also to incumbrances created by registered instruments of which a copy has been served on the landlord; and

(*c*) that, except as stated in (*a*) and (*b*), the holding will be sold with power to avoid all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created upon it by the tenant in limitation of his own interest.

129. An incumbrance will not become void *ipso facto* on a sale under this chapter. It must be annulled by a notice served on the incumbrancer through the Collector within one year after the purchaser first has knowledge of the incumbrance. It may be added that it is proposed, by separate legislation, to apply a similar rule to the case of sales for arrears of revenue.

130. When an order for the sale of a holding is passed under this chapter, nothing will stop the sale, unless the amount due is paid into court or the decree-holder acknowledges that his claim has been satisfied.

131. When any person, having in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into court the amount requisite to prevent the sale, he will, with a view to the recovery of his money, be placed by section 218 in the position of a mortgagee of the holding with a first charge and a right to possession. If he is an inferior tenant of the holding, he will have a further remedy under section 219 which entitles him to deduct the amount from his rent.

132. The only other provision of this chapter which need be mentioned is section 220, which permits the decree-holder to bid at the sale without the permission of the Court, and precludes the judgment-debtor from bidding.

### CHAPTER XVI.—*Limitation.*

133. The only provision of this chapter calling for notice is section 225, under which disability will not be recognised as affecting the running of limitation in suits for the recovery of rent. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Rent Law Commissioners.

"We think," they say, "that a minor ought not to be competent on coming of age to sue a raiyat for rent, which had accumulated during the whole period of his minority; that this kind of debt, which a poor man usually discharges year by year out of the produce of the year, ought not to be allowed to accumulate; and that, if the manager of a minor's estate neglects his duty of realizing rents as they fall due, the minor's remedy ought to be in an action for damages against such manager."

C. P. ILBERT.

*The 2nd March, 1883.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

## No. 6 OF 1883.

# THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL, 1883.

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## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

## *Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.*

***A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels.***

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels and the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those vessels; Preamble.

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the grant of certificates to the masters of inland steam vessels, and for investigations into casualties affecting, and into charges against masters and engineers of, those vessels, and for the protection of passengers and goods carried thereon from danger by fire; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; and Short title.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India. Extent.

2. (*1*) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs. Commencement.

(*2*) But any notification, rule or appointment may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

(*3*) And nothing in this Act shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

3. (*1*) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Acts mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. Repeal of enactments.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, investigations held, and certificates granted, cancelled or suspended under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, held, granted, cancelled or suspended under this Act or under the Indian Steamships Act, 1883, as the case may be.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(*1*) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

(*2*) "steam-vessel" means every description of vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam:

(*3*) "inland water" means any canal, river, navigable lake or water in British India:

(*4*) "inland steam-vessel" means a steam-vessel which ordinarily plies on inland water:

(*5*) "voyage" includes also the plying of a vessel at or about any place: [Ben. Act V of 1879, s. 1.

(*6*) "owner" includes also an agent: and

(*7*) "master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel.

### CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

5. An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she is furnished under this Act with a certificate of survey then in force. Inland steam-vessel not to make a voyage unless furnished with certificate under Act.

[Cf. Act X of 1871, s. 2, Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1872, s. 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 2, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 2.]

6. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such places within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be places of survey. Appointment of surveyors and places of survey.

[Cf. Act X of 1871, s. 2, Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2, Bom. Act IV of 1872, s. 2, Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 2.]

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

7. (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section six may, at any reasonable time, go on board any inland steam-vessel, and may inspect the steam-vessel and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof: Powers of surveyors.

[Cf. Act X of 1871, s. 2, Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2, Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2.]

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steam-vessel, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-vessel, and her machinery and

## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

## *Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.*

equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

**8.** Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and, when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steam vessel is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for service as an inland steam-vessel, grant to the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Form of certificate of survey

**9.** Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10. as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1.]

Fees for survey.

**10.** For every survey made under this Act, the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey —

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in the third schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe; and,

[Cf. Bom. Act V of 1873, s. 5, and Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

(*b*) when the survey is made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place, as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of vessel

**11.** The owner or master of every steam-vessel for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith on the receipt of the certificate cause it to be affixed and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the vessel is in use, on some conspicuous part of the vessel where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Term of certificate.

**12.** A certificate of survey granted under this Act shall not be in force—

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government, to the owner or master of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended the certificate.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 13. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13.]

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

**13.** Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

[17 & 18 Vic. c. 104, s. 316.]

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been granted upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

**14.** The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired or has been cancelled or suspended to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

**15.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section thirteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 14. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 14.]

Power to order a second survey.

**16.** (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section six to survey the steam-vessel.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-vessel, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 8.]

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys.

**17.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the time and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

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*Chapter III.—Masters and Engineers of Inland Steam-vessels.*

[Cf. defin. of words in Act XVI of 1871, s. 3. Act II (Ben.), 1864, s. 17. Act V (Bom.), 1863, s. 16.]

**18.** The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels shall not apply in the case of any specified class of inland steam-vessels, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

Power for Local Government to exempt certain vessels.

## CHAPTER III.

### MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

[Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 3. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which, however, lay down a different rule.]

**19.** (*1*) An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she has as her master a person possessing a master's certificate, and as her first or only engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate, duly granted under this chapter and then in force.

Inland steam vessels not to make voyage without certificated master and engineer.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 21. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 20. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 13.]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steam-vessel which does not ply with passengers or goods, or as a steam-tug, for hire, and which the Local Government may, by notification, exempt from its operation.

Exception.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 2.]

**20.** The Local Government may, by notification, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters or as engineers of inland steam-vessels, and make rules—

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining either of these certificates, and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

**21.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant, to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, a master's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as master of an inland steam-vessel.

Grant of masters' certificates of competency.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 18. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 16. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

**22.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

Grant of engineers' certificates of competency

(*a*) who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, or

(*b*) who possesses an engineer's certificate under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869,

[Cf. Act of 1871, Bom. Act of 1873, Ben. Act 1868, s. 32 Vic., c.

an engineer's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as engineer of an inland steam-vessel.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(*3*) Before granting a certificate under section twenty-one or this section, the Local Government, if it has reason to believe that the report of the examiners regarding any applicant has been unduly made, may require a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

**23.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

[Cf. Act of 1871, Bom. Act of 1873, Ben. Act 1868, s.

Grant of engineers' certificates of service.

(*a*) who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first or second engineer in any foreign-going steam-vessel having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steam-vessel, or

(*b*) who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty,

an engineer's certificate of service under this Act:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or obtained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

(*2*) Every certificate of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

**24.** Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act of 1871, Bom. Act of 1873, Ben. Act 1868, s.

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

**25.** Whenever a master or an engineer proves, to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as prescribed under section twenty-four, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

[Cf. Act of 1871, Bom. Act of 1873, Ben. Act 1868, s.

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

*Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

*Chapter IV.—Investigation into Casualties.*

26. (*1*) Every master of an inland steam-vessel who possesses a master's certificate duly granted under this Act and then in force shall, in ports to which section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, has been extended, be deemed, for the purposes of that section, to be the pilot of the steam-vessel of which he is in charge.

Certificated masters to be deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1863, which require persons in charge of vessels passing through any of the channels or tidal channels at the mouths of the river Indus to pay fees for pilotage.

## CHAPTER IV.

### INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

27. (*1*) Whenever—

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

(*a*) any inland steam-vessel has been wrecked, abandoned or materially damaged, or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any inland steam-vessel, loss of life has ensued, or

(*c*) any inland steam-vessel has caused loss or material damage to any other vessel,

the master shall give immediate notice of the wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss to the nearest Magistrate.

(*2*) The Magistrate receiving the notice shall, without delay, communicate it to the Local Government.

28. (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts referred to in section twenty-seven, clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct the Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs or with the navigation of inland steam-vessels.

29. Any principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction and the Court of any District Magistrate may, when so directed by the Local Government, make the investigation referred to in section twenty-eight.

Power for principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

30. (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss referred to in section twenty-seven.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters and engineers.

[See Act V of 1883, s. and Ben. Act VII of 18 s. 7.] [Act XIII 1875, s. 8.]

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default as aforesaid, arises against any master or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry into the charge, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

31. (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master or engineer of an inland steam-vessel with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or the Court of the District Magistrate, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct the Court to make an investigation into the charge.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

[See Act V of 1883, s. & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9 (2), & Be Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

32. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

Person accused to be heard.

[See Act V of 1883, ss. 11 & 12 & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

33. (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or engineer, the Court making the investigation under section twenty-nine or section thirty-one shall constitute as its assessors, for the purposes of the investigation, two persons having experience in the merchant service or in the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor, for the purposes of the investigation, any person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels and willing to act as assessor.

Assessors.

[See Act V of 1883, s. & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

(*2*) Every person appointed under this section shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act shall rest with the Court.

## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

### *Chapter IV.—Investigations into Casualties. Chapter V.—Suspension and Cancellation of Masters' and Engineers' certificates.*

[See Act V of 1883, s. 12 (1) & Ben. Act II of 1879, s. 7.]

**34.** For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

Power of Court as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction or the Court of the District Magistrate—the same powers as are exercisable respectively by either Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. & Ben. Act II of 1879, s. 7.]

**35.** (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

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(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. & Ben. Act II of 1879, s. 7.]

**36.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any investigation, it appears that any person has committed, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may, from time to time, prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 16(1). & Ben. Act II of 1879, s. 7.]

**37.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate, be admissible in evidence on proof—

Depositions.

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused, and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

[See s of 188 (1) Cl. VII of s. 7.]

**38.** The Court shall, in the case of every investigation under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

Report by Court to Local Government.

[See s of 187 Bom. of 187 Ben. A 1868,

**39** (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any inland steam-vessel, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

Power to investigate causes of explosions

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steam-vessel, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-vessel, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what in their opinion was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

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## CHAPTER V.

### SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF MASTERS' AND ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

[See P VII of s. 8, and Ch V of s. 20.]

**40.** Any certificate granted under this Act to any master or engineer may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government which granted it, or by any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any inland steam-vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct; or

(*b*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence:

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made, into a charge against any master or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the

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*Chapter VII.—Penalties and Legal Proceedings.*

certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section thirty or section thirty-one, as the case may be.

[Act V of ... s. 21.]

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

**41.** Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty shall deliver it to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs.

[Act V of ... s. 22.]

Report to other Local Governments.

**42.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section forty, a certificate is not the Local Government which granted the certificate, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

[Act V of ... s. 24.]

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and to grant new certificate.

**43.** (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section forty, or grant, without examination, to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PROTECTION OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS FROM DANGER BY FIRE.

[Act IV ... s. 8,

Power for Governor General in Council to declare dangerous goods.

**44.** The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods.

[Act IV ... s.

Carriage of dangerous goods.

**45.** (*1*) A person shall not take with him on board an inland steam-vessel, and a person shall not deliver or tender for carriage on an inland steam-vessel, any dangerous goods without giving notice of their nature to the owner or master of the steam-vessel, or, in the case of goods delivered or tendered for carriage, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the goods.

(*2*) The owner or master of an inland steam-vessel may refuse to carry upon an inland steam-vessel any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require the luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and, in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried in any inland steam-vessel, the owner or master of the vessel may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

[... 57 Vic., ... s. 26.]

Power to throw overboard dangerous goods.

**46.** Where any dangerous goods have been sent or brought on board any inland steam-vessel in contravention of section forty-five, the owner or master of the steam-vessel may cause the goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained, and neither the owner nor the master shall, in respect of his having so thrown the goods overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

**47.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire. [New.]

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the conditions on, and subject to, which dangerous goods shall be carried on board inland steam-vessels;

(*b*) the precautions to be taken to prevent explosions or fires on board inland steam-vessels; and

(*c*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires, which is to be kept on board inland steam-vessels.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

## CHAPTER VII.

### PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Penalty for steam-vessel making a voyage in contravention of section 5

**48.** If any inland steam-vessel makes a voyage in contravention of section five, the owner and master of the steam-vessel, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees: [Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act ... of 1862, s. 5.

Provided that, if any steam-vessel is not in any place of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate in respect of any voyage which the steam-vessel may make from the place where she is when her certificate expires to the nearest place of survey. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act ... of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12 as amended by Ben. Act I of 1868.]

Liability of master or officer, when a licensed pilot, to lose his license.

**49.** If the master or any other officer on board of an inland steam-vessel which makes a voyage in contravention of section five is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot taken away from him entirely, or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act ... of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.

Penalty for neglect to affix certificate of survey.

**50.** The owner and master of any inland steam-vessel, or either of them, on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed, in manner provided by section eleven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 30. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. ... Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver up certificate as required under section 14.

**51.** If the owner or master of an inland steam-vessel, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under section [Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. ... Ben. Act V of 1862, s. ...

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fourteen, be shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as master or engineer without certificate.

**52.** (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies, proceeds on any voyage in that steam-vessel as master or first or only engineer without being at the time entitled to and possessed of the certificate required by that section, and

(*b*) Whoever employs any person as a master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, a master's or an engineer's certificate, as the case may be, under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Master failing to give notice as required by section 27.

**53.** If any master wilfully fails to give notice, as required by section twenty-seven, of any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Master or engineer failing to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

**54.** Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty, and who fails to deliver the certificate to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for taking dangerous goods on board inland steam-vessels without notice.

**55.** Whoever, in contravention of section forty-five, takes with him on board any inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried on any inland steam-vessel, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for misconduct endangering vessel or life or limb.

**56.** Any person employed or engaged in any capacity on board an inland steam-vessel—

(*a*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate wreck, destruction or material damage of the vessel, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board the vessel, or

(*b*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the vessel from immediate wreck, destruction or material damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of the vessel from immediate danger to life or limb,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

Distress of vessel.

**57.** Where the owner or master of a steam-vessel is convicted of an offence under this Act committed on board of, or in relation to, that steam-vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may, in addition to any other power he may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct the amount thereof to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

**58.** A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act, or the rules under it.

Place of trial.

**59.** Whoever commits an offence against this Act or the rules under it shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, by notification, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Saving of prosecutions under other Acts.

**60.** Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Fees recoverable as fines.

**61.** All fees payable under this Act may be recovered as fines under this Act.

Rules.

**62.** (*1*) All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; and all powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government to make rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(*2*) Every rule made by a Local Government under this Act shall, before being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in such manner, and for such time, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, with a notice of the intention of the Local Government to apply for sanction thereto.

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### *Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.*

(3) The Local Government shall receive and submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two, and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, if he or it thinks fit, amend the rule with a view to meeting the objection or suggestion without again publishing the rule:

Provided that a failure of the Local Government to submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion made with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two shall not be deemed to invalidate any rule sanctioned by him under this Act.

(4) A rule sanctioned under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every rule when so sanctioned and published shall have the force of law.

Notifications.

**63.** (1) Except in the case of the notification under section two, sub-section one, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every notification shall, when published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, have the force of law.

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## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 3.*)

(*a*) *Act of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XVI of 1871 | The Burmese Steamer Survey Act. | The whole. |

(*b*) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| II of 1864 ... | To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the presidency of Bombay. | The whole. |
| IV of 1873. . | To amend Bombay Act II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels. | The whole. |

(*c*) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| V of 1862 ... | To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta. | The whole. |
| I of 1868 ... | The Steam-boat Survey Amendment Act, 1868. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| III of 1871... | To increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels. | The whole. |
| VII of 1879 | To provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels. | The whole. |

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 9.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE.

| Name of steam-vessel. | Tonnage. | When and where built, and material. | Power | Description of engines and age. | Description of boilers and age. | Ground-tackle. | Condition of hull. | General equipment. | Name of master and number of officers and deck-crew and of engineers and engine-room crew. | When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned. | Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be considered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the above-named inland steam-vessel, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shewn in the above statement, are fully sufficient for service for the period stated above.

*A. B.*
*C. D.*

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## THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 10.*)

RATES OF FEES.

| | | Tons. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For steam-vessels of less than | . . | 200 | 20 |
| „ „ | 200 tons and up to . | 350 | 25 |
| „ „ | 350 „ „ „ . | 700 | 30 |
| „ „ | 700 „ „ „ . | 1,000 | 40 |
| „ „ | 1,000 „ „ „ . | 1,500 | 50 |
| „ „ | 1,500 „ and upwards | ... | 60 |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been found expedient to legislate in order to bring the law regarding the survey of sea-going steam-vessels into conformity with the law of England and to have one law on that subject applicable to the whole of British India. The present law regulating the survey of these vessels is contained in various local Acts, which also contain provisions relating to inland steam-vessels; and it was thought that it would be better to repeal the whole of these Acts and separately enact the parts relating to sea-going and inland steam-vessels than to repeal only so much as was necessary and leave the Acts in a mutilated and probably obscure form. Moreover, it was thought desirable that there should be one law regarding inland steamers relating to the whole of India. The present law is insufficient. Madras is unprovided for, and there is no law to govern steamers plying in the province of Assam. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It is drawn so that it may be brought into force along with the Indian Steamships Bill, and it repeals the seven local Acts, relating to steamships, which are now in force.

2. The Bill is divided into eight chapters. It deals with the survey of inland steam-vessels, the examination and grant of certificates to masters and engineers of those vessels, the investigation into casualties occurring to them, the suspension and cancellation of masters' and engineers' certificates, and the protection of the vessels from fire, and also prescribes the penalties for offences against the provisions of the Act, the jurisdiction of Magistrates and the place of trial.

3. In its main provisions the Bill follows the existing law so far as it goes. The points in which the law is changed and which require notice are as follows. The term for which the certificate of survey is to last is, by section 12 of the Bill, extended to one year, instead of six months as at present; but section 13 enables the Local Government, under certain circumstances, to cancel or suspend a certificate of survey. The power conferred by section 17 of the Bill of making rules to regulate a survey is somewhat larger than that given by the present law. The duties of each of the two surveyors are different, and the Bill therefore enables the Local Government to assign and regulate the duties of each. To meet local requirements, power is given in section 18 of the Bill to Local Governments to exempt any specified class of inland steam-vessels from all or any of the provisions relating to survey. In section 22 the Bill provides for the grant, without examination, of a certificate as engineer to a person who possesses a certificate granted under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act or a certificate which is by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, equivalent thereto. It further provides in section 23 for the grant of certificates of service to engineers who have served for a certain time in certain steamships, or who have obtained the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty. The provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Bill, regarding investigations into casualties and the cancelling and suspending of the certificates of masters and engineers, are taken, with slight modifications, from the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, which was recently passed.

4. The whole of Chapter VI is new. At present, there is no way of securing that due precautions are taken against fire and against the carriage of dangerous goods on passenger steamers. Chapter VI follows to a certain extent the provisions of the Indian Railway Act, 1879. It confers on the Governor General in Council power to declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods, and prohibits persons from taking those goods on board except under certain conditions. Following section 23 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, it empowers (section 46) the master or owner of a vessel to throw overboard dangerous goods which have been brought on board without notice or without being marked as required by the Act. It also (section 47) enables the Local Government to make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

5. In Chapter VII a section (56) has been inserted, providing a penalty for misconduct on the part of persons employed on board inland steam-vessels. This section is taken from the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 79, the penalty being modified so as to permit of an offence being punished by fine only.

6. Lastly, with regard to the rules which may be made under the Act, the Bill, section 62, secures that they shall be duly published for general information and criticism before they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

7. A statement is annexed showing how the provisions of the Acts which are repealed by the Bill are dealt with in this Bill and the Indian Steamships Bill.

*The 5th March, 1883.*

C. P. ILBERT.

*Repeal Table showing how the Acts repealed by the Inland Steam-vessels Bill are dealt with.*

ACT XVI OF 1871 (the Burmese Steamer Survey Act).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 1 | Short title . . . . . | This is formal . . . . . | Ditto. |
| | Local extent . . . . . | Ditto . . . . . | Ditto. |
| 2 | Interpretation-clause . . . | This is not reproduced, the definition of "Chief Commissioner" being deemed unnecessary, and the object of the definition of "Surveyors" being sufficiently provided for by section 18. | Ditto, see sec. 22. |
| 3 | Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year. | This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5. | Ditto, cf. s. 3. |
| 4 | Government to appoint Surveyors . | This is reproduced, section 6 . . . | Ditto, sec. 9. |
| 5 | Authority to Surveyors to go on board for purpose of surveying. | This is reproduced, section 7 . . . | Ditto, sec. 10. |
| 6 | Surveyor when to grant certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9. | Ditto, secs. 11 and 12. |
| 7 | No clearance to be given to steamer for voyage for which she has not got certificate. | This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. | This is reproduced, sec. 7. |
| 8 | Special survey may be ordered by Government for any British steamer. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 9 | Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 17. | Ditto, sec. 21. |
| 10 | Fees to be paid for survey . | This is reproduced, section 10 . . . | Ditto, sec. 13. |
| 11 | Certificate to be hung up in vessel . | This is reproduced, section 11 . . . | Ditto, sec. 14 (1). |
| 12 | Certificate to be in force only six months. | This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*) . | Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*). |
| | Provision for vessels absent when certificate expires. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 18. | This is reproduced, sec. 5. |
| | Power to require delivery of expired certificate. | This is reproduced, section 14 . . | Ditto, sec. 17 (1). |
| 13 | Power to cancel certificate and declaration. | The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13. The residue is omitted as unnecessary. | Ditto, sec. 16. Ditto. |
| 14 | Power to order a second survey . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 16. | Ditto, sec. 19. |
| 15 | Power to investigate causes of explosions. | This is reproduced, section 39 . . . | Ditto, sec. 31. |
| 16 | Examinations to be instituted for Engineers. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 17 | Examiners and rules of examination. | This is reproduced, section 20 . . . | Ditto with modifications, sec. 24. |

ACT XVI OF 1871—continued.

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 18 | Certificate of competency to be given | This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22. | Ditto, sec. 25. |
| 19 | Certificate of service to be given | This is reproduced with modifications, section 23. | Ditto, sec. 26. |
| 20 | No certificate of survey if vessel have not a certificated engineer. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto, see sec. 29. |
| 21 | Power to exempt private steam-vessels | This is reproduced, section 19(2). | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn. |
| 22 | Withdrawal of certificate | This is not reproduced as the subject is provided for in Chapter IV of the Bill. | Ditto, see Chap. III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883. |
| 23 | English certificate to be available | This is not reproduced, but see section 23(2) | This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29. |
| 24 | Certificate to be made in duplicate | Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders. | Ditto, sec. 27. |
| 25 | Copy of certificate to be delivered | This is reproduced, section 25. | Ditto, sec. 28. |
| 26 | Hindering survey or withholding required information | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 176, 186 and 187. | Ditto, see sec. 9 (3). |
| 27 | Leaving without certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48 | Ditto, sec. 5. |
| 28 | Master or officer who is a licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49. | Ditto, sec. 6. |
| 29 | Receiving unlawful fees for making survey. | This is not reproduced, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 161, *et seq.* | Ditto, see sec. 9 (3). |
| 30 | Neglect to hang up certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced, section 50. | Ditto, sec. 14 (2). |
| 31 | Refusal to comply with requirements of section 12. | This is reproduced, section 51. | Ditto, sec. 17 (2). |
| 32 | Plying without certificated engineer. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | Ditto, sec. 30. |
| 33 | Offences under this Act by whom to be tried. | The first paragraph is reproduced with modifications, sections 58, 59. The second paragraph is reproduced, sections 57 and | Ditto, ss. 32, 33. As to fees see sec. 34. |

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the Presidency of Bombay).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 1 | Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year. | This, which has been amended by section 4 of Bombay Act IV of 1873, is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5. | Ditto, Cf. secs. 3 and 4. |
| 2 | Government to appoint one or more surveyors. | This is reproduced, section 6 . . . | Ditto, sec. 9. |
| 3 | Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying. | This is reproduced, section 7 . . . | Ditto, sec. 10. |
| | Penalty for hindering them in making survey or withholding information. | This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 4 | Grant by surveyors of certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9. | Ditto, secs. 11 and 12. |
| 5 | No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has no certificate. | This is not reproduced (see section 7 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*). | This is reproduced, sec. 7. |
| | Penalty for leaving port without a certificate. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48. | Ditto, sec. 5. |
| 6 | Master or officer being licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate liable to lose license. | This is reproduced with certain modifications section 49. | Ditto, sec. 6. |
| 7 | Power to order special survey of British steamers in harbour of Bombay. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 8 | Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 17. | Ditto, sec. 21. |
| 9 | Penalty for surveyor receiving fees, &c., not provided by Act. | This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 10 | Fee for survey | This (as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, section 11) is reproduced, section 10. | Ditto, sec. 13. |
| 11 | Certificate to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel. | This is reproduced, section 11 . . . | Ditto, sec. 14 (1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 50 . . . | Ditto, sec. 14 (2). |
| 12 | Duration of certificate . . . | This is produced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*). | Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*). |
| | Proviso as to absence when certificate expires. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 48. | This is reproduced, sec. 5. |
| | Power to require surrender of expired certificate. | This is reproduced, section 14 . . | Ditto, sec. 17 (1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 51 . . . | Ditto, sec. 17 (2). |
| 13 | Power to revoke and cancel certificate and declaration. | The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13. | Ditto, sec. 16. |
| | Power to require survey . . . | This is omitted, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 14 | If correctness of survey doubted, Government may order second survey by other surveyors. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 16. | Ditto, sec. 19. |

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BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864—continued.

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 15 | Sections of Merchant Shipping Act applied to steam vessels proceeding to sea from ports in Bombay. | This is not reproduced, being inapplicable to inland steam-vessels. | This is reproduced, sec. 35. |
| 16 | Offences by whom tried . . . | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59. | Ditto, secs. 32 and 33. |
| | Penalties and fees how recovered . | This is reproduced, sections 57 and 61. | As to fees see section 34. |
| 17 | Interpretation-clause . . . | As to definition of "surveyors" see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*. The definition of "survey" is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873 (to amend Bombay Act No. II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 1 | Construction of Act . . . | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 2 | Commencement of Act . . . | This is formal . . . . . | Ditto. |
| | Exemption from Part III . . | This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*) | This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29. |
| 3 | Short title . . . . . | This is formal | Ditto. |
| 4 | Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year. | This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 5 | Duty of surveyor on boarding steam-vessels. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 6 | Certificate to be delivered by surveyor. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto. |
| 7 | Penalty for receiving passengers on vessel not intended to carry them. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto. |
| 8 | Power to investigate cause of explosion or direct special survey. | This, so far as it relates to investigations into explosions, is reproduced, section 39. The rest is not reproduced, as it applies only to sea-going vessels and is sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880. | Ditto, sec. 31. The rest is not reproduced, being sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880. |
| 9 | Order on receipt of report of investigation or survey. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto. |
| 10 | Expenses of investigation or survey by whom to be paid. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto. |
| 11 | Section substituted for section 10, Bombay Act II of 1864. | This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 12 | Power to appoint ports of survey . | This is reproduced, section 6. | Ditto, sec 9. |

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873—*continued*.

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 13 | Power to impose additional fees . | This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*). | Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*). |
| 14 | Examinations to be instituted for engineers. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 15 | Examiners and rules of examination to be provided. | This is reproduced, section 20 . . . | Ditto with modifications, section 24. |
| 16 | Certificates of competency to be given. | This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22. | Ditto, sec. 25. |
| 17 | Certificates of service to be given . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 23. | Ditto, sec. 26. |
| 18 | No clearance if vessel has not certificated engineer. | This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. |
| 19 | Penalty for plying without certificated engineer. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | Ditto, sec. 30. |
| 20 | Power to exempt steam-vessels . | This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . . | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn. |
| 21 | Withdrawal of certificate . . | This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 22 | Certificate to be made in duplicate . | Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24 . The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders. | Ditto, sec. 27. |
| 23 | Copy of certificate to be delivered . | This is reproduced, section 25 . . . | Ditto, sec. 28. |

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 1 | Steam-vessels liable to be surveyed . | This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5. | Ditto. Cf. sec. 3. |
| 2 | Government to appoint surveyors . | This is reproduced, section 6 . . . | Ditto, sec. 9. |
| 3 | Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying. | This is reproduced, section 7 . . . | Ditto, sec. 10. |
| | Penalty for hindering surveyor or withholding information. | This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 4 | Grant of certificate and declaration . | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9. | Ditto, secs. 11 and 12. |

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862—*continued*.

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 5 | No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has not got surveyor's certificate. | The first portion of this section is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. The second portion is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48. | This is reproduced, ss. 7 and 5. |
| 6 | Master or officer who is licensed pilot attempting to take ship out without certificate liable to lose license. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49. | Ditto, sec. 6. |
| 7 | Power to order special survey of British steamer in survey port. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 8 | Government may make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 17. | Ditto, sec. 21. |
| 9 | Penalty for surveyors receiving unauthorised fee. | This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 10 | Fee for survey . . . . | This, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1871, is reproduced, section 10. | Ditto, sec. 13. |
| 11 | Certificates to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel. | This is reproduced, section 11. | Ditto, sec. 14(1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 50. | Ditto, sec. 14(2). |
| 12 | Duration of certificate . . . | This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*). | Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*). |
| | Proviso as to vessel absent when certificate expires. | This, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, is reproduced with modifications, section 48 | This is reproduced, sec. 5. |
| | Returning of expired or revoked certificate. | This is reproduced, section 14. | Ditto, sec. 17(1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 51. | Ditto, sec. 17(2). |
| 13 | Power to cancel certificate and declaration. | The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13; the rest is omitted, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto, sec. 16, ditto. |
| 14 | When Government may order second survey by other surveyors. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 16. | Ditto, sec. 19. |
| 15 | Offences under Act by whom tried . | The first part is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59. The second part, relating to distress of ships and recovery of fees, is reproduced, sections 57 and 61. | Ditto as to first part, ss. 32 and 33. As to fees, see sec. 34. |
| 16 | Surveyor includes surveyor acting alone. | This is not reproduced (see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868 (to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 1 | Steam-vessels liable to survey . . | This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 2 | Power to appoint ports of survey . | This is reproduced, section 6. | Ditto, sec. 9 |
| 3 | Addition to sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Bengal Act V of 1862. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary in Bill as drawn. | Ditto. |

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868—*continued.*

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 4 | Amendment of section 2 of Act V of 1862. | This is reproduced (see section 12 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 5 | Power to impose additional fees . | This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*). | Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*). |
| 6 | Power to investigate causes of explosion. | This is reproduced, section 39. | Ditto, sec. 31. |
| 7 | Examination of engineers . . | This is not reproduced (see section 16 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*) | Ditto. |
| 8 | Examiners and rules of examination to be provided. | This is reproduced, section 20. | Ditto with modifications, sec. 24. |
| 9 | Certificate of competency to be given | This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22. | Ditto, sec. 25. |
| 10 | Certificate of service to be given . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 23. | Ditto, sec. 26. |
| 11 | No certificate of survey if vessel has no certificated engineer. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 12 | Penalty for plying without certificated engineer. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | Ditto, sec. 30. |
| 13 | Power to exempt private steam-vessels | This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . . | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn. |
| 14 | Withdrawal of certificate . . | This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 15 | English certificates to be available . | This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*) | This is not reproduced, but see section 29. |
| 16 | Certificates to be made in duplicate . | Paragraph 1 is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph 2 is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders. | Ditto, sec. 27. |
| 17 | Copy of certificate to be delivered . | This is reproduced, section 25. | Ditto, sec. 28. |
| 18 | Short title . . . . . | This is formal. | Ditto. |
| 19 | Commencement. Repealed by Act XII of 1873. | | |
| 20 | Construction . . . . . | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | Ditto. |

BENGAL ACT III OF 1871 (to increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 1 | Increase of fees . . . . . | This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 2 | Construction . . . . . | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | |

BENGAL ACT VII OF 1879 (to provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 1 | Definition of inland steam-vessels . | This is reproduced with a modification, section 4 (4) | None of the provisions of this Act are reproduced in the Bill, as they are already provided for fully in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, No. I of 1859, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883. |
| 2 | Local Government may make rules . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 20. | |
| 3 | Commanders to have certificates . | This is not reproduced, but cf. section 19 (1). | |
| 4 | Penalty on owner if vessel is commanded by uncertificated commander | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | |
| 5 | Commanders deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act. | This is reproduced, section 26. | |
| 6 | Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government. | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 27 and 53. | |
| 7 | Investigation of accident . . | The subject-matter of this section is provided for at length in Chapter IV of the Bill. | |
| 8 | Local Government may suspend or cancel certificate. | The subject-matter of this section is reproduced at greater length in sections 40 *et seq.* | |
| 9 | Proceedings to enforce penalty when to be taken. | This is not reproduced, being no longer necessary. | |
| 10 | Commencement. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | |

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

# No. 7 OF 1883.

# THE INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL, 1883.

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## *Indian Steamships Bill.*

## *Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.*

*A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those Ships.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of steamships and the grant of certificates to engineers of those ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### CHAPTER I.

#### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

**1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Steamships Act, 1883;

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

(*3*) And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

Definitions.

**2.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(*1*) "steamship" means every description of vessel used in navigation and propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam: and

(*2*) "passenger" includes any person carried in a steamship other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants.

### CHAPTER II.

#### SURVEY OF STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship not to carry passengers unless furnished with certificate under Act.

**3.** A steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and

a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any place out of British India,

unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey under this chapter then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

Exception of certain steamships from provisions of section 3.

**4.** Nothing in section three shall apply to—

(*a*) any steamship furnished with a certificate of survey, granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government which is then in force and applicable to the voyage on which that steamship has proceeded or is about to proceed, or the service on which she has been or is about to be employed, unless there is reason to believe that the steamship has, subsequently to the grant of the certificate, sustained injury or damage, or been found unseaworthy or otherwise inefficient; or

(*b*) any inland steam-vessel as defined in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; or

(*c*) any steamship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of section 3.

**5.** If any steamship carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, the owner and master of the steamship, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees: [Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Bom. Act V of 1862, s. 5.]

Provided that, if any steamship is not in any port of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate until she first begins to carry passengers after her next subsequent arrival at some port of survey. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

If master or officer of ship carrying passengers in contravention of section 3 is a licensed pilot, he is liable to loss his license.

**6.** If the master or any other officer of any steamship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot cancelled or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

Port-clearance not to be granted until certificate of survey produced.

**7.** No officer of Customs shall grant a port-clearance, nor shall any pilot be assigned to any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three, until after the production by the owner or master thereof of a certificate under this Act then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 7. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 5. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 318.]

Power to detain ship not furnished with certificate.

**8.** If any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three leaves or attempts to leave any port of survey without a certificate, any officer of Customs or any pilot on board the ship may detain her until she is duly furnished with the certificate.

Appointment of surveyors and ports of survey

**9.** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such ports within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be ports of survey. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 4. Bom. Act II of 1864 s. 2, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 305.]

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Act XLV of 1860.

## *Indian Steamships Bill.*

## *Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.*

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 309.]

**Powers of surveyors.**

**10.** (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section nine may, at any reasonable time go on board any steamship, and may inspect the steamship and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof:

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steamship, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steamship shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steamship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 309-13.]

**Grant of certificate by surveyors.**

**11.** Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steamship is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for the service on which it is intended to employ it, grant to the owner or master of the steamship surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

**Form of certificate of survey.**

**12.** Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 314. Cf. Bom. Act V of 1878, s. 18, & Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

**Fees for survey.**

**13.** For every survey made under this Act the owner or master of the steamship surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the ship according to the rates in the second schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may from time to time by notification prescribe, and

(*b*) when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense, if any, of the journey of the surveyors to the port, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11.]

**Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of ship.**

**14.** (*1*) The owner or master of every steamship for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the ship is in use, on some conspicuous part of the ship where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof. [Bom. Act V of 1862, s. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 31]

(*2*) The owner and master of every steamship (or either of them), on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed in manner provided by this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. Bom. Act of 1864, s. Ben. Act 1862, s.

**Term of certificates.**

**15.** A certificate granted under this Act shall not be in force— [Act XVI of 1871, s. Bom. Act of 1862, s. Ben. Act 1862, s. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s.

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government to the owner, agent or master of the steamship to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

**Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.**

**16.** Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe— [Bom. Act of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act of 1862, s. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 316.]

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

**Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.**

**17.** (*1*) The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired, or has been cancelled or suspended, to be delivered up to such person as it directs. [Act XVI of 1871, s. Bom. Act of 1864, s. Ben. Act 1862, s.

(*2*) If the owner or master, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act of 1862, s. 12.]

**Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.**

**18.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section sixteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

## *Indian Steamships Bill.*

### *Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships. Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.*

[XVI of ..., s. 14. Act II ..., s. Act V ..., s. the appeal ... by 39 ... Vic., c. ..., s. 14.]

**Power to order a second survey.**

**19.** (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steamship surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section nine to survey the steamship.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steamship, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[... 39 & 40 ..., c. 80, ...]

**Survey of foreign steamships.**

**20.** When a foreign steamship requires to be furnished with a certificate of survey under this Act, and the Local Government is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of survey attested by a British Consular Officer at the port of survey, that the ship has been officially surveyed at a foreign port, and that the requirements of this Act are proved by that survey to have been substantially complied with, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, dispense with any further survey of the ship in respect of the requirements so complied with, and give a certificate which shall have the same effect as a certificate given after survey under this Act:

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of an official survey at any foreign port with respect to which Her Majesty has by order in Council directed that section 19 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shall not apply.

[... 39 & 40 ..., c. 80, s. ...]

[... Act XVI ... 1871, s. 9. ..., Act II of ..., s. 8. ... Act V ... 1862, s. 8. ... & 18 Vic., ..., ss. ...4.]

**Local Government to make rules as to survey.**

**21.** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

[... definition of "Surveyor" in ... XVI of ..., s. 2. ... Act II ..., s. 17. ... Act V ..., s. 16.]

**Power for Local Government to exempt certain steamships.**

**22.** The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this chapter shall not apply in the case of any specified class of steamships, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

## CHAPTER III.

### EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ENGINEERS.

[Cf. 25 & ... Vic., c. 63, ... 5 (1).]

**Certificates to be of two grades.**

**23.** Engineers' certificates shall be of two grades, namely, "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates."

[Cf. 25 & ... Vic., c. 63, ... 6 & 7. Cf. Act XVI ... of 1871, s. 17, Bom. Act IV ... of 1873, s. 15, Ben. Act I ... 1868, s. 8.]

**Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.**

**24.** The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as engineers, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates"; and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 8. Cf. Act XV ... of 1871, s. 18 Bom. Act IV ... of 1873, s. 14 Ben. Act I ... 1868, s. 9.]

**Grant of certificates of competency.**

**25.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as a first class engineer or as a second class engineer, as the case may be:

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that the report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c., 13, ... 9. Cf. Act XVI ... of 1871, s. 1 ... Bom Act IV ... of 1873, s. 1 ... Ben. Act I ... 1868, s. 10.]

**Grant of certificates of service.**

**26.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant certificates of service as engineers, differing in form from certificates of competency, as follows, namely:—

(*a*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "first class engineers' certificate" of service:

(*b*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as second engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steamship, or who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "second class engineers' certificate" of service:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

## *Indian Steamships Bill.*

## *Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.*

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or attained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct.

(*2*) Each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

**27.** Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23 *b*. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

**28.** Whenever an engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as provided under section twenty-seven, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (2),(3) & (4), and Act I of 1859, s. 13. Cf Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which however lay down a different rule.] 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104. 32 & 33 Vic., c., 11.

Number of engineers and nature of certificates necessary in case of different steamships.

**29.** (*1*) A foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse power or upwards shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her first and second engineers two certificated engineers, the first possessing a "first class engineers' certificate" and the second a "second class engineers' certificate" or a certificate of the higher grade, granted under this Act or the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

(*2*) A home-trade steamship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her only or first engineer an engineer possessing a second class engineers' certificate or a certificate of the higher grade, of the nature referred to in sub-section one.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steamship to which section 19 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act is applicable.

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

(*4*) In this section "foreign-going steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India, nor on the continent of India, nor in the island of Ceylon; and

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

"home-trade steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India, or in the island of Ceylon.

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as engineer without a certificate.

**30.** (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve in any of the capacities referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, goes to sea in that capacity without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section, and

(*b*) whoever employs any person in any capacity referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

### *Investigation into Explosions.*

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

**31.** (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required under this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steamship with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steamship, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what, in their opinion, was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Magistrate having jurisdiction.

**32.** A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act.

Place of trial.

**33.** Whoever commits an offence against this Act shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found, or which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Fees recoverable as fines.

**34.** All fees payable, and all fines imposed, under the provisions of this Act may be recovered in like manner as a fine may be recovered under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, Act I of 1859, section 118.

*Indian Steamships Bill.*

*Schedule I.—Form of Surveyor's Certificate and Declaration and Schedule II.—Rates of Fees.*

Sections of Imperial Merchant Shipping Act applied to steamships going to sea from Presidency of Bombay.

35. Sections 292, 293 and 294 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the table marked S. in the schedule of that Act shall apply to all steamships going to sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay.

In calculating the penalties mentioned in section 293 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, ten rupees shall be taken as the equivalent of one pound.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 12.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION.

| Name of steam-vessel. | Tonnage. | When and where built, and material. | Power. | Description of engines and age | Description of boilers and age. | Ground-tackle. | Condition of hull. | General equipment. | Name of master and number of officers and deck crew and of engineers and engine-room crew | When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned. | Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply. | Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be sufficient. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the abovenamed steamship, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shown in the above statement, are fully sufficient for the service on which it is intended to employ her, that is to say (*as the case may be*), and that the certificate (*or* certificates *as the case may be*) of the engineer (*or* engineers *as the case may be*) of the said steamship is (*or* are) such or in such condition as is required by this Act.

*A. B.*

*C. D.*

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 13.*)

RATES OF FEES.

| | Tons. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| For steamships of less than | 200 | 20 |
| „ „ 200 tons and up to | 350 | 25 |
| „ „ 350 „ „ „ | 700 | 30 |
| „ „ 700 „ „ „ | 1,000 | 40 |
| „ „ 1,000 „ „ „ | 1,500 | 50 |
| „ „ 1,500 „ and upwards | ... | 6 |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A CASE having occurred in Bombay which showed that the Bombay law relating to the survey of steamships was not in harmony with the English law on the subject, it was thought desirable to amend the Bombay law. When, however, the question of legislation came to be considered, it appeared that there were no less than seven local Acts relating to steamships. Bombay, Bengal and Burma each had its special law regulating the survey of these ships, while there was no law on the subject in the Presidency of Madras. The multiplicity of laws relating to the survey of steamships, it was thought, could not but be inconvenient to shipowners whose ships traded between different Provinces. For instance, Act XVI of 1871, which is in force in Burma, requires every steam-vessel plying on any of the rivers or waters of British Burma, except steam-vessels plying between a port in British Burma and a port not in British India, to be surveyed twice a year. In the same way, the Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, requires every British steam-vessel, not holding a Board of Trade, British Indian or Colonial certificate, carrying passengers between any port of the Presidency of Bombay and any other port, to be surveyed twice a year, and the Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Act I of 1868, also requires the survey twice in every year of all steam-vessels plying on any of the rivers or waters within the Province of Bengal, except steam-vessels which may ply between some port within that Province and some port not in British India. Under these laws, a steam-vessel which was surveyed in Bombay might, apparently, be required to undergo a fresh survey on arrival in Calcutta, and another survey on arrival at a port in Burma. As legislation is necessary, it is, therefore, clearly expedient to have one uniform law relating to the survey of steam-vessels applicable to the whole of British India.

2. Besides providing for the survey of steam-vessels, the local Acts provide also for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and for holding investigations into explosions occurring on board steam-vessels. In these matters uniformity in the law is desirable.

3. After consulting the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India has decided to legislate so as to provide one law relating to the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those ships, and the investigation into explosions occurring thereon. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It was, however, found at the same time necessary to legislate in like manner for steam-vessels plying on rivers and inland waters, inasmuch as the provisions of the local Acts related, to a certain extent, to those vessels as well as to sea-going vessels. With this view, a separate Bill—the Inland Steam-vessels Bill—has been prepared, so as to keep the law relating to merchant shipping—a law liable to be affected by legislation in England—entirely separate from the law regulating inland steam-vessels, which is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation.

4. The present Bill is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is purely formal. The second deals with the subject of the survey of steamships. It provides that a steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and that a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any foreign port, unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey. It exempts steamships furnished with Board of Trade certificates or Colonial certificates, provides for the appointment of surveyors and ports of survey, prescribes the powers of surveyors and the conditions on which they are to grant certificates. It provides for the fees which are to be paid for certificates and the term for which they are to last, and it confers on the Local Government the power, under certain circumstances, of cancelling or suspending a certificate. It further enables the Local Government to make rules to regulate the time, place and manner in which surveys shall be made, and to assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making it. To meet local requirements, a section (22) is also added, enabling the Local Government to exempt any specified class of steamships from all or any of the provisions of the chapter.

5. The principal changes introduced in the law by the provisions contained the second chapter are as follows:—

Section 3 follows the English law (39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80, section 16), and only requires a survey in the case of steamships carrying more than twelve passengers.

The law as at present in force in Bengal and Burma is thus amended in an important point, and cargo steamers are exempted from survey.

Another change in the law is made by section 15 of the Bill, which provides that a certificate of survey shall not remain in force for more than twelve months. At present, the law requires a survey twice a year, but it is thought that the power which the Local Government has under section 16 of the Bill of cancelling or suspending a certificate renders a survey every six months unnecessary.

Section 20 of the Bill enacts the provisions (regarding the grant of certificates of survey to foreign ships) of section 19, 39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80. It is considered that these provisions will be of use in India in the case of foreign ships which have been officially surveyed at a foreign port.

6. The third chapter of the Bill deals with the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engineers. It also contains a provision as to inquiries into cases of explosion, and miscellaneous sections regulating the jurisdiction and place of trial in cases of offences under the Act, and applies to steamships going to sea from a place in the Bombay Presidency, the provisions as to boats for sea-going ships of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

7. Following the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, the chapter provides that there are to be two grades of engineers—first class engineers and second class engineers. The Local Government is empowered to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to the conduct of the examinations, the qualifications to be required from the applicants and the fees to be paid by them. Certificates will be granted to those who, by the result of the examination, show themselves to be possessed of the necessary qualifications.

8. This chapter also provides (section 26) for the grant of certificates of service as engineers. A first class certificate may be granted to a person who has served, before the passing of the Act, for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship carrying engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in Her Majesty's service.

A second class certificate may be granted to a person who has, before the passing of the Act, served as second engineer in such a steamship or as sole engineer in a smaller one, or who obtains the rank of first class assistant engineer in Her Majesty's service. It is doubtful whether it is necessary or expedient to provide for the grant of certificates of service. The attention of the Local Governments concerned will be drawn to the point.

9. It is further provided (section 29), that foreign-going steamships shall not proceed to sea without engineers possessing certain specified certificates. Similar provisions are made for home-trade steamships, the steamships which are inland steam-vessels within the meaning of the Inland Steam-vessels Act being excepted.

10. The provisions of section 31, as to investigations into explosions, require no comment; and the last four sections of the Bill merely re-enact the existing law as to jurisdiction, the place of trial, the recovery of fees and fines, and the application to steamships leaving a port in the Bombay Presidency of certain provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, concerning boats for sea-going ships.

*The 5th March, 1883.*

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1883:—

## No. 8 OF 1883.

*A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects.*

X of 1882.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 22.

1. For the last clause of section 22, the following shall be substituted:—

"may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as he or it thinks fit, who, being

(*a*) members of the Covenanted Civil Service,

(*b*) members of the Native Civil Service constituted under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3,

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, or

(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in the notification."

Amendment of section 25.

2. In section 25, after the words "British India" the following shall be inserted:—

"Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving".

Amendment of section 443.

3. In section 443, the words "and an European British subject" shall be omitted.

New section substituted for section 444.

4. For section 444 the following shall be substituted:—

Assistant Sessions Judges who may try European British subjects.

"444. An Assistant Sessions Judge shall not exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

Repeal of section 450 and of the last sixteen words of section 459.

5. Section 450 and the last sixteen words of section 459 are hereby repealed.

Construction of Act with Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. (*1*) In this Act "section" means section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(*2*) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

Saving for existing appointments.

7. Nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of any appointment made before the passing of this Act.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SHORTLY after the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, was passed, the question was raised whether the provisions of that Code which limit the jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to judicial officers who are themselves European British subjects should not be modified. It was thought anomalous that, while Natives of India were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be Justices of the Peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns.

2. After consulting the Local Governments, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for modifying the existing law and removing the present bar upon the investment of Native Magistrates in the interior with powers over Euro-

pean British subjects. The Government of India has accordingly decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

3. With this object the present Bill has been prepared. In section one it amends section 22 of the Code, which provides that only European British subjects can be appointed Justices of the Peace, and gives the Government power to appoint to that office such persons as it thinks fit belonging to the following classes:—

(*a*) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service;
(*b*) Members of the Native Civil Service constituted by the rules made under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3;
(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; or
(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

and being persons invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

4. The Bill then in section two amends section 25 of the Code, and makes all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates *ex officio* Justices of the Peace.

5. Section three repeals so much of section 413 of the Code as limits jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to Magistrates who are themselves European British subjects.

6. Section four repeals the similar provision of section 444 of the Code with regard to Sessions Judges.

7 Lastly, section five repeals section 450 of the Code, which provides for the case where the Sessions Judge of the division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject. The same section of the Bill also repeals so much of section 439 of the Code as provides that that section shall not be deemed to confer on Magistrates and Sessions Judges outside the Presidency-towns, not being European British subjects, jurisdiction over European British subjects.

C. P. ILBERT.

*The 30th January, 1883.*

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

№ 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 98 AND 99 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.**

| PROVINCE. | DISTRICTS. | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. |
| | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| MADRAS . . | Nilgiris . . . . . | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 27 8 0 |

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

| Districts. | Wheat | | | Barley | | | Rice (best sort) | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum Spicatum*. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1882. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Ganjam | 7 6 | 5 11 | 11 13 | .. | ... | ... | 19 6 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 20 6 | 19 10 | 19 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Vizagapatam | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | . | .. | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 9 13 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 25 14 | 27 11 | 27 11 | 23 13 |
| Godavery | 9 14 | 8 2 | 18 0 | .. | . | .. | 13 14 | 13 11 | 14 13 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 30 11 | 28 13 | 30 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kistna | 9 13 | 8 13 | 10 13 | . | . | ... | 17 13 | 16 3 | 20 5 | 18 8 | 16 13 | 22 0 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 32 8 | . | .. | ... |
| Nellore | 11 11 | 11 11 | 9 0 | .. | . | . | 12 11 | 13 14 | 15 13 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 22 . | 25 14 | 31 10 | 22 3 | 20 14 | ... |
| Cuddapah | 14 11 | 16 3 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 8 | 29 8 | 28 6 | 31 10 | 30 6 | 30 6 | 37 0 |
| Anantapur | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 13 11 | 15 2 | 11 0 | 15 2 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 37 2 | 30 2 | 30 2 | 18 13 |
| Bellary | 19 3 | 19 3 | 19 3 | . | ... | . | 12 5 | 12 5 | 11 13 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 11 3 | 16 5 | 15 0 | 31 13 | 32 14 | 30 2 |
| Kurnool | 13 5 | 12 11 | 15 3 | ... | .. | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 37 0 | 35 10 | 34 3 | 31 3 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| Madras | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 2 | .. | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 8 | 14 3 | 15 2 | 14 11 | 15 13 | 23 13 | 24 8 | 23 0 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 29 11 |
| Chingleput | | | | . | .. | ... | 13 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 13 | .. | | .. | 21 2 | 21 2 | ... |
| North Arcot | 9 11 | 10 3 | 11 0 | ... | . | ... | 13 2 | 11 6 | 15 14 | 15 0 | 17 5 | 16 14 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 31 13 | 26 6 | 29 11 | 33 0 |
| South Arcot | 9 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | ... | ... | .. | 15 3 | 15 3 | 11 13 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 18 13 | . | .. | 26 14 | 35 6 | 35 6 | 33 14 |
| Tanjore | 9 8 | 9 14 | 9 8 | ... | .. | ... | 19 11 | 18 5 | 19 2 | | 19 10 | 20 6 | 38 3 | 42 2 | 42 14 | 43 8 | 39 2 | 37 11 |
| Trichinopoly | 7 11 | 9 3 | 9 3 | . | . | .. | 16 10 | 14 6 | 17 5 | 17 6 | 15 3 | 18 2 | 33 10 | 30 13 | 30 13 | 33 0 | 34 0 | 34 5 |
| Madura | 10 11 | 10 14 | 10 2 | . | ... | ... | 16 13 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 19 6 | 18 3 | 17 11 | 32 6 | 35 10 | 37 8 | 33 13 | 35 5 | 30 14 |
| Tinnevelly | 9 14 | 9 11 | 9 3 | . | ... | ... | 15 2 | 14 3 | 12 5 | 20 0 | 19 10 | 15 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| Coimbatore | 11 14 | 11 14 | 10 11 | ... | ... | .. | 15 5 | 15 5 | 14 6 | 16 5 | 18 2 | 15 0 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 27 13 | 35 0 | 38 3 | 38 1 |
| Nilgiris | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 14 | .. | .. | .. | 9 10 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 13 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 10 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 21 0 |
| Salem | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | . | ... | ... | 15 11 | 15 5 | 14 10 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 17 14 | 26 6 | 26 6 | 27 5 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 23 0 |
| South Canara | 9 0 | 8 10 | 9 0 | .. | .. | .. | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 11 | 15 11 | 14 11 | 15 11 | . | . | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Malabar | 9 6 | 8 10 | 9 6 | .. | . | ... | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 17 5 | 17 3 | 17 3 | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 10 0 | 10 2 | 11 7 | 19 2 | 16 15 | 21 12 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 7 15 | 13 2 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 17 14 | 19 10 | 20 1 | 19 8 | 15 11 | 17 14 |
| Ahmedabad | 13 8 | 13 0 | 15 8 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 |
| Kaira | 14 14 | 12 5 | 13 5 | 21 5 | 22 14 | 21 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 2 | 16 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 1 | 15 4 | 15 4 |
| Surat | 12 1 | 12 1 | 10 7 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 6 4 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 18 13 | 18 13 | 15 1 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 16 9 |
| Broach | 11 12 | 12 3 | 11 1 | . | ... | . | 10 0 | 8 10 | 9 9 | 14 8 | 13 5 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 16 10 | 17 8 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 16 0 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | ... | ... | . | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 11 |
| Colába (Alibag) | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | .. | 8 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | . | .. | .. | . | .. | ... |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 15 8 | 15 8 | 19 7 | ... | ... | .. | 7 0 | 7 1 | 7 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 10 5 | 20 1 | 20 0 | 27 3 | 16 0 | 16 3 | 28 6½ |
| Násik | 11 6 | 11 6 | 14 5 | .. | ... | ... | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 10 | 22 6 | 22 6 | .. | 18 6 | 18 6 | 22 9 |
| Ahmednagar | 14 4 | 13 8 | 15 10 | | ... | .. | 9 1 | 9 0 | 10 5 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 12 0 | 27 1 | 27 1 | 32 10 | 21 11 | 21 11 | 25 0 |
| Poona | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 15 | 11 0 | 11 9 | 11 0 | 12 1 | 22 13 | 23 15 | 26 2 | 18 6 | 18 6 | 20 11 |
| Sholápur | 14 8 | 14 1 | 15 6 | .. | . | . | 10 15 | 11 3 | 10 15 | 11 13 | 12 4 | 11 13 | 32 12 | 33 10 | 34 8 | 27 9 | 26 10 | 29 6 |
| Kaládgi (Bagalkot) | 19 8 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 31 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 29 1 |
| Satara | 12 1 | 11 6 | 12 1 | | ... | | 8 11 | 8 14 | 9 11 | 11 7 | 10 12 | 11 7 | 24 5 | 30 10 | 27 14 | 19 6 | 19 6 | 23 5 |
| Belgaum | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| Dhárwar (Hubli) | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | . | . | . | 11 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 |
| Ratnagiri | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 5 | .. | ... | . | 8 9 | 8 9 | 11 6 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 15 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 20 13 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 19 10 |
| Kanara (karwar) | 11 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | .. | . | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | . | ... | ... |
| Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6 | .. | . | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 26 1 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| Aden | 9 5 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | .. | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 7 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Asirgarh | 15 4 | 14 0 | 15 0 | .. | . | . | 12 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 23 11 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 23 11 | 24 0 | 36 0 |
| Baroda | 9 7 | 9 2 | 12 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 14 | 9 2 | 9 11 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 9 | 12 0 | 16 9 | 17 2 | . | 14 5 | 14 9 | 14 14 |
| Disa | 15 8 | 15 2 | 16 0 | ... | .. | . | 7 6 | 7 6 | 6 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 20 4 | 18 12 | 17 0 |
| Nimach | 15 0 | 14 4 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| Ramanbad | 17 0 | 17 7 | 18 8 | 22 8 | 22 10½ | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 19 0 | 18 11 | 19 0 |
| Rajkot | 17 12 | 16 8 | 11 0 | . | | | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 20 1 | 20 4 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 |
| Upper Sindh Frontier | 14 1 | 14 1 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 26 8 | 21 0 | 13 0 | 12 1 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 35 8 | 32 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... |
| Karachi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 5 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| Haidarabad (Nakur) | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | 12 1 | 12 4 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 26 12 | 26 8 | 30 0 | 26 12 | 25 12 | 28 0 |
| Shikarpur | 13 0 | 13 10 | 14 5 | 26 0 | 21 8 | 23 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 4½ | 19 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 30 10 | 28 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 32 0 |
| Sukkur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 19 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 15 0 | 27 8 | 25 8 | 27 0 | 23 8 | 25 8 | 27 0 |
| Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 1 | ... | .. | ... | 18 8 | 18 15 | 21 2 |
| *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | 18 0a | 13 12 | 13 8 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 | 26 0 | 26 4 | 30 12 | 27 12 | 30 12 | 32 8 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Hooghly | 15 8d | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Howrah | 12 8 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beerbhoom | 13 12c | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | .. | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Midnapore | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | .. | ... | . | ... | .. | ... |
| Hazaribagh | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Lohardaga | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Manbhum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Singbhum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Orissa | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Chota Nagpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Palamow | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 15 seers, and Ranegunge 13·4 seers.
b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rampore 11 seers, Oude 16 seers, Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

## ANCE AND COMMERCE.

### INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

| Jowar Millets Ragi &c. (Kavaru Varagu Sawee Cheena, Coralee, Muruwa Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum &c | | | Gram | | | Firewood | | | Salt | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Wholesale | | | Retail | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Present fortnight. | Last fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Present fortnight | Last fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Present fortnight | Past fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | Present fortnight | Last fortnight | Corresponding fortnight of 1882 | | | | | | | | |
| S. Ch | S Ch | S. Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | S Ch | |
| 41 0 | 41 0 | 35 3 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 26 10 | 315 13 | 215 13 | 315 13 | | | | | | | 13 13 | 13 13 | 12 0 | Ganjam | | | | |
| 24 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 37 6 | 37 6 | 32 13 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 80 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 11 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 10 8 | Vizagapatam | | | | | | | |
| 34 10 | 34 10 | 36 6 | 27 5 | 25 3 | 33 10 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 194 6 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 8 | Godavery | | | | | | | |
| 32 5 | 31 13 | 39 3 | 28 8 | 26 13 | 30 15 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 15 6 | 15 11 | 12 14 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 12 13 | Kistna | | | | | | | |
| 28 3 | 28 3 | 31 10 | 23 2 | 21 0 | 23 2 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 12 11 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 10 | Nellore | | | | | | | |
| 31 8 | 31 8 | 33 0 | 32 11 | 31 0 | 30 10 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 17 3 | 17 2 | 11 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 13 11 | Cuddapah | | | | | | | |
| 34 14 | 34 14 | 34 14 | 2 8 | 31 6 | 30 3 | | | | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 14 | 14 6 | 14 5 | 11 14 | Anantapur | | | | | | | |
| 38 13 | 43 10 | 31 0 | 5 13 | 2 2 | 31 6 | 94 13 | 94 13 | 97 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 12 13 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 5 | Bellary | | | | | | | |
| | | | 26 3 | 26 8 | 33 0 | 190 8 | 190 8 | 186 10 | 14 15 | 14 6 | 12 14 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 12 8 | Kurnool | | | | | | | |
| 29 2 | 27 6 | 29 13 | 26 2 | 26 8 | 28 8 | 83 13 | 93 13 | 81 6 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 14 3 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 13 11 | Madras | | | | | | | |
| 27 6 | 27 6 | 7 6 | 20 11 | 17 3 | 26 8 | 92 5 | 92 5 | 77 13 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 14 5 | 16 11 | 16 11 | 13 14 | Chingleput | | | | | | | |
| 31 4 | 35 14 | 31 4 | 33 8 | 25 10 | 34 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 15 6 | 14 13 | 11 11 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 12 5 | North Arcot | | | | | | | |
| 37 6 | 37 6 | 31 5 | 29 11 | 23 13 | 31 2 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 18 14 | 18 14 | 13 11 | 15 6 | 15 0 | 12 5 | South Arcot | | | | | | | |
| 45 5 | 42 5 | 45 5 | 36 11 | 31 8 | 33 3 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 12 14 | 15 15 | 15 10 | 12 11 | Tanjore | | | | | | | |
| 35 6 | 36 11 | 39 5 | 9 5 | 32 5 | 30 13 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 11 10 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 13 | Trichinopoly | | | | | | | |
| 41 13 | 40 5 | 32 8 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 12 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 13 11 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 13 8 | Madura | | | | | | | |
| | | | 31 10 | 29 11 | 28 10 | 73 0 | 73 0 | 81 10 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 15 5 | 18 5 | 18 5 | 14 13 | Tinnevelly | | | | | | | |
| 32 13 | 32 13 | 32 13 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 37 0 | 131 7 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 12 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | 12 3 | Coimbatore | | | | | | | |
| 23 0 | 21 0 | 20 5 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 24 11 | 161 13 | 161 13 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 3 | Nilgiris | | | | | | | |
| 30 13 | 30 13 | 30 13 | 34 8 | 33 8 | 37 6 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 13 5 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 12 5 | Salem | | | | | | | |
| 21 2 | 23 5 | 22 0 | 24 3 | 23 3 | 22 3 | 109 5 | 109 5 | 109 5 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 2 | 14 13 | 14 13 | 12 2 | South Canara | | | | | | | |
| 23 6 | 21 11 | 23 6 | 26 0 | 25 3 | 27 11 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 11 11 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 13 | Malabar | | | | | | | |
| 18 14 | 16 8 | 15 10 | 18 12 | 17 2 | 18 10 | 58 3 | 58 3 | 61 7 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 11 2 | Bombay | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | 19 6 | 19 6 | 23 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 13 1 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | Ahmedabad | | | | | | | |
| . | | | 20 6 | 20 0 | 18 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | | | | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 13 | Kaira | | | | | | | |
| . | | | 14 3 | 14 3 | 17 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 11 4 | 13 9 | 1 9 | 11 4 | Surat | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 15 1 | 15 1 | 13 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 14 8 | 14 6 | 12 12 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 12½ | Broach | | | | | | | |
| 25 11 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 15 10 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 11 7 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 10 2 | Panna (Salsette) | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | Colaba (Alibag) | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 21 0 | 17 0 | 26 15 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 3 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 13 0 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | | | | | | |
| 22 6 | 28 6 | 31 8 | 16 15 | 16 15 | 26 13 | 148 0 | 148 0 | 114 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 1 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 12 0 | Nasik | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 21 0 | 22 11 | 25 6 | 89 1 | 91 1 | 106 6 | 14 11 | 14 6 | 12 3 | 14 7 | 14 3 | 12 1 | Ahmednagar | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 17 4 | 16 2 | 20 11 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 14 11 | 14 3 | 11 15 | 14 7 | 13 15 | 11 11 | Poona | | | | | | | |
| ... | . | | 20 8 | 20 12 | 23 12 | 91 7 | 98 4 | 106 0 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 12 | Sholapur | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 17 5 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | 18 3 | 15 1 | 15 13 | 129 7 | 129 7 | 137 1 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 12 6 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 11 10 | Satara | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 0 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 15 0 | 15 6 | 17 0 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 70 0 | 12 8 | 12 10 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 2 | 10 0 | Belgaum | | | | | | | |
| 32 0 | 31 0 | 29 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 5 | 10 5 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | | | | | | | |
| 21 2 | 21 2 | 23 14 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 16 13 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 1 | 14 4 | 11 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 11 0 | Ratnagiri | | | | | | | |
| 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Kanara (Karwar) | | | | | | | |
| 26 10 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 32 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 13 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 1 | Panch Mahals (Godhra) | | | | | | | |
| .. | ... | | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | | | | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Aden | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 17 8 | 18 0 | 31 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | Amrgarh | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | 14 14 | 14 14 | 16 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 14 15 | 14 15 | 12 9 | 14 14 | 14 14 | 12 9 | Baroda | | | | | | | |
| . | | | 20 9 | 20 14 | 16 0 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | Deesa | | | | | | | |
| ... | . | | 22 0 | 22 6 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | | | | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 8 | Nimach | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 26 0 | 25 11 | 25 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 13 10 | 15 12 | 15 13½ | 13 0 | Nasirabad | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 21 8 | 21 4 | 21 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | 40 0 | Rajkot | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0* | 12 4* | 10 0* | 12 8 | 12 4 | 10 0 | Upper Sindh Frontier | | | | | | | |
| | | 40 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | Karachi | | | | | | | |
| 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 17 13 | 17 13 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | Hindurabad (Nakur) | | | | | | | |
| 24 0 | 24 0 | | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 4 | 13 14 | 13 8 | 11 2 | Shikarpur | | | | | | | |
| ... | . | | 23 8 | 22 8 | 21 4 | 240 0 | 250 0 | 270 0 | 11 0 | 13 12 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Sukkur | | | | | | | |
| ... | . | | 23 8 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | | | | | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | | | | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 10 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 9 10 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Prices per maund of 40 seers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs a p | Rs a p | Rs a p | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | .. | | 20 0 | 22 8 | 26 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 14 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 10 0 | Burdwan | | | | | | | |
| | .. | . | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 3 1 0 | 2 15 0 | 4 3 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 9 0 | Bancoorah | | | | | | | |
| | .. | | 18 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 3 4 8 | 3 4 0 | 1 3 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | Beerbhoom | | | | | | | |
| | .. | | 17 8 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 160 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | Midnapore | | | | | | | |
| | .. | | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 13 0 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 9 0 | Hooghly | | | | | | | |
| | ... | . | 19 8 | 19 8 | 22 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 13 0 | 3 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | Howrah | | | | | | | |

* In common use

d Retail price of salt at Babugunge, Jhakrapota and Balar 13 0 seers, Serampore 13 seers, Chan Utolia 13-8 seers, Baidyabati 13 12 seers, and Bhuddeswar 14-8 seers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF FUEL AND FODDER RESERVES.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Calcutta, the 1st March 1883.*

CIRCULAR No. 16A.

## AGRICULTURE.

Read the following papers annexed as appendices A to D:—

Extract from the Famine Commission's Report, Part II, Chapter VI, Section 2, paragraphs 8 to 10, page 179.

Extract from Review of the Forest Administration in the several Provinces under the Government of India for the year 1880-81 by the Officiating Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India.

Chapter VIII, page 26, of Manual of the more deadly forms of cattle disease in India, 1871.

Extract from Report on the Forests of Khurdah, Orissa, by J. S. Gamble, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal, for the year 1881-82, page 12, paragraphs 14, 15 and 16.

Extract from Appendix A to the above Report, by W. C. Taylor, Esq., Deputy Collector, on the Khurdah Sub-Division, for the year 1872-73.

Extract from the Revenue Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1877-78, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 8.

Extract from the Report on the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 19.

Extract from a note by Mr. William Crooke, Manager of the Awa Estate under the Court of Wards, dated the 22nd November 1881.

Punjab Revenue Administration Report for 1877-78. Extracts from the Lieutenant-Governor's Review thereof.

Extract from the Punjab Revenue Administration Reports for 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Extract from a Report on the revised Land Revenue Settlement of the Rohtak district, 1873—1879 (pages 76-77).

Extract from Note by the Settlement Officer in the Gurgaon district, dated December 1882.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur (Berar) quoted in the Review of the Inspector General of Forests on the Forest Administration in the several Provinces of India during 1880-81 (page 11).

Extract from letter No. 143-8—9 (Settlement), dated 22nd December 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Extract from letter No. 5517, dated 13th April 1881, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, paragraph 2.

Report on a visit to the English and Scotch Forests by the Professors and Students from Nancy Forest School, by M. Boppe, Inspector of French Forests.

OBSERVATIONS.—The attention of the Government of India has lately been called by various reports and statistical returns from the Upper Provinces to the growing decrease in the area of grazing lands and wooded tracts in many parts of Upper India. These remarks have special reference to the Provinces of the Punjab, the North-West and the Central Provinces, inclusive of the Berars. The grazing land in these Provinces has not only diminished in area, but has also deteriorated in quality and changed in character, the latter result being partly due, as will be presently explained, to the excessive grazing which the reduction in area has made necessary. The Government of India is aware that efforts have been made both by the Local Governments and district officers, especially in the Punjab, to meet the difficulty; but it appears necessary that more systematic measures and arrangements should be undertaken than have yet been

instituted in any Province. The Famine Commissioners have not omitted to give prominent notice to the subject in Part II of their Report quoted in Appendix A.

2. The decrease of the area of culturable waste is a natural consequence of the increasing numbers of the agricultural population, by whom a continually extended area of arable land is required for the plough. The argument indeed has been brought forward that the grazing lands and jungles, of which the cattle of the country have been deprived by the encroachments of agriculture, can be profitably and efficiently replaced by fodder crops, and that such has in fact been the case in many countries in which agriculture is more fully developed. But it is doubtful how far it is wise to allow this argument to be applied at present to the Upper Provinces of India. The one fact that these regions are subject to droughts of a character unknown in the Western hemisphere, places them on an entirely different footing from those civilised countries with the agricultural system of which we are most familiar. In a season when a failure of the monsoon causes the destruction of crops which supply food for men, those crops also upon which cattle depend are equally liable to perish. It is only in tracts which are thoroughly irrigated that any safe reliance can be placed upon a supply of artificially-raised fodder, or that a system of stall feeding can be expected to preserve the lives of the cattle. Tracts so protected form at the present time a small proportion of the agricultural area of Northern India.

3. The history of the famines and droughts which have occurred during the present century, and especially in late years, is replete with painful accounts of the wholesale destruction of cattle by starvation and the failure of the fodder supply. It may be doubtful whether the loss which the agricultural population has thus sustained has always been fully appreciated. At a time when they have been deprived by a failure of the rains of a great portion of the produce of one or more seasons, they have also had taken from them, in the destruction of their plough-labour, the means of recouping their loss in succeeding years. The late famine of 1877 has furnished many examples of this kind. Accounts have reached the Government of India of the serious deterioration of the agricultural prosperity of many tracts which, there is every reason to believe, would now be in a flourishing condition if the cattle could have been saved. On the other hand, instances have been brought forward in which the existence of a sufficient area of grazing land has, in districts most affected by the drought, both preserved the cattle and secured the agricultural population from prospective loss.

4. It is desirable at this point to explain that the term "grazing land" as herein used is not to be restricted to land which provides nothing but the ordinary pasture of a grass plain. Such land is often affected just as seriously by a drought as the unirrigated area of cultivated land. Grazing land is here intended to include those wooded tracts and jungles which provide bushes, trees, and herbs from which cattle can obtain a plentiful supply of fodder, even at times when the grass on open ground is dried up and destroyed. There are many trees and many bushes which, drawing upon a supply of moisture below the surface of the earth, can maintain their life and vigour when the shallow-rooted crops and grasses are parched and withered. And this is not all. It has also been ascertained that the grass itself which, on an exposed surface, would succumb to the drought is, in the cooler atmosphere occasioned by the shade and protection of trees and shrubs, saved from destruction.

As, moreover, there is, apart from the question of fodder, a distinct agricultural advantage in maintaining throughout the plains of Upper India a supply of wood for fuel and domestic purposes, the term used in the following paragraphs of this Resolution to designate grazing lands will be that of Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

5. A further effect of the absence of proper food after a period of drought is that the cattle, which have been starved for weeks, feed too greedily on the

young shoots of the millets that are sown with the first showers of rain or on the coarse grass that springs up on the return of the monsoon. The excess of food to which they have been unaccustomed induces a rapidly fatal disease (described in Appendix B) which has carried off thousands of animals in many parts of India.

6. In Appendix C instances are quoted in which cattle perished in large numbers from want of fodder in the droughts of 1877 and 1880; while, on the other hand, cases are noted in which they were saved by being fed on bushes and leaves of trees. In Rohtak, for example, no less than 250,000 beasts are said to have died, or about one-half of the whole cattle of the district. This was in 1877. In 1880, 15,000 cattle are reported to have perished in the district of Jhansi, while many others were only preserved by the bushes in the ravines or by fodder obtained from trees. In the same year large numbers of cattle were in the Allahabad Division kept alive by being taken to the forest tracts of Banda, while throughout the division all the available trees were stripped of their leaves. "There is no need," writes the Commissioner in quoting from his district reports, "to multiply these extracts, all of which tell precisely the same story."

7. The examples to which reference has now been made are sufficient proof of the necessity of taking some action for the protection of the cattle of the country against drought. The facts brought forward seem to prove that at present the agricultural population will not or cannot themselves take sufficient precautions to provide against exceptional occurrences. They trust to accident or to assistance from the Government. But in this matter little or no help can be afforded, unless systematic arrangements are made in advance, and continuously maintained, under which a supply of fodder in a year of drought may be secured. It is necessary, therefore, to consider in what form, system and continuity can be most advantageously established; and it is on this point that the Government of India is mainly desirous of obtaining the advice and co-operation of Local Governments.

The general outlines of the scheme which commends itself to the Government of India as most likely to secure the desired results, and which from enquiries already made appears likely to meet with the most general acceptation, will be briefly described in the following paragraphs.

8. The general control and administration of the measures with which this Resolution is concerned should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be primarily in the hands of the local officers, *viz.*, the Commissioner, the District Officer and his subordinates in charge of sub-divisions. The official channel through which the Local Government would communicate with the divisional and district officers would be the Agricultural Department which would be responsible for providing the Government with advice and information, and for maintaining continuous action. The actual management of the lands set apart for the supply of fodder and fuel would be placed in the hands of Forest officials, who alone can be expected to establish and maintain without interruption a scientific system of treatment.

9. In order to satisfy the above conditions, it would be necessary, in each district or division in which operations are likely to be sufficiently extensive to require scientific management, that an officer of the Forest Department should, when financial circumstances admit of this being done, be placed under the orders of the district or divisional officer. He would work entirely under the orders of the Civil Officer, who would, however, refer questions of a professional or technical character for the advice of the chief Forest Officer of the Province or Circle. In many districts the necessary staff exists already, but in others new posts will have to be created.

It must not, however, be expected that arrangements can be made, financially or otherwise, under which every district or division can in every part of the Upper Provinces in which the measure would be useful, be supplied with a

separate Forest Officer for the work contemplated. It would, indeed, be extremely unwise to enter upon any expensive organisation until much more experience and information has been acquired. It is only, therefore, for those regions in which grazing lands are disappearing at a rapid rate, or in which history has shown that drought causes extensive destruction of cattle, that any application for the services of special officials could at present be entertained. It will probably be considered sufficient if at first a Forest official is attached as assistant to the Commissioner in one or two of the divisions in each province in which protection is most required.

10. In the meanwhile the serious duty will devolve upon the district officers of ascertaining how far the cattle need protection, and the extent of land, whether the property of Government or purchasable from land-owners at a reasonable price, which can be made available for Fuel and Fodder Reserves. For this purpose an analysis of every district should be made by the local officials which will show its need for protection against drought, and the extent to which land is available for Fuel and Fodder Reserves. They may also be directed to enquire how land can be most advantageously secured for the required purposes in districts where a sufficient quantity of Government land is not available, how far the landholders themselves or Local Boards will be able to co-operate with the Government in the matter, and at what cost suitable areas can be procured.

11. The Agricultural Department will probably at present be most usefully employed in ascertaining by actual experiment, and in consultation with the Forest Department, what are the best means of bringing waste lands into a condition in which they can most economically provide a supply of fodder in a year of drought, and in what way they can in ordinary years be most profitably employed. The Department would also superintend, in correspondence with Commissioners, the analysis required by the preceding paragraph, and would review for the Local Governments the reports received from each Division. The same Department may also ascertain whether any system of stacking hay or storing fodder can be established, or whether it may not be useful to close grazing reserves for a portion of the year, especially when other fodder, such as the stubble of newly-reaped crops, is available. For if grass reserves are only thrown open when no other food is available, the grass will have the requisite opportunity to make head, and will thus provide a much more ample supply of fodder than if exposed continually to desultory grazing. Enquiries of this kind will fall within the scope of the Agricultural Department.

12. This Resolution is not the place in which the treatment of land required for conversion into Fuel and Fodder Reserves can be considered in any detail. But the opportunity may be taken to give expression to the opinion of the Government of India that little real good can be effected unless the reserves are, at any rate for some years, brought under the control of Government, and systematically protected against the invasion of goats, cattle, and fire. It appears to be a matter susceptible of proof that a protected area will, besides giving security in a year of drought, afford over a certain number of years a considerably larger amount of fodder than an unprotected area of equal extent. It seems probable that the difference is sufficiently great to admit of a hope that Fuel and Fodder Reserves can, in a large number of instances, be made financially successful. The importance of this view deserves some further examination of the question. The following illustrations may therefore be adduced in support of the view which has now been brought forward. In his Administration Report for 1879-80 the Inspector General of Forests shows in the following words the results of protecting grazing land :—

"In all except the most arid tracts, or where denudation has been complete and of long standing, mere protection, aided by sowing and planting in suitable places, has the effect of gradually clothing the ground with trees and shrubs. What happens is this :—the old stumps and roots in the ground produce shoots; seeds which have been lying in the soil, and seeds brought by the wind, germinate; the shoots and seedlings which without protection would have been destroyed by the fire or eaten by the cattle, grow up; and wherever there are sufficient

remains of the old forest growth in the ground, the result is most remarkable. The difficulty consists in this—that new reserves must be formed, and that, during the first few years, this unavoidably entails some restrictions in the matter of grazing. At first the protection of the areas selected must be absolute, and the people in the vicinity can neither be permitted to burn the grass, nor graze their cattle in these areas. But the grass which grows up abundantly can be cut, and thus furnishes abundant cattle fodder until the forest is sufficiently advanced to admit of grazing."

13. In Ajmir the results of enclosing areas, hitherto barren, with the object of securing fodder for cattle in times of drought, are already remarkable:

"After five years' conservation there is much in these forest reserves to encourage us; the appearance of the hills and country-side in these tracts is quite altered. The people even have begun to recognise the advantage to be obtained by the experiment we have introduced. We have been blessed with another year of plentiful rainfall; the undergrowth has become in places in Merwara nearly impenetrable, and in the ravines and valleys I have been surprised to see the number of fine young trees springing up. Our great enemy now is fire"—*Ajmir Forest Report, 1879-80.*

Grazing is strictly prohibited, but the villagers are allowed to cut and carry of the grass on pack animals. The cash receipts are at present small, but the benefits which the people indirectly enjoy from these reserves are very considerable.

14. Again, in the North-Western Provinces, various experiments have, for three years, been conducted by the Agricultural Department, with the view of reclaiming *usar* or *reh* land, *i.e.*, land rendered more or less unculturable by the excess of salts in the soil. It has been found that the simple expedient of enclosure is more efficacious than any other operation. The natural grasses which, so long as the land is accessible to cattle and goats, are nibbled down as fast as the young shoots appear, spread in the enclosed areas at a rapid rate over the worst land. After two years, experimental cuttings gave a result of 20 maunds of good hay per acre—an outturn which on a square mile would suffice to feed 1,000 cattle for three months, exclusive of the bushes and trees which, there is good reason to believe, can be grown when once the grass is well established.

15. The terrible devastation caused on unprotected land by sheep, and the impossibility of recovering forest and undergrowth once lost so long as the land is exposed to the grazing of sheep, is forcibly brought out in a late report by M. Boppe, Inspector of French Forests, on the forests of Scotland, from which extracts are quoted in Appendix D. His remarks on the greater value of land for purposes of grazing after enclosure are, in connection with the suggestions made in paragraphs 11 to 13 of this Resolution, especially deserving of notice. The present barren condition of the greater part of the waste lands of Scotland is attributed by M. Boppe almost entirely to one animal—the sheep. There is very strong ground for believing that the goat, which may be said to take the place of the sheep in India, has been the one chief cause of the present bareness of large tracts of country in Northern India.

Extensive areas now bare are known to have been once covered with a rich growth, if not of forest still of scrub and grass that would, if not destroyed, have formed a rich pasturage; animals may not have been the original cause of the disappearance of the vegetation, but they have been the constant cause which prevents renewed growth. No more striking instance, indeed, of the effect of the natural recovery which ensues when goats and cattle are excluded can be found than in a comparison between those hills in Ajmere which have for four years only been enclosed, and those which have remained open to goats and cattle during the same term. The first are covered with an almost impenetrable thicket chiefly composed of shoots edible by cattle. The second are practically devoid of all vegetation, and appear to be mere heaps of rock and stone.

16. If the conclusions indicated by the facts and arguments adduced in the preceding paragraphs can be accepted, the objection which has not unfrequently

been brought forward to the occupation of grazing lands on the score of the inconvenience suffered by the adjacent population in being deprived of their cattle pasture is greatly diminished. The occupation is only temporary. The inconvenience which is temporarily occasioned to the agricultural population is due to their own action in diminishing the efficiency of their grazing lands by an improper use of them. The Government proposes to do no more than restore, and, if possible, to increase, the efficiency which has been lost. The measure contemplated will, it is believed, result in a future supply of fodder which will be far larger and far more certain than that of which the owners of the cattle have been deprived. In this view it may be even found desirable to attach for conversion into fuel and fodder reserves, land which has been broken up under the plough, but which as fodder reserves would be more profitable in preserving cattle from starvation, than in growing crops which are subject to failure in a year of drought.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that the Government of India may be furnished with their views and opinions.

Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Home Department for information.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
Chief Commissioner of Assam.
" " Ajmere.
" " Coorg.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

## APPENDIX A.

*Extract from the Famine Commission's Report, Part II, Chapter VI, Section 2, paragraphs 8 to 10, page 179.*

8. There is a chapter of the Forest Act purporting to promote the formation of village forests by the assignment of small forest areas to the use and management of village communities. Such areas have been assigned in most parts of India where forests exist, a portion sufficient for the wants of the people being always marked off and assigned to the villages before the superfluous area was taken up as a Government reserve; but we have not learnt that much has been done in the direction of managing or conserving these tracts, and it is probable that the measure is not easily applicable to localities distant from the existing forest tracts. In the Hazara district of the Punjab the village forests are managed, under the control of Government, in the interest of the people to whom they belong, and are open to the villages concerned for the supply of their requirements. In the Kolar district of Mysore an arrangement has been made voluntarily by the ryots, with the encouragement and assistance of the district officer, under which considerable areas of poor land within the limits of villages have been set apart as forest land, to be managed by the patels and village community under simple rules of conservancy, the villagers planting them with trees, and the village servants protecting them from mischief, while the people of the village are allowed in return to take brushwood and timber, and to pasture their cattle within them. In Madras also a somewhat analogous system has been established since 1859, when the Jungle Conservancy Fund was instituted for similar objects, and has subsequently been brought into operation in all districts. On the other hand, in the Central Provinces, where extensive tracts were at the time of settlement assigned as village forests for the benefit of the agricultural communities, it is stated that the proprietors have so far misused their position as to keep these tracts for their private profit, by selling the produce and forcing their tenants to resort exclusively to the Government-protected forests for such timber and fuel as they require. This is in direct violation of their engagements, by which the proprietors are bound to allow their cultivators to take from these forests without charge all wood required for agricultural purposes, and to permit them to graze their cattle in them without payment.

Importance of extending the system of village forests.

9. We have evidence from all parts of India that the mischievous practice of indefinite trespass on the public forests has sprung up from short-sighted eagerness for immediate profit and ignorance of the conditions under which alone the reproduction of forests is possible; and the public interest evidently requires that any reasonable privilege of this kind, which it would be harsh to abolish, should be enjoyed only within defined limits and under salutary rules. Village communities may thus be brought to avail themselves of forest produce in a manner consistent with its reproduction, and not with a license recklessly destructive of the public property, and we think it probable that some of the least productive tracts now under the plough might be managed with greater benefit to the community as protected forest for village uses than as arable land.

General objects to be arrived at.

10. So far any immediate advantage is to be sought from the extension of forest in respect to protection against drought, it will, in our opinion, be mainly in the direction of the judicious enclosure and protection of tracts such as have just been alluded to, from which improved and more certain pasture may be secured for the cattle of the vicinity, a supply of firewood secured which may lead to a more general utilisation of animal manure for agriculture and a possible addition made to the power of the subsoil to retain its moisture, and to the prospect of maintaining the supply of water in the wells. In all cases existing communal rights of pasturage should receive careful attention, and, as far as possible, efforts should be made to extend facilities of this description, and to add to their value by a suitable system of protection. As to the protection of the higher hill slopes from denudation, it may confidently be stated that they will, in any case, be more useful if kept clothed with wood than subjected to the wasteful and destructive process by which they are brought under partial and temporary cultivation, and that, whether the expectation of an improved water-supply as a consequence of such protection is fully realised or not, there is on other grounds sufficient reason for arranging for the conservation of such tracts where it is practicable.

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*Extract from Review of the Forest Administration in the several Provinces under the Government of India for the year 1880-81 by the Officiating Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India.*

*Fodder and Fuel Reserves.*—The establishment of combined fodder and fuel reserves was referred to in last year's review, and a good tride in advance has been made during the last 12 months.

In addition to the Ajmere and Merwara reserves mentioned in last year's review, a fodder and fuel reserve has been established near Amraoti. In the North-Western Provinces a scheme is under discussion for taking up 106 square miles of usar (saline) land, with the view of transforming the several blocks into grass and fuel reserves. Experiments in this direction were commenced some two years ago by the Agricultural Department of the Province, but it is now proposed that the Forest Department shall take over the work.

The Government of Madras, it is believed, has this subject now under consideration, and salutary measures are likely to be adopted shortly.

The Punjab possesses some 15,000 square miles of so-called Rákh lands scattered over the various districts. Only a small portion of this area has as yet been definitely set aside for the supply of fodder and fuel, but it is hoped that the work will be rapidly advanced now, by deciding what areas are to be maintained permanently for fodder and fuel and what parts shall be thrown open for the extension of cultivation. The system of district forest officers will, in the Punjab more than anywhere else, facilitate the solution of the questions involved, and the sooner it is introduced into that Province the better.

Generally speaking, the establishment of fodder and fuel reserves is of the utmost importance in the dry districts of the North-Western, Central, and Southern India, and the subject cannot be pressed too strongly upon the attention of Local Governments, whose duty it is to prevent or reduce the mortality of cattle during years of famine, apart from the fact that the increase in the supply of fuel must ultimately restore manure to its legitimate use, instead of its being burned, as at present, over large stretches of country.

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## APPENDIX B.

*Chapter VIII, Page 26, "The more deadly forms of cattle disease in India," Manual by* Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, *1871.*

### Hoven.

"It is a common disease among cattle, and results from irregular feeding, such as eating of food to which the animal has been previously unaccustomed. After the first shower of the early rains, when succulent shoots spring up, cattle, which have been starved for weeks, are apt to overfeed themselves and become attacked with Hoven. Several animals of a herd may thus be seized, and the affection may almost appear epizootic or plague-like."

## APPENDIX C.

### BENGAL.

*Extract from Report on the Forests of Khurdah, Orissa, by* J. S. GAMBLE, ESQ., *Officiating Conservator of Forests, for the year 1881-82, page 12, paragraphs 44, 45 and 46.*

*Grazing.*—The present unsatisfactory state of the Khurdah forests, specially on the level lands near the villages, is principally due to unrestrained and indiscriminate grazing. No charge for grazing has been as yet made either for cattle belonging to ryots of the estate or to cattle from outside. Every village possesses a certain amount of cattle, partly bullocks used for cultivation and carts and for the production of manure, partly buffaloes used for carting and to provide milk and ghee, and the forest officers estimate the total number of head of cattle at present grazing in the Khurdah forests at not less than 50,000 belonging to ryots and 12,000 to 15,000 belonging to outsiders. The damage done by this large number of cattle is very great, and any measures taken with the object of regenerating or improving the crop of forest, must be taken with especial consideration of the necessity for the restriction of grazing on these areas.

As already explained, the condition of the Khurdah forests is for the most part that of scrub jungle cut and hacked and browsed over indiscriminately. In some parts scarcely a tree, seedling or shoot, shows itself above ground, but it is eaten down, and in this way proper reproduction is almost impossible; and when it is considered that the lands near the villages are exposed both to continual cutting for firewood and to constant grazing, it is easy to understand that, without some strong measures, the condition of these lands is not likely to improve. Perhaps the most destructive enemies in the way of grazing are the herds of goats which, especially in zillahs Kohori and Banpur, have rendered parts of the country almost bare, with the exception of a few round thorny masses of twigs. These goats are the property of goat-herds from the Ganjam District of Madras, who have settled themselves in Khurdah and have done a great amount of damage by travelling from mouzah to mouzah and eating off the jungles. When the scrub available in one mouzah is exhausted they proceed to another, at the same time abandoning any cultivation they may have had. It does not appear to me that any harm would be done by the exclusion, at any rate for a considerable period, of these herds of goats which are really more damaging than even the buffaloes of the estate. Next to goats these latter are the most destructive, for besides what they devour, they do considerable damage by trampling or knocking down saplings. The question of the closing of areas against grazing and the means to be taken to exclude foreign cattle will be subsequently treated of."

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*Extract from Appendix A to the above Report, by* W. C. TAYLOR, ESQ., *Deputy Collector, on the Khurdah Sub-Division for the year 1872-73.*

The amount of cultivation in Panchgarh was also a surprise to me. I found every beegah of culturable land cultivated up to the foot of the hills. The country is covered with granite and gneiss rocks, mostly quite bare of jungle, and the people are already in distress for firewood, both in Panchgarh and Kuspala; the preservation of the jungles has not been commenced a day too soon.

The soil is all the old undulating alluvium with ghooting lime in large quantities; of grazing ground for the cattle there is none left; and I left strict orders to stop part of the *toila* or dry cultivation at the base of the hills, so as to allow grazing room for cattle. The ryots all complained bitterly of want of grazing ground and of the destruction of the jungles, although it is they who have recklessly cut down or rooted up everything. There is a little jungle on the boundary between Patboudh and Khandhara, with a good many sâl saplings, and this is the land that the ryots of Khurdah and Khandhara were fighting about. The Commissioner has awarded the tract to Khurdah, and with a little judicious management, and preserving tracts of hill and jungle here and there, the supply of firewood and bamboos will in a few years be sufficient for the wants of the people, and the sâl preserves will be of great value, but unless the country is looked after, very great distress will be caused by the reckless destruction of jungle made by ryots who are not restrained. There is still plenty of large jungle on the hills at the trijunction of Ranapur, Nyagarh and Khurdah, but these jungles being at some distance from the principal villages, the ryots are too lazy to go far for their wood, and continue to root up every stick they can find close to their houses. I have made two sâl preserves in Panchgarh and one in Mainbandh, and one in Kusfala, and the result even of two or three years' preservation is wonderful.

The trees, though apparently saplings, are sprouts from the roots of old forest trees and grow much faster than saplings would grow.

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### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

*Extract from the Revenue Administration Report for 1877-78, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 8.*

There were, as might have been expected in a year of drought, few outbreaks of any specific disease among cattle during the year. But they suffered from the scarcity of fodder

consequent on the drought, and the loss of valuable farming stock during 1877-78 must in many districts have been enormous. When all hope of rain had been abandoned in September, cattle were sold and slaughtered for the mere value of the hides. No attempt has been made to compute the number of animals that perished or were consigned to the shambles.

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*Extract from the Report on the Revenue Administration for 1880-81, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 19.*

PARAGRAPH 19.—The usual forms of cattle disease were more or less prevalent, but there was no serious outbreak, except in the Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions.

The extensive failure of the fodder supply predisposed the cattle to disease, added to which there was a deficient supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes. The Collector of Bandah writes:—"In reality the cattle died as much from starvation and bad food as from any actual disease. The failure of the rains caused failure of all fodder, and in December the cattle were being fed on chopped leaves mixed with a little *bhusa*. In many villages the wells dried up, and there was not enough water for both men and beasts. The cattle therefore got insufficient water or the shallow foulness of a half dry pool."

The Commissioner of Jhansi writes as follows:—"Cattle disease was very prevalent in sLalitpur, where the large number of 27,900 head of cattle are reported to have died. The tock of the district, however, is very large, and of this number some 12,000 are reported to have died of old age, &c. It was bad also in Jalaun, where the deaths are estimated at over 9,000 head. I fear this is an under-estimate. A great part of the district was utterly without fodder for the cattle. I saw large herds of starving beasts, great numbers of whom must have succumbed before the rains produced wholesome pasturage. Bhusa was selling at three times the ordinary price, and it was only well-to-do people who could afford to buy it.

"Luckily the drought seemed to suit some of the bushes that flourish in ravines, and on these and the leaves of trees cattle dragged on a wretched existence. At the beginning of the drought many people drove their cattle off to Chirkhari and other places where fodder was to be had, and so saved their lives; but I fear the loss from starvation was very considerable and will be long left. In Jhansi disease only prevailed in one pargana, but where it did prevail proved very fatal. It seems to be useless to attempt to introduce the European mode of treatment. Segregation is impossible for people who as a rule have but one cattle-shed and like their beasts to be so near them at night that they can hear their slightest movement and prevent the ever-dreaded cattle thief."

The following extract from the Allahabad report describes the state of things in that division:—"In the two Bundelkhand districts disease among cattle was especially rife. Elsewhere the mortality from this cause was not so great as had been anticipated from the extensive failure of the fodder supply.

"From the other districts, Jaunpur excepted, large numbers of cattle were taken for pasturage to the forest tracts in Banda, and although the deficiency in food was thus to a certain extent met, the want of water, owing to the wells having dried up, gave rise to great difficulties and tended to the spread of disease. The mortality in the Hamirpur district was very great, amounting, it is believed, in two parganas to one-half of the entire stock. Everywhere disease was engendered and aggravated by the want of green grass and other nutritious food, added to which there was a deficient supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes.

"The people as usual resorted to the leaves of trees, and to such an extent that in some portions of the Allahabad District all available trees were stripped of their leaves.

"Remedial measures, such as the segregation of infected cattle, were suggested to the people, and in some instances insisted on. But, as a rule, the people were indifferent to the adoption of such precautionary means, and in a year like the one under report, when the failure of fodder was on so extensive a scale, it was almost impossible to secure the isolation of diseased cattle and to provide for their being properly treated. The heavy mortality in the Banda District may be accounted for by the presence of a large number of cattle from surrounding districts. Altogether, the past year has been a very trying one to cattle."

There is no need to multiply these extracts, all of which tell precisely the same story. It is useless to prescribe green food when none is to be had, or to advise segregation when it cannot be carried out. The people, too, generally look on these outbreaks as the visitation of God, and trust much more to "puja" and the purohits' incantations than to anything else. One point the Board desire me to notice. The Collector of Banda writes that in the Karwi sub-division the Government forests provided pasture-grounds for many cattle who might otherwise have succumbed. The possibility of doing more in this direction with a view to providing pasturage in seasons of severe drought is a question which deserves consideration.

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*Extract from a Note by* MR. WILLIAM CROOKE, *Manager of the Awa Estate under the Court of Wards, dated the 22nd November 1881.*

The condition of the cattle during the hot weather, until the rains produce a scanty crop of grass in the usar plains and barren land, is miserable in the extreme. Numbers die

every year of sheer starvation, and numbers from disease induced by indigestible fodder. Last year (1880) nearly every acacia tree in this part of the country was stripped for fodder, and I have even seen the people chopping up green branches an inch thick, and feeding cattle on them for the sake of the scanty sap and bark.

The state of things which I have described above is that of ordinary years, and the want of fodder is, of course, greatly aggravated in years of famine. Large herds of cattle are kept on the Jumna ravines and in the grass lands at the other side of the river. When the supply fails there, in season of drought, enormous herds of cattle are driven into the Duab, and the want of fodder is thus intensified. In the famine of 1877-78 thousands of these cattle died in Agra and Etah Districts.

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PUNJAB.

*Revenue Administration Report for 1877-78. Extracts from the Lieutenant-Governor's Review thereof.*

3. In the Punjab, where the number of cattle maintained is very large, specially in the grazing districts—Cis-Sutlej and the Bari districts north of the Ravi—the failure of grass produces effects almost as calamitous as scarcity of food-grains used by men.

35. As has before been noted, the failure of grass caused very great mortality among cattle, and disease was unusually prevalent.

In the Jhelum District, the loss from drought was estimated at from one-quarter to one-half the total number of cattle. From Umballa it was reported that almost two-thirds of the cattle died, though it is difficult to believe that this statement is not an exaggeration. In the Hissar and Delhi Divisions the loss was also great, and it was estimated that nearly half a million of cattle died. It will be some years, even under the influence of favourable seasons, before the country recovers from this serious diminution of agricultural wealth.

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*The Revenue Administration Report of 1878-79 at page 18* mentions that the quinquennial statement, comprising the period from 1868-69 to 1873-74, exhibits a decrease of 448,795 in the number of cows and bullocks in the Punjab, and an increase of 56,591 in the number of ploughs.—"The increase in ploughs is, however, naturally progressive, being the result of extended cultivation, while cattle are subject to extraordinary diminution in specially bad years."

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*Revenue Administration Report for 1879-80.*

*Page 22.*—"The cattle disease and deficiency of pasture of the last few years seem to have had a marked effect on the stock of the country."

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*Extract from a Report on the revised Land Revenue Settlement of the Rohtak district, 1873—1879 (pages 76-77.)*

"The extensive breaking-up of land which has taken place since 1840 has greatly restricted the grazing grounds of the villages; the present fodder supply grown in the fields is not much more than sufficient for the yearly consumption of the cattle, and leaves but a small margin out of which to provide for against seasons of drought; and in many canal estates difficulty is already being experienced on this score. But few decent-sized stretches of village jungle now exist anywhere. It is most important that these should not be reduced any further now, and that the remaining village jungle lands should be protected."

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*Extract from a Note by Settlement Officer, Gurgaon district, dated December 1882.*

"Before the famine of 1877-78, it was estimated that there were in the district nearly 140,000 plough cattle. At the very lowest estimate 40,000 of these must have disappeared in that year, and the bad years that followed."

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BERAR.

*Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur (Berar), quoted in the Review of the Inspector General of Forests on the Forest Administration in the several Provinces of India during 1880-81 (page 11).*

The Officiating Resident desires to acknowledge the ready and liberal spirit in which the Conservator of Forests and Forest Officers generally responded to applications made to them by civil officers during the anxious months of July and August, when the rains having failed, the people were in difficulties about fodder for the cattle.

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BRITISH BURMA.

*Extract from letter No. 143-8—9 (Settlement), dated 22nd December 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.*

33. The need of cattle grazing reserves has been already recognised by the Government.

The cost of cultivation is enormously augmented by the death, annually, of large numbers of plough buffaloes and bullocks. The people for the most part take little care of their animals after ploughing and harvest are over. Hard work is exacted from them; and then they are left to shift for themselves as best they can. Frequently they lack both shelter and water. The settlement officers have been instructed to allot grazing reserves in *kwins*, where all the available land has not yet been taken up for cultivation, and to protect the reserves from encroachment by suitable demarcation and by record in the settlement papers. The Chief Commissioner hopes to be able to report good progress in this important matter next year.

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*Extract from letter No. 5517, dated 13th April 1881, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, paragraph 2.*

2. It is essential also that the trees and undergrowth on grazing grounds be protected from injury and destruction. Unless this is done under a rule having the force of law, many of the grazing grounds will in a few years be laid bare, and the tracts will be practically useless for the purposes originally intended. Recent reports received by the Chief Commissioner especially bring to notice the encroachments and the serious destruction of 'jungle' upon grazing grounds in the Hanthawaddy district of the Pegu Division. There can be little doubt but that similar destructive process is or hereafter will be in operation on other grazing grounds. It will be observed that the Chief Commissioner proposes to prohibit the removal of grass from grazing grounds during the months of December to May inclusive.

This period comprises the dry season, when grass is comparatively scarce, and when it is gathered and conveyed to large towns for sale. It is necessary that such grass should be left on the grazing grounds for the use of cattle driven thereupon. In the rainy season, when cattle are busy in the fields, villagers must be allowed to cut or remove grass from grazing grounds, and during that season grass will reproduce itself promptly enough.

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## APPENDIX D.

*Report on a visit to the English and Scotch forests by the Professors and Students from Nancy Forest School, by* M. BOPPE, *Inspector of French Forests.*

The total area of Scotland is about 20,000,000 acres, hardly one-quarter of which may be reckoned as arable, forest or pasture land, the remainder being occupied by the lakes, rivers, peat-mosses, moorlands, bare rocks, and mountains. It is surprising then to find that against such a vast area of uncultivated ground, only 734,490 acres, according to the official returns of 1872, are classed as woodlands.

There is every reason to suppose that, at a remote period, both the highlands and lowlands of Scotland were covered by dense forests, which were successively destroyed by the fire and steel of conquerors and during the anarchy existing under the old feudal system, as well as by the fearful storms which at almost regular intervals sweep over certain districts. So complete, indeed, was this devastation, that, in 1707, all that remained of the grand old Caledonian forests were a few shreds, and those in a most deplorable condition.

From the union of the two kingdoms dates a period of political calm, during which, time and the marvellous timber-producing properties of the soil and climate would have done much to repair the ruin, had not the sheep, arch-enemy of all forest vegetation, been allowed to retain his footing in the forests.

The noblemen and great landed proprietors of Scotland at last felt the necessity of doing something to restore the parks and woodlands in the immediate vicinity of their mansions, and by the introduction of plantations to vary the sombre monotony of the boundless heather. It was also necessary on these bare moors, where grazing and shooting form the main sources of revenue, to furnish shelter for the cattle, sheep, and deer. Their example was soon followed by the smaller proprietors, and, under the wise patronage of the "Select Society" of Edinburgh founded in 1754, the area of forest land augmented rapidly, so that in 1812 Scotland possessed, besides 500,000 acres of natural forest, about 400,000 acres of plantations.

The year 1815 marks a pause in the work of replanting which had been so vigorously begun. We do not pretend to enter here into the various causes which led to this economical phenomenon, but it is certain that the laws of 1686, on the constitution of landed properties in Scotland, exercised a baneful influence on the rational cultivation of the soil. The Scottish Parliament in vain sought to counteract the Draconian regulations of these laws, the principal effect of which was to cause the proprietors to look on themselves as only life-tenants of the entailed estates, and consequently to take but a very slight interest in the improvement of the soil and the augmentation of its pecuniary value.

From the moment the planting ceased the area of woodland diminished, and necessarily so, for in any forest where sheep have free entrance, the removal of a tree, whether by the axe of the woodcutter or by the violence of the wind, causes an empty space which can only be refilled by resorting to artificial means. It is thus that the returns of 1872, as compared with those of 1812, show a diminution of some 200,000 acres in the area of forest land in Scotland. Whether it was a portion of the old natural forests, or the newly-planted ones that had disappeared during this period of 60 years, the documents extant do not show. There is, however, good reason to suppose that both suffered equally in this respect. For, on the one hand, the

construction of the Highland Railway necessitated the employment of a large number of sleepers, which could be procured from the woods of from 50 to 80 years of age, along the line of route; and, on the other hand, the increased facilities of transport, and the scarcity of wood in England, gave an unexpected value to certain tracts covered with birch, and so tempted many of the proprietors to cut down the old forests composed of this species.

In 1870, the work of replanting seems to have recommenced with increased ardour, and on all sides may be seen young plantations vigourously striving to fill up the gap which separates them from those of half a century's standing.

* * * * * * * *

As foresters of the Continental school, accustomed to live among forests regularly managed and having for their sole object the production of timber, we had no little difficulty in understanding the widely different motives which actuate forest cultivation in this country. Everywhere we found the forests fenced in on all sides with walls and hedges; and, as a matter of fact, the forester or agent generally carries the keys of the gates in his pocket. We learnt that these costly enclosures were erected, not for the purpose of keeping out the cattle and deer, as in the Jura, but for the purpose of keeping them in; it appeared to us like shutting up the wolf in the sheep-fold.

We were also struck by the monotonous regularity in the height and age of the trees, unmistakeable sign of their artificial origin and want of methodical management. The forest, here left to its own devices, continues growing just as the hand of man has planted it; the undergrowth is constantly grazed down by the sheep and cattle, and nature, in spite of the immense resources at her disposal, is quite powerless to modify the work of the planter, or repair the errors committed by woodcutters.

When, under such circumstances, the time arrives for the trees to be cut down, or should they be uprooted by a hurricane, the forest disappears in its entirety, owing to the total want of young growth which is necessary as a link between the old forest and the new one which ought to be created. Such, at least, appears to us to be the case in all the forests that we visited in the valley of the Tay and its tributaries, and further north, near the foot of Cairngorm.

Not far from a mansion to which are attached some of the pleasantest recollections of our tour, we saw the remains of a noble forest, which some 20 years ago had been cut down and converted into railway sleepers. The sight of the huge stumps, blackened by time with their gnarled roots twisting themselves over the ground, gave us the idea of some vast charnel-house. This scene of utter ruin was indeed a sad spectacle, though the present proprietor is doing his best to again cover his estate with timber; with a better system he might have been spared both time and expense. It is easy in Scotland to perpetuate a forest by natural means, and of this a practical proof was given us in two forests which we visited; the one near Grantown, in Strathspey, the other at Beauly. In these the results obtained under the skilful and intelligent direction of the gentlemen who manage these forests for their employers form a striking example of what may be done in the way of reproducing forests by natural means. In fact, nothing had been neglected which even the most critical forester could desire; the gradation of age was here complete, and the reservation of especially vigorous trees, of known pedigree, duly carried out.

The *modus operandi* here pursued consists simply in the exclusion of the sheep and deer, in the judicious thinning out of the growing crop, and in the removal of the mature seed-bearing trees, by successive fellings, as the young forest grows up and acquires more vigour.

Nevertheless, we would not have it be supposed that the sheep need be absolutely debarred from all grazing in the forest; it is only in those portions where the undergrowth is very young that the damage caused is irreparable. We feel convinced that if, every year, certain portions of the forest best capable of supporting it were marked out for grazing, the quality of the pasture would be greatly improved, and the heather would quickly disappear under the cover.

It is an established fact, beyond all contradiction, that on any soil, whatever its geological origin, a complete covering of forest vegetation will kill the heather as soon as the trees reach the age of between 30 and 40 years. Suppose then that 120 years be the term fixed for the existence of the trees in any portion of the forest, and that the trees of 100 years of age and over are reserved, there would still be one-half of the forest always open to the sheep, and the other closed. But, at the same time, it is certain that this open half, owing to its superior quality, will furnish pasturage for at least twice as many head of cattle or sheep as the same quantity of moorland.

Although, under ordinary conditions, the generation of a forest will be sufficiently assured by the exercise of a discreet control over the grazing, something more than this must be done if it is desired to turn the land to the best possible account. It is therefore a matter of regret that nothing has yet been done to place forest management in Scotland on a sound economic basis.

The productive powers of the soil and of the climate have been made use of by able and intelligent planters, who have thereby enabled nature herself to accumulate a considerable store of timber; but all this wealth is exposed to the carelessness of some and to the ignorance of others, until the hand of a forester manages it properly and places it on the only sound economic principle of all agricultural and forest property,—*a constant annual revenue and a constant improvement in production.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I of 1883.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received | Railways | Total mean length open | Receipts for 14 days of January 1883 — Total | Receipts for 14 days of January 1883 — Per mile open | Total mean length open | Receipts for 14 days of January 1883 — Total. | Receipts for 14 days of January 1883 — Per mile open | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 14th January 1883 — Total. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 14th January 1883 — Per mile open per week | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 13th January 1883. — Total. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 13th January 1883. — Per mile open per week | Total Increase in 1882-83. | Total Decrease in 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Guaranteed.* | | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 13th Jan 1883 | Eastern Bengal . | 172 | 1,30,408 | 793 | 193 | 1,56,912 | 813 | 43,56,137 | 613 | 47,40,274 | 663 | 3,84,137 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 2,63,992 | 183 | 547 | 1,66,142 | 304 | 39,80,007 | 176 | 38,89,760 | 172 | . | 90,247 |
| 9th ditto . | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 676 | 3,82,978 | 567 | 676 | 3,68,725 | 545 | 74,37,353 | 266 | 77,82,547 | 279 | 3,45,194 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Madras . . . | 858 | 2,39,675 | 279 | 861 | 2,21,017 | 260 | 49 53 191 | 139 | 53,97,076 | 132 | 4,43,945 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | South Indian . | 655 | 1,26,646 | 193 | 655 | 1,15,359 | 176 | 29,76,251 | 110 | 30,35,130 | 112 | 58,879 | . |
| 9th ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 16,35,175 | 1,130 | 1,458 | 12,92,328 | 886 | 2,56,07,033 | 428 | 2,51,06,982 | 424 | .. | 2,00,951 |
| 9th ditto . | Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . | 444 | 3 73,107 | 840 | 461 | 3 79,263 | 823 | 73 89 125 | 403 | 77,27,455 | 407 | 3,38,080 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 4,799 | 31,57,981 | 658 | 4,851 | 27,02 806 | 557 | 5,67 00 237 | 286 | 5,79,79 221 | 291 | 12 78,987 | |
| | *State* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Jan. 1883 | East Indian . . | 1,504 | 23,27,929 | 1,548 | 1,507 | 16 38,162 | 1 087 | 3,55,86 779 | 573 | 3,50,92,051 | 566 | .. | 4,94,728 |
| 9th ditto . | Calcutta and South Eastern . . . | 28 | 5,276 | 188 | 43 | 6,786 | 158 | 1,16,744 | 101 | 1,68,498 | 120 | 51,754 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Nalhati . . | 27 | 2,795 | 104 | 27 | 2,499 | 93 | 51,530 | 46 | 54,595 | 49 | 3,065 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Northern Bengal . | 233 | 67,747 | 291 | 230 | 71,046 | 309 | 14,88 370 | 155 | 17,10,789 | 181 | 2,22,419 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Tirhoot . . | 85 | 20 980 | 247 | 85 | 23,349 | 275 | 4,48,514 | 127 | 5,12,438 | 153 | 63,924 | .. |
| | Patna Gya . . . | 57 | 19,721 | 346 | | *a* | . | 3,97,031 | 169 | (*a*) | | | . |
| 9th ditto . | Muttra-Hathras . . | 29 | 3,865 | 133 | 29 | 3,911 | 135 | 1,04,228 | 87 | 98 697 | 83 | .. | 5,531 |
| 9th ditto . | Cawnpore Furrakhabad | 87 | 23,089 | 265 | 87 | 13,342 | 153 | 2,50 718 | 99 | 2,64,787 | 74 | 14,069 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Dildarnagar Ghazipur | 12 | 1,811 | 151 | 12 | 1,943 | 162 | 31,223 | 63 | 35,534 | 71 | 4,311 | .. |
| 9th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa . | 1,117 | 4,42,327 | 396 | 1,116 | 4,02,007 | 360 | 72 97 211 | 158 | 81,00 950 | 176 | 8,03,739 | ... |
| 13th ditto | Wardha Coal . . | 45 | 22,584 | 502 | 45 | 28,467 | 633 | 3,90,526 | 210 | 4,15 005 | 210 | 54,479 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 21,653 | 221 | 149 | 52 562 | 353 | 2,37,011 | 95 | 4,56,573 | 109 | 2,19 559 | ... |
| 10th ditto . | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . | 161 | 46,303 | 281 | 161 | 42,308 | 263 | 10 47,126 | 158 | 10,83,861 | 163 | 36,735 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Sindia . . . | 75 | 18,115 | 242 | 75 | 11,046 | 148 | 2,17,084 | 79 | 2,16,521 | 79 | . | 563 |
| 9th ditto . | Punjab Northern | 369 | 1,22,927 | 939 | 419 | 96,362 | 230 | 23,60,961 | 158 | 23,22,846 | 139 | ... | 88,115 |
| 9th ditto . | Indus Valley and Kandahar . | 660 | 1,45,436 | 220 | 650 | 1,64,691 | 253 | 40,20,489 | 148 | 39,42,588 | 145 | ... | 77,901 |
| 12th ditto . | Muttra-Achnera . | 23 | 2,397 | 104 | 23 | 2,006 | 87 | (*b*)9,342 | 41 | 53,866 | 57 | 44,524 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Kanara-Dharla Tramway . . . | 19 | 4 158 | 219 | 32 | 4 075 | 127 | (*c*)39,670 | 76 | 74,791 | 57 | 35,121 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 3,119 | 9,70,184 | 311 | 3,183 | 9,26,160 | 291 | 1,85 37,811 | 146 | 1,95,72,330 | 152 | 14,31,559*d* | . |
| | *Native States* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Jan 1883 | Bhavnagar Goudal . | 193 | 51,477 | 267 | 193 | 25,098 | 130 | 6,08,050 | 89 | 6,41,938 | 81 | 33,888 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Nizam's . . | 121 | 27,302 | 226 | 121 | 34,011 | 281 | 6,04,136 | 120 | 6,77,987 | 136 | 73,551 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Mysore . . . | 58 | 3,359 | 58 | 86 | 9,882 | 115 | 1,21,668 | 50 | 2,42,220 | 68 | 1,20,552 | ... |
| 9th ditto . | Jodhpore . | | .. | | 19 | 1,187 | 62 | | | (*e*)16 524 | 29 | 16,524 | ... |
| | TOTAL . | 372 | 82,138 | 221 | 419 | 70,208 | 168 | 13 31 154 | 94 | 15,78,669 | 92 | 2,44,515 | .. |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9734 | 65,38,232 | 665 | 9,960*d* | 53,37,636 | 536 | 11,21,58,981 | 280 | 11,42,22,283 | 281 | 24,60,333*d* | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . | | | | . | | | 5 66,95,813 | 141 | 5,52,45,177 | 133 | | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,54,63,668 | 139 | 5,89,77,106 | 148 | 37,00,042*d* | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received
(b) Net receipts from 13th November 1881 to 14th January 1883.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 14th January 1883
(d) Including Patna Gya Railway figures
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 13th January 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 9th March 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA, 1881-82.

No. 1142, dated Fort William, the 2nd March 1883.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The administration of the Post Office has continued to be marked by steady progress.

2. From 1st January 1882, money order exchanges were introduced with Victoria, Tasmania, China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius; and a new parcel post exchange came into operation with China. The reduction of the registration fee on inland book and pattern packets from four to two annas, which was sanctioned in 1879, took effect from the 1st August 1881, and represents from a financial point of view the most important event of the year. A new system was introduced under which the postage on newspapers to be transmitted by the inland post can be prepaid in cash; and a reduced rate of postage of ½ anna only was at the same time allowed for all light newspapers posted under this system. Telephone offices under the charge of the local postmasters were experimentally established at Hazaribagh and False Point, and a set of rules was framed for working the telephone through the agency of the Post Office. Rules for the guidance of the public and the Postal Department, in regard to the important subject of Post Office Savings Banks, were prepared, but as Savings Banks were not opened until April 1882, a description of the measure and its results will find a place in the report for next year.

3. The number of Post Offices in existence at the close of the year was 4,819, as compared with 4,521 at the end of the previous year; and of letter boxes 7,190, as compared with 6,720, the number at the close of 1880-81. The number of village postmen was increased from 2,833 at the close of 1880-81 to 3,241 at the close of the year under report. A special and satisfactory feature of this development has been the increased employment of village schoolmasters in postal work.

4. The total number of articles given out for delivery during the year was 169,160,000, an increase of upwards of 6½ per cent. on the previous year's returns. The highest percentage of increase, 13 per cent., is found under book and pattern packets; while the smallest percentage, about 5 per cent., is under newspapers. The number of paid letters given out for delivery was 99,144,000, an increase of 3·19 per cent.; of unpaid letters, 28,747,000; of post-cards, 21,953,000; of newspapers, 12,526,800; and of book and pattern packets, 2,387,000. Post-cards, which were introduced into India about four years ago, have rapidly increased in popularity, and show an increase of 48 per cent. during the year. It is remark-

able that this rapid increase has not been accompanied by any decrease in the number of letters. The number of registered letters has increased by 20 per cent., and contrary to expectation this increase has been simultaneous with a rapid increase in money order business. The decrease of 4 per cent. in the number of unpaid letters is a satisfactory feature, although the number of unpaid letters sent through the post, 28,747,000, is still very large. Including money orders, 171,804,000 articles were sent out for delivery. Of this number the proportion of articles delivered at once was about 96½ per cent.; but the greater part of the remainder were subsequently disposed of, as the percentage of articles ultimately deposited as dead amounts to only ·36 on the total, or under ½ per cent.

5. It appears from the table given in paragraph 20 of the report that the average of letters and other articles per head of the population of British India is only ·67. The Post Office is used most extensively in Scinde and Bombay, while Behar and Central India are most backward in this respect. It is shown that these figures correspond to a great extent with the development of commerce and education in the different Provinces of the Empire. Bengal, including Behar and Eastern Bengal, takes only the eighth place, and the Director General attributes this in some measure to the restrictions imposed by the Zemindary Dak Act.

6. The parcel post continues to maintain a rapid rate of development, the number of foreign parcels received by the Post Office having increased 300 per cent. since 1873-74.

7. A new Dead-Letter Office was opened at Karachi for the Province of Scinde, and a new Railway Mail Service Enquiry Office at Ajmere. The proportion of articles undisposable and deposited as dead continues to diminish in a satisfactory manner, the total number of articles having fallen from 673,108 in 1880-81 to 621,451 in 1881-82.

8. The gross value of ordinary postage labels sold was Rs. 45,93,551, a fall of Rs. 4,26,935, as compared with the previous year's receipts. The value of service postage labels sold was Rs. 13,91,105, an increase of Rs. 57,559. The sales of half-anna envelopes and half-anna labels constitute more than half the receipts under ordinary postage labels. The fall in the receipts under ordinary postage labels is shown to be merely nominal, being counter-balanced by increased receipts in cash. Up to the year 1880-81 the tendency was for the receipts in cash to diminish, but owing to an alteration by which money order fees and parcel postage are now credited in cash instead of in stamps, the tendency since 1880-81 has been towards an increase in the proportion of cash receipts and a decrease in the proportion of stamp collections.

9. Satisfactory expansion has again been recorded in the issue and payment of money orders, a branch of Postal business which was taken over from the Treasuries by the Post Office in January 1880. Compared with the previous year, the value of inland money orders issued has improved to the extent of Rs. 1,16,23,447, or more than 25 per cent.; while the commission realised is larger by Rs. 1,13,097. The number of money orders issued was 2,157,796 and the average amount of each Rs. 26-8, thus making an aggregate of about 5¾ crores of rupees. The statement showing the issues and payments in the several Postal circles discloses certain remarkable peculiarities. In Madras, the Punjab, Behar, and Rajputana, the value of the applications for money orders nearly corresponds with the value of the money orders paid. In Eastern Bengal, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Scinde, Central India, and Assam, the value of applications is greatly in excess of payments; while

in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Bombay, payments are greatly in excess of applications.

In Foreign money orders a small, but not unsatisfactory, increase is recorded. But the value of the orders issued in India to all countries amounted to £103,251 only; while the value of Foreign money orders paid in India was only £8,183. The average rate of exchange was, for outward and inward transactions, 1*s.* 7*d.* 2·1*f.*, as compared with 1*s.* 7*d.* 3·48*f.* in the previous year.

Exchanges with Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan, and the Mauritius are effected in Indian currency. The exchange with Ceylon, begun in October 1880, shows a considerable development.

10. The value-payable post from a small beginning is with a reduced rate of commission rapidly developing into an important branch of postal business. The number of articles sent under the system in 1881-82 was 99,416, an increase on the previous year of 101 per cent., and the value of the articles Rs. 10,80,513, as compared with Rs. 5,76,574 in 1880-81. The amount of commission realised was Rs. 19,838, an increase of 48 per cent. on the previous year's receipts. The value of articles sent through the post under insurance was Rs. 7,65,23,221, which, as compared with the previous years, gives a slight decrease of 2·8 per cent. The insurance fees reached Rs. 1,90,980, and the losses amounted to Rs. 13,083.

11. The number of complaints from the public fell from 6,463 to 5,433, the decrease having taken place mainly in Bengal. A large proportion of the decrease in Bengal took place in Calcutta, and is ascribed by the Post Master General to increased efficiency due to a revision of the establishment of the Calcutta Post Office, and to the exertions of the Presidency Post Master. Of the complaints made, 273 related to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or parcels, and in only 51 instances was blame ascribed to members of the Postal Establishment. A remarkable instance of the carelessness with which valuable property is sometimes sent through the post and the temptations to which Postal servants are thereby exposed, is given in the report. A registered letter received in a damaged condition through the flimsiness of the envelope was found to contain 270 currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which had been sent uninsured.

12. The number of highway robberies, 31, shows a satisfactory decrease on the number, 49, recorded in the previous year. Nine of these robberies took place in the North-Western Provinces and seven in Rajputana, in addition to three attempts.

13. The total strength of the Postal establishment in India is stated to be 33,568 persons, as compared with 31,053 persons in the previous year.

14. The revenue from the purely Postal branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 87,04,259, an increase of Rs. 1,70,664 on the receipts of the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 79,58,765, an increase of Rs. 5,44,640. The receipts from the non-Postal branches amounted to Rs. 6,07,483, and the disbursements to Rs. 6,23,697.

The net result of the operations of the purely Postal Department was a surplus of Rs. 7,45,494, as compared with Rs. 11,19,470 in 1880-81, notwithstanding the reduction of the registration fee and of the postage on light newspapers. But the addition of items chargeable against the Post Office, which

do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department, converts this surplus into a net deficit of Rs. 5,61,647.

15. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. Hogg for his able administration of the Department.

16. The work done by the officers* of the Department mentioned in paragraph 58 of the Report also deserves public acknowledgment.

* Mr. Fanshawe.
Lala Doulat Ram, Rai Bahadur.
„ Ramoutar Sing.
Babu Herambo Chunder Mukerji.

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ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

D. M. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

# 1881-82.

No. 11009, dated 30th December 1882.

*From*—F. R. HOGG, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
*To*—*The Secretary to the Government of India*, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1881-82.

2. The following eight countries joined the "Universal Postal Union," *viz.*:—Chili, Paraguay, Guatemala, Hayti, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, the United States of Columbia and Hawai.

3. Money Order exchanges were introduced with the countries of Victoria, Tasmania, China (including Japan), the Straits Settlements and Mauritius, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

4. A new parcel post exchange was arranged with China, which also began to work from the 1st January 1882.

5. The subsidy for the maintenance of weekly communication with the United Kingdom and foreign countries is paid by the British Government, and all the sea postage realised by the Indian Post Office is credited to Great Britain as a set-off against the subsidy. The revenue of this service falls short of its cost and India's share of the net loss since the year 1869-70 is shown in the margin.

*Communication by Sea between India and Europe by means of the contract services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.*

| YEAR. | Net loss on the foreign mail service charged against India. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | |
| 1869-70 | 73,110 | Adjusted amounts. The increase in 1876 77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876, when India entered the Union. The increase in 1879-80 is due to the reduction of postage introduced from 1st April 1879 under the Convention of Paris. |
| 1870-71 | 69,150 | |
| 1871-72 | 68,110 | |
| 1872-73 | 61,072 | |
| 1873-74 | 54,770 | |
| 1874-75 | 57,170 | |
| 1875 76 | 53,125 | |
| 1876-77 | 66,685 | |
| 1877-78 | 70,749 | |
| 1878-79 | 71,051 | |
| 1879-80 | 88,160 | The final calculation of the sums properly belonging to these years not having been received from London, the amounts shown have been estimated. |
| 1880-81 | 71,051 | |
| 1881-82 | 70,000 | |

6. It was finally settled that the weekly contract steamer carrying the foreign mail should quit Bombay on Friday evenings during the fair season and on Tuesday evenings during the south-west monsoon.

7. Alluding to the disturbance caused to the Marine Post Office by the imposition of quarantine at Suez, the Post Master General of Bombay reports as follows:—

"The regular working of this branch of the service had been greatly interfered with during

the year by the quarantine restrictions at Suez. It was the object of the Post Office to prevent the mails from being brought into Bombay unsorted, but the uncertain action of the Egyptian authorities rendered it very difficult to make the necessary arrangements before hand. Finally, it was decided to limit the sea sorting to the voyage between Aden and Bombay and to utilize double sets for this purpose. The mail officers and their staff had to work under great disadvantages, as the space for sorting was limited and the work had to be done under great pressure and therefore without sufficient check. But the mails were always brought into Bombay disposed of, though the number of mistakes was necessarily larger than usual owing to the conditions under which the work had to be done."

8. Below will be found a list of Local Steam Services that existed at the close of the year:—

*By the British India Steam Navigation Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (1.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway and Bassein. | No. 1. Under a new contract with the local administration, Kyouk-Phyoo is now a weekly port of call throughout the year and Sandoway a weekly port of call during the fair season. |
| (2.) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein. | |
| (3.) Five-weekly communication between Rangoon, Penang and intermediate ports, the vessels running in connection with lines Nos. 1 and 4. | |
| (4.) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca. | No. 4. Fortnightly communication only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account. |
| (5.) Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast. | |
| (6.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. | |
| (7.) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf. | |
| (8.) Fortnightly communication between Aden and Karachi. | No. 8. Communication once in four weeks only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account. |
| (9.) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon. | No. 9. This line is under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. |
| (10.) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui. | Nos. 10 and 11. Under contract with the local administration. |
| (11.) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Moulmein. | |

*By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (12.) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo. Subsidy Rs. 5,000 per mensem. | Nos. 12 to 16. These lines are under the control of the local administration, the Post Office contributing Rs. 500 per mensem towards the subsidy for No. 13, and Rs. 125 per mensem towards the subsidy for No. 14. |
| (13.) Semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein. Subsidy Rs. 1,500 per mensem. | |
| (14.) Daily communication between Prome, Thyetmyo and Allanmyo. Subsidy Rs. 500 per mensem. | |
| (15.) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Puntanaw and intermediate ports. | |
| (16.) Semi-weekly communication between Henzada and Bassein. | |

*By other Agencies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (17.) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company. Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui. Subsidy Rs. 1,500 per mensem. | No. 17. Under the control of the local administration. |
| (18.) By Apear & Co. (of Calcutta) and Jardine, Matheson & Co. (of Hong-Kong). Monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. No subsidy. | |
| (19.) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. Weekly communication between Busreh and Bagdad. | No. 19. Under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; the subsidy is £300 per mensem. Steamers run in connection with line No. 7. |

NOTE.—Nos. 1 to 8 are under the control of the Indian Post Office, by which a subsidy of Rs 7,25,000 per annum is paid.

(20.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Galle, touching at Madras.
(21.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Galle.

Nos. 20 and 21. These are non-contract lines maintained by the Company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails forwarded by these non-contract services.

9. A service by sea worked by local native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

10. In the year 1879 the registration fee on inland book and pattern packets was reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas. This reduction was extended to all classes of articles, both inland and foreign, with effect from the 1st August 1881, and represents in a financial point of view the most important event of the year.

11. A new system was started, under which the postage on newspapers to be transmitted by the inland post can be prepaid in cash. And a reduced rate of postage of ¼ anna only was at the same time allowed for all light newspapers, not exceeding three tolas in weight, posted under this system.

12. Envelopes embossed with a 4½-anna stamp, and two new postage labels of the value of 3 and 1½ annas, were introduced, mainly for the prepayment of foreign correspondence.

13. A set of rules were framed for working the telephone through the agency of this Department; and telephone offices, under the charge of the local postmasters, were experimentally established at Hazaribagh and False Point.

14. Much consideration was devoted to the important subject of Post Office Savings Banks, and sets of rules were prepared for the guidance of the public and the instruction of the Department. But it was not till April 1882 that post offices, were opened for the receipt of savings as deposits. Thus a description of the measure, together with a statement of its working results during the first 12 months, will find a place in the report for next year.

15. An increase was given to the pay of post masters, principally in the Province of Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, the total cost of which exceeded Rs. 4,000 a month.

## SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.

16. In Appendix No. I will be found for each postal circle the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen existing at the close of the year under report as compared with the numbers of the previous year. An abstract is given on the margin. It exhibits great progress. Much has specially been done in the direction of entrusting schoolmasters with postal work. The Post Master General of Bengal states that "it is quite impossible to satisfy all the applicants who would like to have schoolmaster post offices in their villages."

| | No. at close of 1880-81. | No. at close of 1881-82. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Offices | 4,521 | 4,619 | 208 |
| Letter-boxes | 6,720 | 7,190 | 470 |
| Village Postmen | 2,833 | 3,241 | 408 |

## SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

17. Statistics relating to postal lines for each postal circle are contained in Appendix No. II. A summary for the whole of India is given on the margin. Extension has taken place under every head except that of "sea," the total increase being 917 miles.

| Year. | Railway. | Mail cart, horse and camel lines. | Runners and boats. | Sea. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| 1880-81 | 9,455 | 3,020 | 31,877 | 14,308 | 58,760 |
| 1881-82 | 9,745 | 3,303 | 32,321 | 14,308 | 59,677 |
| Increase | 290 | 283 | 444 | ... | 917 |

## SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

18. The correspondence returns are shown in Appendix No. III, of which an abstract appears on the margin. Each heading exhibits satisfactory growth. Comparing the newspaper statistics for the first six months with the corresponding period of the previous year, there appears a fall of 0·32 per cent. A similar comparison for the second half of the year gives an increase of 10·34 per cent. This sudden rise in the latter half of the year is doubtless due to the new system of paying newspaper postage in cash, coupled with the reduced rate for light papers introduced in November 1881. It may also be partially attributable to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act in January 1882.

| Year. | Letters (including Post-cards). | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Book and Pattern Packets. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 . . | 143,538,105 | 11,942,304 | 1,080,868 | 2,105,579 | 158,666,856 |
| 1881-82. . | 153,093,671 | 12,526,800 | 1,152,070 | 2,387,282 | 169,159,823 |
| Increase . . | 9,555,566 | 584,496 | 71,202 | 281,703 | 10,492,967 |
| Percentage of increase. | 6·66 | 4·89 | 6·59 | 13·38 | 6·61 |

19. Letters and post-cards are subjected to a further analysis on the margin. The most noticeable point is the very large increase in the number of post-cards, the introduction of which into India dates only from July 1879. It is satisfactory to notice that the great and rapid popularity of post-cards has not been followed by any fall in the number of letters. Last year's report recorded a large decrease in registered letters to the extent of 10¼ per cent. But the reduction of the registration fee from four annas to two annas in August 1881 has now produced an increase of no less than 19·76 per cent. Contrary to expectation this increase in the number of registered letters has not affected the growth of the money order branch of this Department as a later section will show.

| Year. | Post-cards. | Letters paid. | Letters unpaid | Letters registered. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 . . | 14,865,121 | 96,075,668 | 29,884,630 | 2,712,686 | 143,538,105 |
| 1881-82. . | 21,953,265 | 99,144,325 | 28,747,295 | 3,248,786 | 153,093,671 |
| Increase . . | 7,088,144 | 3,068,657 | .. | 536,100 | 9,555,566 |
| Decrease . . | .... | .... | 1,137,341 | ... . | ..... |
| Percentage of increase. | 47·68 | 3·19 | ..... | 19·76 | 6·66 |
| Percentage of decrease. | ..... | ..... | 3 81 | .... | ..... |

20. A census having been taken during the year under report, it is interesting to compare the extent to which the post office is used in the several parts of India, and the average correspondence per head to the population of each locality. A table follows in which this information is exhibited:—

## *Average of letters and other articles per head of population.*

| POSTAL CIRCLES. | Population per census of February 1881. | LETTERS AND POST-CARDS GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY DURING 1881-82. | | ARTICLES OTHER THAN LETTERS AND POST-CARDS GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY DURING 1881-82. | | TOTAL. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number. | Average per individual. | Number | Average per individual. | Number. | Average per individual. | |
| Sind | 2,413,823 | 3,375,311 | 1·39 | 336,921 | ·14 | 3,712,232 | 1·53 | Excluding Beluchistan. |
| Bombay | 23,166,845 | 28,913,475 | 1·25 | 2,777,363 | ·12 | 31,690,838 | 1·37 | Including Baroda and Native States. |
| Punjab | 22,712,120 | 19,486,151 | ·86 | 2,502 831 | ·11 | 21 988,982 | ·97 | Including Native States and Khyber troops. |
| Bengal | 38,252,204 | 24,085,255 | ·63 | 2,897,161 | ·08 | 26,982,416 | ·71 | |
| Assam | 4,881,426 | 2,709,134 | 56 | 557.329 | ·11 | 3,266,463 | 67 | |
| British Burma. | 3,736,771 | 1,961,796 | 52 | 546,797 | ·15 | 2 508,593 | 67 | |
| North-Western Provinces | 33,461,878 | 18,825,214 | 56 | 2,244.228 | 07 | 21,069,442 | ·63 | Including Rampore and Native Garhwal. |
| Madras | 48,382.151 | 25,353,787 | 53 | 3,508,692 | ·07 | 28.862,479 | ·60 | Including Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Coorg. |
| Central Provinces | 11,221,184 | 6,820,599 | ·48 | 653,949 | ·05 | 7,474,548 | ·53 | Including Berar. |
| Eastern Bengal | 8.838 001 | 3,513,464 | ·40 | 430,179 | 05 | 3,943,643 | ·45 | |
| Oudh | 11,387.741 | 4,234.287 | ·37 | 674.807 | ·06 | 4,909,094 | 43 | |
| Rajputana | 10,720,114 | 3,513,751 | ·33 | 324,615 | ·03 | 3,838,366 | ·36 | Including Ajmere. |
| Behar | 22,416 656 | 6,834,521 | 30 | 795,257 | ·04 | 7,629,778 | ·34 | |
| Central India | 9,261,907 | 2,669,531 | ·29 | 361,846 | ·04 | 3,031,377 | ·33 | |
| TOTAL | 253,891,821 | 152,296,276 | ·60 | 18,611,975 | 07 | 170,908,251 | ·67 | As no census figures are available for Beluchistan, the correspondence returns relating to that province have been omitted. |

21. While the population of Sind is smaller than that of any other postal circle, its commerce is extensive. To this cause must be ascribed the comparatively high average per individual of the correspondence in that province. The natural average of the Punjab is increased by its numerous hill stations and by the presence of a large body of European troops. Recruits for the native army are also to a considerable extent drawn from the Punjab, which doubtless adds to the correspondence of that province. Bengal has the advantage of a presidency town containing the largest European population to be found in India; yet its correspondence per head is only about half that of Bombay. If to Bengal be added the postal circles of Behar and Eastern Bengal, the average per head of correspondence of all kinds falls to ·56, and Bengal would then occupy only the eighth place on a list of twelve circles. As pointed out in a later section, the restrictions imposed by the Zemindari Dâk Act tend to hinder the expansion of postal operations in the country which comprises the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. In Assam the army and police contain numerous foreigners, and the European population of the province is also extensive. These causes, together with the use of imported labour, all add to letter-writing in a province where the education of the masses is very backward. The relatively high average of British Burma is due mainly to its commerce. Although education is far more advanced in that province than in any part of India proper, correspondence is not popular with the Burmans, who have never yet learned to appreciate the Post Office. When dealing with the Post Office in his report for the year 1880-81, the Chief Commissioner remarks that "nearly all the letters belong to the large seaport towns, and barely one letter in two hundred passes through the district post." It should be remembered that the correspondence returns given in this report are necessarily limited to articles delivered by post offices wholly or partially under the control of this Department. But besides Imperial Post Offices and District Post Offices under the management of officers of the Post Office, India contains several postal organisations in Native States and some postal systems in British territory, the control of which is entirely independent of the Imperial Post Office. Letters and other articles delivered under these organisations and systems find no place in the correspondence returns of this Department. This, of course, diminishes the real average per head in Rajputana, Central India and other similar places.

22. Another table is added which gives for each locality the percentage of population able to read and write. The figures are restricted to those entered in the census as "not under instruction and able to read and write," to the exclusion of the number recorded simply as "under instruction." Rajputana and Central India have been wholly omitted, as the necessary statistics for those postal circles are very imperfect. Without placing implicit reliance on the accuracy of these statistics, the results shown are nevertheless interesting.

*Percentage of population that are able to read and write.*

| Postal Circles. | Population per census of February 1881. | Number entered in the census of February 1881 as able to read and write. | Percentage that can read and write. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Burma . . . | 3,736,771 | 733,568 | 19·63 | |
| Bombay (including Baroda and Native States) . . | 23,166,845 | 998,435 | 4·30 | Excluding Baroda and Native States, the percentage is 4·45. |
| Madras (including Hyderabad Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Coorg) . . | 48,382,151 | 2,066,022* | 4·27 | Excluding the population of Travancore and Cochin, the percentage is 4·55. |
| Bengal . . . . | 38,282,204 | 1,384,442 | 3·61 | |
| Sind (excluding Beluchistan) | 2,413,823 | 79,832 | 3·30 | |
| Eastern Bengal . . . | 8,838,601 | 280,781 | 3·17 | |
| Carried over . | 124,819,795 | 5,543,080 | ..... | |

* The enumeration under this head for Cochin and Travancore not taken.

| Postal Circles. | Population per census of February 1881. | Number entered in the census of February 1881 as able to read and write. | Percentage that can read and write. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over . | 124,819,795 | 5,543,080 | .. ... | |
| Punjab (including Native States and Khyber troops) | 22,712,120 | 585,213 | 2·57 | Excluding the Native States, the percentage is 2·60. |
| North-Western Provinces (including Rampore and Native Garhwal) . . . . | 33,461,878 | 815,400 | 2·43 | Excluding Native States, the percentage is 2·46. |
| Oudh . . . . . | 11,387,741 | 251,496 | 2·20 | |
| Behar . . . . . | 22,416,656 | 387,809 | 1·73 | |
| Assam . . . . . | 4,881,426 | 81,430 | 1·66 | |
| Central Provinces (including Berar and Feudatory States) . . . . | 14,221,184 | 219,826* | 1·54 | Excluding the Feudatory States, the percentage is 1·76. |
| | 233,900,800 | 7,884,254 | 3·37 | |

* The enumeration under this head not taken in Feudatory States

23. Foreign correspondence is included in the general correspondence returns; but it is separately dealt with in the subjoined statement. As regards the exchange with the United Kingdom, each heading gives an increase; while the increase of letters sent from India is very large. It may be interesting to add that 50,911 post-cards were sent from India to the United Kingdom against 33,425 received in the opposite direction. As the statistics of exchanges with foreign Europe are taken only once every two years, the figures for the year under report are the same as those for the previous year.

## Foreign Correspondence.

| | | Estimated aggregate Number. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Percentage of Increase. |
| Despatched from India to the United Kingdom. | Letters (including Post-cards) . | 2,242,289 | 2,687,915 | 19·8 |
| | Newspapers . . . . | 286,134 | 290,099 | 1·2 |
| | Books . . . . . | 425,405 | 451,567 | 6·1 |
| Received in India from the United Kingdom. | Letters (including Post-cards) . | 2,605,057 | 2,637,607 | 1·2 |
| | Newspapers . . . . | 2,230,508 | 2,262,852 | 1·4 |
| | Books . . . . . | 1,612,460 | 1,772,382 | 9·9 |
| Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom. | Letters (including Post-cards) . | 4,848,246 | 5,325,522 | 9·8 |
| | Newspapers . . . . | 2,516,942 | 2,552,951 | 1·4 |
| | Books . . . . . | 2,037,865 | 2,223,949 | 9·1 |
| Despatched from India to foreign countries other than the United Kingdom. | Letters (including Post-cards) . | 614,707 | 614,707 | |
| | Other articles . . . . | 209,234 | 209,234 | |
| Received in India from foreign countries other than the United Kingdom. | Letters (including Post-cards) . | 585,818 | 585,818 | |
| | Other articles . . . . | 393,788 | 393,788 | |
| Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with foreign countries other than the United Kingdom. | Letters (including Post-cards) . | 1,200,525 | 1,200,525 | |
| | Other articles . . . . | 603,022 | 603,022 | |

24. Both inland and foreign parcels are included in the correspondence returns. The following statistics relate to foreign parcels only :—

## Foreign Parcels.

| Parcel Exchanges. | Total number of Parcels. | | Average weight of each Parcel. | | Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Custom Duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| *With United Kingdom.* | No. | No. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | ₹ | ₹ |
| To India | 52,018 | 59,812 | 6 0·42 | 5 13·08 | 95,588 | 1,04,712 |
| From India | 21,494 | 22,149 | 2 13·97 | 2 13·67 | 23,951 | 24,268 |
| TOTAL | 73,512 | 81,961 | 5 1·67 | 5 0·27 | 1,19,489 | 1,28,980 |
| *With Continent of Europe.* | | | | | | |
| To India | 1,458 | 1,470 | 6 13·63 | 7 6·01 | 2,889 | 2,862 |
| From India | 2,906 | 3,004 | 4 14·12 | 5 1·41 | 4,560 | 5,016 |
| TOTAL | 4,364 | 4,474 | 5 8·65 | 5 13·43 | 7,449 | 7,878 |
| *With Ceylon, Aden, China and Straits.* | | | | | | |
| To India | 900 | 943 | 2 0·30 | 1 12·44 | 370* | 262 |
| From India | 1,481 | 1,462 | 3 8·05 | 3 1·36 | 2,911 | 2,529 |
| TOTAL | 2,381 | 2,405 | 2 15·08 | 2 9·16 | 3,281 | 2,791 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 80,257 | 88,840 | 5 1·02 | 4 15·87 | 1,30,219 | 1,39,649 |

* Ceylon retains its own collections, and no share is allowed to the Indian Post Office.

| | No. of foreign parcels. |
|---|---|
| 1873-74 | 21,923 |
| 1874-75 | 25,563 |
| 1875-76 | 35,819 |
| 1876-77 | 45,357 |
| 1877-78 | 59,183 |
| 1878-79 | 69,763 |
| 1879-80 | 73,211 |
| 1880-81 | 80,257 |
| **1881-82** | **88,840** |

25. From the marginal figures, it will be seen that the foreign parcel post continues to maintain a rapid rate of development.

26. The correspondence entered on the margin of paragraph 18, was disposed of in the following manner, which shows that the proportion of articles delivered to the whole was about 96½ per cent. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sent out for delivery (including 2,645,129 Money Orders) | 171,804,952 |
| Received back undelivered | 5,991,997 |
| Balance actually delivered | 165,812,955 |
| Sent to Dead Letter Offices | 2,400,603 |
| | 168,213,558 |

NOTE.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

27. *Dead Letter Offices.*—A new Dead Letter Office was opened at Karachi for the Province of Sind and a new Railway Mail Service Enquiry Office at Ajmere. Statistics relating to the working of the several Dead Letter Offices and Enquiry Offices are given in Appendix No. IV of which the following is

an abstract. The proportion of articles undisposable and deposited as dead continues to diminish :—

| Dead Letters. | | | Number. | | Percentage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices | | | 3,301,154 | 3,124,540 | | |
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | | | | |
| Deduct— | | | | | | |
| Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable | 170,308 | 153,868 | | | | |
| Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices | 766,296 | 756,286 | 936,604 | 910,154 | | |
| Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices | | | 2,364,550 | 2,214,386 | 100 | 100 |
| Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered. | Disposed of by redirection to addressees | | 341,308 | 353,509 | 14·43 | 15·96 |
| | Disposed of by return to senders | | 1,350,131 | 1,239,426 | 57·10 | 55·97 |
| Articles undisposable and deposited as dead | | | 673,108 | 621,451 | 28·47 | 28·07 |

28. *Postage Labels.*—Statistics relating to the sale of postage labels appear in the Appendices numbered V and VI, of which an abstract is given below. Notwithstanding the great success of inland post-cards, the demand for half-anna envelopes continues still to increase, the number sold during the year having risen from 37,898,120 to 42,717,382. As was to be expected, the reduction of the registration fee has augmented the sale of two-anna labels and diminished that of four-anna labels.

| Ordinary Postage Labels. | | ½-anna Post-cards. | 1½-anna Foreign Post-cards. | ½-anna Envelopes. | 1-anna Envelopes. | 4½-anna Envelopes. | ½-anna labels. | 9-pie labels. | 1-anna labels. | 1½-anna labels. | 2-anna labels. | 3-anna labels. | 4-anna labels. | 6-anna labels. | 8-anna labels. | 12-anna labels. | 1-rupee labels. | Gross Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1880-81 | Value of each kind of stamps sold | 207,513 | 6,298 | 11,84,316 | 9,187 | ... | 12,67,601 | 17,784 | 3,45,179 | ... | 2,31,931 | ... | 9,36,636 | 37,994 | 2,70,287 | 39,389 | 4,66,371 | 50,20,486 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold | 4·13 | 13 | 23·59 | ·18 | ... | 25·25 | ·35 | 6·88 | ... | 4·62 | ... | 18·66 | ·76 | 5·38 | ·78 | 9·29 | 100 |
| 1881-82 | Value of each kind of stamps sold | 3,07,706 | 6,506 | 13,34,918 | 8,963 | 65,143 | 11,63,527 | 13,802 | 3,50,338 | 6,220 | 3,39,865 | 14,446 | 5,85,201 | 26,691 | 63,075 | 39,443 | 1,67,707 | 45,93,551 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year | 6·13 | ·13 | 26·59 | ·18 | 1·30 | 23·18 | ·27 | 6·98 | ·12 | 6·77 | ·29 | 11·66 | ·53 | 3·25 | ·78 | 3·34 | 91·50 |

| Service Postage Labels. | | ½-anna Post-cards. | 9-pie soldier's envelopes. | ½-anna labels. | 9-pie labels. | 1-anna labels. | 2-anna labels. | 4-anna labels. | 8-anna labels. | Gross Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1880-81 | Value of each kind of stamps sold | 8,068 | 2,465 | 2,86,107 | 41 | 6,95,549 | 98,761 | 1,37,441 | 1,05,114 | 13,33,546 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold | ·61 | ·18 | 21 45 | ... | 52·16 | 7·41 | 10·31 | 7·88 | 100 |
| 1881-82 | Value of each kind of stamps sold | 6,561 | 2,265 | 2,95,304 | 100 | 7,29,163 | 1,11,431 | 1,39,044 | 1,07,237 | 13,91,105 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year | ·49 | ·17 | 22·14 | ·01 | 54·68 | 8·36 | 10·43 | 8·04 | 104·32 |

29. Although there has been a fall of ₹4,26,935 in the gross value of ordinary postage labels sold, this fall has been more than made up by increased cash receipts. Attention is invited to the following table, which exhibits the proportion of revenue collected in stamps and cash for the last eight years. There is a steady diminution in the proportion realised in cash, coupled with an augmentation in that derived from stamps up to the year 1880-81, when the cash proportion rises and the stamp proportion falls. This change is still more marked in the year under report. It is due, as explained in previous reports, to an alteration under which money-order fees and parcel postage are credited in cash instead of in stamps. And the recently introduced plan of prepaying newspaper postage in cash must tend still further to swell the cash receipts at the expense of stamp collections.

| | 1874-75 | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Total postage revenue . | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | **100** |
| Cash . . . . | 31·23 | 30·97 | 30·71 | 29·33 | 26·62 | 24·86 | 28·74 | **35·17** |
| Proportion derived from ordinary stamps . | 52·08 | 52·37 | 52·29 | 53·87 | 57·30 | 58·76 | 55·91 | **49·25** |
| Proportion derived from service stamps . | 16·69 | 16·66 | 17·00 | 16·80 | 16·08 | 16·38 | 15·35 | **15·58** |

30. Last year's report referred briefly to a revision of postage labels of all denominations. This revision consisted in an extension to Indian postage stamps of the system of manufacture employed for the new English 1*d.* stamps, at a considerable saving of cost, with special precautions designed to guard against fraud. The size of the labels were also increased to that of the English pattern, and a five-pointed star substituted as a water mark for the previously existing elephant's head. New colours were adopted as shown in the margin. The 12-anna stamp was abolished, and two new descriptions of label introduced of the value of 1½ anna and 3 annas respectively. And the cost of manufacture was reduced from 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 6¼*d.* per 1,000. During the year under report, the new stamps were not received in the country.

| Value of postage label. | Colour of postage label | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| ½ anna . . . | Deep green. | The colours chosen for the ½-anna, the 9 pie and the 3-anna stamps were made to harmonise with the colours used for stamps of corresponding values in countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union. |
| 9 pies . . . | Carmine | |
| 1 anna . . . | Purple brown. | |
| 1½ annas . . . | Green brown. | |
| 2 „ . . . | Bright blue | |
| 3 „ . . . | Orange | |
| 4 „ . . . | Olive green | |
| 8 „ . . . | Cafe au lait | |
| 8 „ . . . | Purple. | |
| 1 Rupee . . . | Grey. | |

## SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

31. The district post was originally designed to supply the need for establishing official communication between the head-quarters of each district and the police and revenue stations in the interior. Funds for this purpose have always been provided either by the imposition of local cesses or by grants from Imperial revenue. Year by year the Imperial Post advances more and more into the interior of the country. It takes over and improves the old district post establishments, and applies the funds thus liberated towards further rural post extension. One common method of utilising district post money is by the employment of itinerant postmen who collect and deliver correspondence at outlying villages. Another method is the opening of small post offices under the management of local residents. Such is the course followed in most parts of India. But in Bengal the proceeds of the zemindari dâk cess can only be expended on runners' lines or on post offices at police stations. Thus it is impossible to spend the money provided for district post expenditure in the way best calculated to improve the working of that organisation. Progress

under such a system can hardly be expected. For every step of the Imperial Post in the direction of taking over zemindari dâk burdens reduces by so much the income available for district post expenditure. This Department is thus offered no inducement to take over and improve the district post establishments in Bengal. Other minor difficulties also exist which hamper the administration of the district post in Bengal and tend to retard postal progress. A great deal of attention was bestowed on this subject by the Post Master General, Bengal, who proposes fresh legislation, the main features of which are the stereotyping of the existing rate of cess, the abolition of the present dual system of control and the removal of the prohibition against the employment of rural postmen out of the cess. The question is one of no small importance to the inhabitants of Bengal.

32. At the instance of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the management of the district post in portions of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions was taken over by the Deputy Post Master General working under the orders of the local administration. This change was followed by the opening of 23 new post offices and 74 letter-boxes and by the entertainment of 22 village postmen. Early in the year the district post throughout the North-Western Provinces was subjected to a thorough revision.

33. Figures relating to the district post will be found in the following statement. But owing to the absence of a central office of account and to the difference of system followed in the several localities concerned, the statistics cannot be relied on as complete.

## *District Post.*

| Postal Circles | | Number of District Post offices and Imperial offices | Number of Post Villages | Number of District Post Boxes | Distance of District Post Lines | Local Cess | Grant from Imperial Revenue | Expenditure | Articles received from the Imperial and Dependent States for delivery by the District Post | Articles posted in the District Post for despatch by the Imperial or Dependent States Post | Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered | Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | R | R | R | No | No | No | |
| Bengal | 1890-91 | 172 (a) | | 174 | 7,253 (b) | 1,60,302 | | 1,64,670 | 771,360 | 684,541 | 41,287 | 5·35 |
| | 1881-82 | 167 | 6 | 203 | 7,081 | 1,80,868 | | 1,70,776 | 784,399 | 722,366 | 36,662 | 4·67 |
| Madras | 1890-91 | 22 (c) | 868 (c) | 670 (c) | 3,079 (c) | | 1,14,430 (f) | 1,12,758 (e) | 1,434,592 | 467,501 | 62,531 | 4·36 |
| | 1881-82 | 18 | 887 | 682 | 2,961 | | 1,19,110 | 1,17,294 | 1,626,862 | 519,266 | 85,124 | 5·23 |
| Bombay | 1890-91 | 2 | 04 | 20 | 1,9 | | 86,292 | 85,458 | 915,199 | 217,810 | 48,612 | 5·37 |
| | 1881-82 | 1 | 498 | 524 | 111 | | | | 919,766 | 272,243 | 50,564 | 5·50 |
| North Western Provinces | 1890-91 | 274 | 424 | 48 | 6,320 | 1,49,510 (g) | | 1,49,510 | 838,332 | 748,445 | 54,195 | 6·46 |
| | 1881-82 | 280 | 439 | 56 | 6,481 | 1,49,510 | | 1,49,510 | 1,105,450 | 805,293 | 68,569 | 6·20 |
| Punjab | 1890-91 | 19 | 77 | 34 | 4,277 | 81,501 | 1,500 | 1,08,121 (h) | 57,239 | 57,652 | 3,307 | 5·78 |
| | 1881-82 | 20 | 372 | 38 | 4,612 | 81,920 | 45,000 | 1,09,484 (h) | 64,880 | 61,301 | 2,798 | 4·31 |
| British Burma (i) | 1890-91 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 1,955 | 15,000 | | 15,090 | 10,635 | 8,698 | 308 | 2·90 |
| | 1881-82 | 27 | 25 | 128 | 1,953 | 74,908 | | 15,410 | 37,648 | 20,044 | 2,332 | 6·19 |
| Central Provinces | 1890-91 | 50 | 72 | 43 | 2,246 | 89,186 | 19,619 | 57,425 | 145,257 | 140,476 | 13,383 | 9·21 |
| | 1881-82 | 48 | 77 | 42 | 2,257 | 38,486 | 16,983 | 56,434 | 234,107 | 198,333 | 21,301 | 9·10 |
| Oudh | 1890-91 | 49 | 209 | 57 | 1,017 | 38,718 | | 34,679 | 227,495 | 199,808 | 24,147 | 10·63 |
| | 1881-82 | 51 | 248 | 108 | 1,236 | 36,718 | | 35,058 | 212,560 | 183,412 | 15,850 | 7·46 |
| Rajputana | 1890-91 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 143 | 794 | 4,000 | 4,617 | 29,243 | 22,932 | 1,453 | 4·80 |
| | 1881-82 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 143 | 880 | 4,000 | 4,301 | 29,124 | 28,479 | 2,021 | 6·94 |
| Assam | 1890-91 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 705 (j) | 10,010 | 750 | 14,471 | 43,119 | 33,936 | 2,945 | 6·83 |
| | 1881-82 | 34 | 10 | 2 | 722 (j) | 15,940 | 1,314 | 15,541 | 59,083 | 43,683 | 4,402 | 7·45 |
| Behar | 1890-91 | 56 | 1 | 52 | 3,340 | 71,036 | | 52,024 | 372,046 | 324,590 | 34,992 | 9·38 |
| | 1881-82 | 86 | 1 | 49 | 3,328 | 90,078 | .. | 87,078 | 393,076 | 370,719 | 30,587 | 7·78 |
| Eastern Bengal | 1890-91 | 42 | | 20 | 1,506 | 42,407 | | 45,780 | 208,331 | 194,398 | 11,027 | 4·60 |
| | 1881-82 | 39 | | 18 | 1,563 | 47,376 (k) | | 46,866 | 207,269 | 182,556 | 10,348 | 4·99 |
| Total | 1890-91 | 713 | 2,192 | 1,729 | 37,119 | 6,23,695 | 2,39,591 | 8,75,407 | 5,053,630 | 3,137,276 | 297,177 | 5·88 |
| | 1881-82 | 778 | 2,572 | 1,852 | 32,428 | 7,17,084 | 2,72,699 | 8,93,210 | 5,674,224 | 3,407,695 | 330,558 | 5·83 |

(a) Exclusive of 9 offices shown in 1881-82.
(b) Exclusive of 1,729 miles shown in 1890-91.
(c) Exclusive of 5 village postmen's rural beats and 10 miles of district post lines of Cocanada.
(d) Exclusive amount of Cuttack Post.
(e) Exclusive amount of Cuttack Post.
(f) Grant from Imperial Revenue.
(g) Exclusive of 6 offices shown in 1881-82 as grant from Imperial Revenue.
(h) Including Rs9,682 in 1890-91 and Rs9,016 in 1881-82 by way of an annual subsidy for the Dera Ismail Khan and Cis Sawan hill-cart line of Rs18,698.
(i) The post offices and Lines in Hanthawaddy, Tharawaddy, Amherst and Shwegyeen districts were placed under control of this Department during the year.
(j) The line was in the rainy season 617 miles in 1890-91 and 945 miles in 1881-82.
(k) Including Rs2,764 contribution from Frontier Police Funds.

## SECTION V.—MONEY ORDERS.

### Inland Money Orders.

31. In January 1880 the business of issuing and paying money orders was taken over by the Post Office. This transfer was immediately followed by a very large accession of business. Satisfactory expansion has now again to be recorded, as the marginal abstract will show. Compared with the previous year, the value of inland money orders issued has improved to the extent of ₹1,16,23,447 or more than 25 per cent., while the commission realised is larger by ₹1,43,097 than it was in 1880-81. ₹26-8 is the average amount of each order, and the aggregate of all the 2,157,796 orders issued falls not far short of $5\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees. The number of money order offices has been increased from 5,201 to 5,421, being an addition of 220 offices. A statement, showing the issues and payments in the several postal circles, is given below :—

| Inland Money Orders. | Total number of Money Orders issued. | Total value of Money Orders issued | Commission realised. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | ₹ | ₹ |
| During the year 1878-79, being the last complete year prior to transfer to the Post Office | 245,468 | 89,24,722 | 1,05,873 |
| During the year 1880-81, being the first complete year subsequent to transfer to the Post Office | 1,604,174 | 4,57,08,580 | 5,35,976 |
| During the year 1881-82 | 2,157,796 | 5,73,32,027 | 6,79,073 |
| Percentage of increase over the year 1880-81 | 34·51 | 25·43 | 26·70 |

*Inland Money Order transactions for each Postal Circle.*

| Postal Circles. | Issues during 1881-82. | | | Payments during 1881-82 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of applications. | Value of applications. | Commission. | Number of Money Orders. | Value of Money Orders. |
| | | ₹ a | ₹ a. | | ₹ a. |
| Bengal | 441,032 | 99,35,115 2 | 1,21,925 6 | 418,216 | 1,11,07,668 2 |
| North Western Provinces | 279,512 | 60,77,482 3 | 76,681 4 | 393,568 | 1,01,14,698 5 |
| Madras | 303,381 | 73,67,024 0 | 93,901 15 | 306,126 | 75,62,917 5 |
| Bombay | 219,671 | 65,50,506 13 | 66,534 12 | 231,001 | 74,08,107 3 |
| Punjab | 212,570 | 57,28,491 4 | 68,412 14 | 184,320 | 60,82,376 7 |
| Behar | 141,934 | 33,31,458 15 | 41,031 2 | 140,193 | 34,15,755 11 |
| Oudh | 67,601 | 15,05,748 11 | 18,821 2 | 177,235 | 38,91,641 0 |
| Eastern Bengal | 76,455 | 30,12,186 12 | 33,274 12 | 74,073 | 21,07,970 10 |
| Central Provinces | 115,275 | 36,15,810 3 | 42,059 12 | 41,196 | 12,78,140 0 |
| British Burma | 58,826 | 25,19,116 0 | 28,424 2 | 11,799 | 6,23,027 8 |
| Rajputana | 52,939 | 16,17,737 2 | 18,822 8 | 32,501 | 13,93,128 0 |
| Sind | 57,747 | 21,78,508 13 | 24,381 6 | 17,594 | 7,18,691 5 |
| Central India | 69,400 | 21,39,119 11 | 24,296 6 | 15,883 | 6,18,552 10 |
| Assam | 61,453 | 17,23,691 6 | 20,505 14 | 19,320 | 7,78,011 11 |
| **Total for the year 1881-82** | **2,157,796** | **5,73,32,026 15** | **6,79,073 3** | **2,063,025** | **5,71,30,685 13** |
| Total for the year 1880-81 | 1,604,174 | 4,57,08,579 11 | 5,35,976 7 | 1,539,746 | 4,54,83,463 8 |
| Increase | 553,622 | 1,16,23,447 4 | 1,43,096 12 | 523,279 | 1,16,47,222 5 |

### Foreign Money Orders.

35. Nine new exchanges have come into force during the year, as indicated in the margin.

| | |
|---|---|
| New South Wales | with effect from the 1st April 1881. |
| South Australia | |
| Western Australia | |
| Queensland | |
| Victoria | with effect from the 1st January 1882. |
| Tasmania | |
| Mauritius | |
| Straits Settlements | |
| China and Japan | |

36. Detailed below will be found the transactions with those foreign countries whose exchanges take place in sterling money. It will be seen that the orders

issued by India largely out-number its payments, and that there is a satisfactory increase under both headings :—

*Foreign Money Order transactions in Sterling money.*

| Countries. | 1880-81. Orders issued by India. No. | Amount. | Orders paid in India. No. | Amount. | 1881-82. Orders issued by India. No. | Amount. | Orders paid in India. No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| United Kingdom | 18,235 | 86,382 12 2 | 2,037 | 6,428 11 1 | 21,640 | 96,768 5 10 | 2,280 | 6,964 11 3 |
| Germany | 382 | 2,108 19 8 | 120 | 670 0 5 | 1,118 | 4,099 13 5 | 120 | 898 12 5 |
| Italy | 172 | 992 13 5 | 10 | 84 12 6 | 188 | 1,151 18 2 | 4 | 14 19 1 |
| Switzerland | 164 | 351 17 7 | 2 | 14 4 6 | 264 | 613 5 11 | 3 | 26 2 0 |
| Denmark | 30 | 279 10 0 | 4 | 22 19 6 | 25 | 195 7 10 | 9 | 91 8 10 |
| Netherlands | 4 | 22 2 10 | 5 | 28 9 11 | 17 | 51 16 6 | 3 | 10 17 11 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | .. | .. | 41 | 175 1 5 | 13 | 35 15 5 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | | .. | 12 | 73 10 0 | 10 | 60 4 6 |
| Queensland | .. | ... | .. | .. | 5 | 35 0 0 | 4 | 25 4 0 |
| West Australia | . | ... | .. | .. | 3 | 8 2 1 | 6 | 11 15 0 |
| Victoria | . | .. | ... | . | 17 | 58 19 10 | 10 | 43 17 8 |
| Tasmania | . | .. | | | 6 | 20 2 6 | .. | ... |
| Total | 18,990 | 90,137 15 8 | 2,178 | 7,349 17 11 | 23,336 | 103,251 3 6 | 2,471 | 8,183 7 8 |
| Percentage of increase | | .. | ... | | 22 85 | 14·55 | 13·45 | 9·85 |
| Average amount of each Money Order | | 4 14 10 | | 3 8 4 | | 4 8 5 | | 3 6 2 |

| | Outward. s. | d. | f. | Inward. s. | d. | f. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average rate of exchange, 1880-81 | 1 | 7 | 3·48 | 1 | 7 | 3·48 |
| ,, ,, ,, 1881-82 | 1 | 7 | 2·4 | 1 | 7 | 2·4 |

37. The following figures relate to the transactions with those foreign countries whose exchanges are effected in Indian currency. The exchange with Ceylon, which began only in October 1880, has considerably developed.

*Foreign Money Order transactions in Indian Currency.*

| | 1880-81. Orders issued by India. No. | Amount | Commission. Amount | Orders paid in India. No. | Amount. | 1881-82. Orders issued by India. No. | Amount. | Commission. Amount. | Orders paid in India. No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs A. P | Rs. A. P. | | Rs A. P | | Rs A P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. |
| Ceylon | 285 | 16,419 9 0 | 177 14 0 | 1,850 | 90,415 5 0 | 759 | 32,479 3 0 | 278 6 0 | 7,409 | 3,86,471 13 0 |
| Straits Settlements | | | | | | 14 | 504 12 0 | 6 14 0 | 116 | 7,598 4 0 |
| China and Japan | | | .. | . | .. | 6 | 378 8 0 | 3 14 0 | 4 | 309 0 0 |
| Mauritius | | | .. | | .. | 7 | 209 5 0 | 2 10 0 | 13 | 269 10 0 |
| Total | 285 | 16,419 9 0 | 177 14 0 | 1,850 | 90,415 5 0 | 786 | 33,661 12 0 | 291 12 0 | 7,542 | 3,94,668 11 0 |
| Average amount of each Money Order | | 57 10 0 | | | 52 2 0 | | 42 13 0 | | | 52 5 0 |

Note.—The Money Order exchange with Ceylon began on the 1st October 1880. The other three exchanges began on the 1st January 1882.

## General.

38. A Statement of Money Orders forfeited during the year is now given :—

| Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1881. | | Forfeited during the year. | | Total. | | Forfeited Orders repaid, renewed, and lapsed to the State during the year. | | | | | | | | Balance standing in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1882. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Repaid | | Renewed. | | | Lapsed to the State. | Total. | | | |
| Number. | Value. | Number | Value. | Number. | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | Penalties. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | R a. | | R a | | R a. | | R a. | | R a | R a. | | R a. | | R a | | R a. |
| 1,406 | 20,024 0 | 1,656 | 17,221 1 | 3,062 | 37,245 1 | 88 | 2,470 7 | 466 | 11,786 5 | 152 6 | 1,106 | 12,558 13 | 1,720 | 26,976 16 | 1,342 | 10,268 3 |

39. An abstract is added which represents the aggregate money order transactions both inland and foreign during the year :—

| Money Orders both inland and foreign for the year 1881-82. | Issues. | | | Payments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of applications. | Value of applications | Commissions | Number of Money Orders | Value of Money Orders. |
| | | R a | R a | | R a. |
| Inland | 2,157,706 | 5,73,32,020 15 | 6,70,073 8 | 2,063,025 | 5,71,30,685 13 |
| Foreign transactions in sterling money at prevailing rates of exchange | 23,196 | 12,61,673 10 | 24,098 0 | 2,471 | 89,976 5 |
| Foreign transactions in Indian Currency | 786 | 93,661 12 | 291 12 | 7,542 | 3,94,668 11 |
| Total | 2,181,918 | 5,86,27,362 5 | 7,03,973 15 | 2,073,038 | 5,76,25,330 13 |
| Total for the year 1880-81 | 1,624,455 | 4,68,14,213 6 | 5,57,636 5 | 1,543,774 | 4,56,69,981 6 |
| Increase | 558,163 | 1,18,13,149 15 | 1,46,337 10 | 529,264 | 1,19,55,349 7 |
| Percentage of increase | 34 40 | 25 24 | 26·24 | 34·28 | 26 18 |

## SECTION VI.—INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE.

### *Insurance.*

40. Although there has been a considerable increase in the value of articles sent in insured letters, the value of parcels insured has diminished, as the subjoined statement will show, the net result being a decrease of 2·84 per cent. This fall is due to the operation of the partial insurance system, under which risks arising out of highway robberies in Native States are not accepted by the Post Office.

| Year. | Value insured. | | | Insurance fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Letters. | Parcels | Total. | |
| | R | R | R | R |
| 1877-78, last quarter being the commencement of the system | 6,66,310 | 18,60,191 | 25,26,511 | 13,230 |
| 1878-79 | 89,71,775 | 2,81,21,219 | 3,70,92,994 | 1,23,556 |
| 1879-80 | 1,63,35,058 | 5,34,34,161 | 6,97,69,219 | 1,97,790 |
| 1880-81 | 1,57,32,128 | 6,30,26,524 | 7,87,59,952 | 2,01,046 |
| **1881-82** | **1,79,69,808** | **5,85,53,413** | **7,65,23,221** | **1,90,980** |
| Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the year 1880-81. | Inc. 14·21 | Dec. 7·10 | Dec. 2·84 | Dec. 5 01 |

| | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| Loss on by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect | 14,0.2 9 0 | 11,171 5 0 |
| Losses on highway robbery in British territory | 1,999 2 0 | 1,305 3 0 |
| Losses by highway robbery in Native States | 878 2 0 | 2,022 15 0 |
| | 16,900 13 0 | 15,399 7 9 |
| Value of property recovered | 5,787 0 2 | 2 315 9 10 |
| | 10,1 2 12 10 | 13,083 13 11 |
| Claims not preferred | 18 0 0 | |
| Total | 10,501 12 10 | 13,083 13 11 |

41. Losses of all kinds connected with the insured mail, as well as the recoveries and other deductions, are shown on the margin.

### *Value-payable.*

42. Under the system termed "value-payable," the Post Office receives articles undertaking to recover from the addressee on delivery and remit to the sender a sum of money under certain limits and restrictions. Owing to a change of system no figures were available when last year's report was written; but sta-

tistics have since been obtained and are given below. From a small beginning the system is rapidly developing into an important branch of postal business.

| | Number of articles sent under the value-payable system. | Value declared for realisation. | Commission. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *R* | *R* |
| 1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) 4 months . . . . | 413 | 6,721 | 195 |
| 1878-79 . . . . . | 7,408 | 1,32,109 | 3,942 |
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 25,589 | 3,49,857 | 11,498 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 49,389 | 5,76,574 | 13,413 |
| **1881-82** . . . . . | **99.416** | **10,80.543** | **19,838** |
| Percentage of increase over the year 1880-81 . | 101 29 | 87·41 | 47·90 |

*Note*.—On the 1st August 1880 the rate of commission for value-payable articles was reduced to the money order scale being about one-half that of the previous scale.

## SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Security taken from Post Office servants.*—As explained in previous reports, security is taken from postal servants under a system of subscription controlled departmentally. A statement showing the operations of the security fund is given below :—

*Receipts and charges of the Security fund.*

| Receipts. | Number of Officers | | Amount of Subscription | | | Charges | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First half year. | Second half year. | First half year. | Second half year. | Total | | |
| | | | *R* | *R* | *R* | | *R* |
| Balance . . . | | | | | 1,81,830 | | |
| Interest on balance at 4½ per cent. for two months . *R* 1,263 | | | | | | | |
| Interest on balance at 3½ per cent. for 10 months . 5,682 | | | | | 6,945 | *(a) Pensionable.* | |
| Sundry receipts. | | | | | 182 | Sums decreed against the fund . | 5 861 |
| | | | | | | Rateable refunds to subscribers. | 1,035 |
| *(a) Pensionable* | | | | | | Cost of establishment . . | 910 |
| Imperial . . . | 7,693 | 7,913 | 7,693 | 7,913 | 15,606 | Total . | 7,806 |
| District . . . | 373 | 342 | 373 | 342 | 715 | | |
| Total | 8,066 | 8,255 | 8,066 | 8,255 | 16 321 | *(b) Non-pensionable* | |
| | | | | | | Sums decreed against the fund. | 1,894 |
| *(b) Non pensionable* | | | | | | Cost of establishment . . | 910 |
| Imperial . . . | 11,782 | 12 154 | 5,891 | 6 077 | 11,968 | Total . | 2,804 |
| District . . . | 3,382 | 3,377 | 1,691 | 1 688 | 3,379 | | |
| | | | | | | Total charges . . . | 10,610 |
| Total . | 15,164 | 15,531 | 7,582 | 7 765 | 15 347 | Balance at credit . | 2,10,015 |
| Grand Total . | | | | | 2,20,625 | Grand Total . | 2.20,625 |

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Returnable portion . . . . . | 80,758 | 92.540 |
| Non-returnable portion . . . . . | 1,01,072 | 1,17.475 |
| Total balance . . . . . | 1,81,830 | 2,10,015 |

44. *Complaints from the public*, which came to the notice of the heads of the several postal circles, fell from 6,463 to 5,433. This decrease of 1,030 complaints took place mainly in Bengal. In Calcutta alone there was a diminution of 583 complaints, which the Post Master General ascribes to increased efficiency due to the extensive revision of the Calcutta Post Office establishment referred to in last year's report, and to the exertions of the Presidency Post Master.

45. An analysis of complaints relating to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or parcels is given below. The total number of such complaints fell from 295 to 273, and in only 51 instances was blame ascribed to members of the postal establishment:—

| | Registered letters. | | Parcels. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| I.—Cases in which the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials | 79 | 81 | 49 | 82 | 128 | 163 |
| II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so | 26 | 26 | 33 | 25 | 59 | 51 |
| III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at | 48 | 25 | 60 | 34 | 108 | 59 |
| TOTAL | 153 | 132 | 142 | 141 | 295 | 273 |

Class I includes 8 insured cases under the head of registered letters, and 18 insured cases under the head of parcels.
Class II includes 8 insured cases under the head of registered letters, and 8 insured cases under the head of parcels.
Class III includes 8 insured cases under the head of parcels.

46. Appendix No. VIII contains a statement of offences punishable by law committed by postal officials. An abstract is given below. It shows a further diminution of crime.

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of legal convictions | 194 | 159 |
| Number of cases punished departmentally | 67 | 58 |
| | 261 | 217 |

47. Illustrative of the temptation to which postal servants are sometimes exposed through culpable carelessness on the part of the public, the following case may be instanced. A registered letter having reached Jessore in a damaged condition, was there examined by the superintendent of the division and found to contain 270 currency notes for R1,000 each, the total value being R2,70,000. These heavy and valuable enclosures had been put in an envelope made of thin Bally paper, and posted without the protection of insurance, the only precaution taken being the addition of a piece of paper containing an inventory of the notes. A curious instance of swindling by means of the Post Office has been reported to me also from Bengal. Under the assumed name of a non-existing firm, a man advertised from Barrackpore for a large number of clerks, specifying the salaries that would be given, and enjoining applicants to enclose one anna for a reply. Hundreds of applications, together with the stamps, were received by the advertiser. These applications were all answered by the one stereotyped reply "writing not approved" enclosed in a half-anna envelope. The man is said to have made from R15 to R18, before the imposture was discovered. He further imposed upon credulous correspondents by undertaking to get them desirable appointments, if a sum of money was paid to him in advance. From one Bengali, certainly, he obtained a remittance of R35. The offender was prosecuted and punished.

| Postal Circles. | 1880-81. Number of Highway Robberies. | | | 1881-82. Number of Highway Robberies. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. |
| Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Bombay | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| North-Western Provinces | 7 | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Punjab | 5 | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| British Burma | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Oudh | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 7 | 7 |
| Assam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Behar | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Eastern Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sind | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Central India | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 25 | 21 | 46 | 17 | 14 | 31 |

48. ***Highway Robberies.***—There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of highway robberies, as will be seen from the marginal abstract, to which is added a summary relating to this class of crime during the last five years.

| Year. | British Territory. | Foreign Territory | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1877-78 | 34 | 18 | 52 |
| 1878-79 | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| 1879-80 | 26 | 13 | 39 |
| 1880-81 | 25 | 24 | 49 |
| **1881-82** | **17** | **14** | **31** |

49. A statement follows detailing the localities in which the robberies occurred:—

## 1881-82.

| Postal Circles. | British Territory. Names of Districts. | Number of highway robberies. | Number of attempts at highway robbery. | Foreign Territory. Names of Native States. | Number of highway robberies. | Number of attempts at highway robbery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Midnapore | ... | 1 | | | |
| | | ... | 1 | | .. | ... |
| Madras | North Arcot | 1 | 1 | Mysore | 1* | 1 |
| | Godaveri | 1 | .. | | | |
| | Trichinopoly | ... | 1 | | | |
| | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| Bombay | Kanara | 2 | ... | | | |
| | | 2 | ... | | ... | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | Agra | 3 | ... | | | |
| | Jhansi | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Gorakhpur | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Aligarh | 3 | ... | | | |
| | Fatehgarh | 1 | ... | | | |
| | | 9 | ... | | ... | ... |

* This relates to a robbery of the Anchê or Mysore local post and occurred on a line not controlled by the Imperial post.

| Postal Circles. | British Territory. | | | Foreign Territory. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Names of Districts. | Number of highway robberies. | Number of attempt at highway robbery. | Names of Native States. | Number of highway robberies | Number of attempts at highway robbery. |
| Punjab | Dera Ismail Khan | 1 | ... | Wazeri Territory | 1 | ... |
| | Rawal Pindi | 1 | ... | | | |
| | | 2 | .. | | 1 | ... |
| Central Provinces. | | | ... | Bhopal | 1 | ... |
| | | ... | ... | | 1 | ... |
| Oudh | Gonda | ... | 1 | | | |
| | Kheri | .. | 1 | | | |
| | | ... | 2 | | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | | ... | ... | Meywar | 5 | ... |
| | | | | Joypore | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Dungarpur | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Bundi | ... | 1 |
| | | | | Pah | .. | 1 |
| | | | | | 7 | 3 |
| Behar | Patna | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Arrah | 1 | ... | | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | | ... | ... |
| Sind | | ... | ... | Beluchistan | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | 1 | ... |
| Central India | | ... | ... | Gwalior | 2 | ... |
| | | | | Chatarpur | 1 | |
| | | ... | ... | | 3 | ... |
| | Total | 17 | 6 | | 14 | 4 |

Total (British) 17, besides 6 attempts. Total (Foreign) 14, besides 4 attempts.

50. In the North-Western Provinces cases (9 in number), convictions were obtained in four instances and the greater part of the stolen property was recovered. In the Rajputana cases (7 robberies and 3 attempts), convictions were obtained in five instances, but no property was recovered. In the Punjab cases (3 in number), no convictions were obtained, and portions only of the plundered mails were recovered. In the Central India cases (3 in number), there were no convictions, and the amount of property recovered was very small. In the remaining cases (9 robberies and 7 attempts), there were only two instances of conviction, but the mail plundered was for the most part recovered.

51. One of the Punjab robberies was attended with the murder of the runner who carried the mail. In the Beluchistan case, the horseman conveying the mail was killed and a similar calamity befell a mounted escort in one of the Rajputana instances. Another runner lost his life in the Terai districts of the North-

Western Provinces by an unfortunate accident. He was mistaken for a thief, and shot dead by the jemadar in charge of the Sultanpur Police Station.

52. *Numerical strength of the Postal Establishment.*—The strength of the postal establishment is given in the marginal abstract. Details for each postal circle will be found in Appendix No. IX.

| Postal Officials. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices | 264 | 283 |
| Postmasters, Sub and Branch Post Masters | 4,274 | 4,501 |
| Clerks | 4,018 | 5,230 |
| Postmen and other servants | 7,189 | 8,108 |
| Road Establishment | 12,917 | 12,308 |
| Village Postmen | 2,812 | 3,148 |
| TOTAL | 31,053 | 33,568 |

## SECTION VIII.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

53. *Government Carrying Agency.*—This agency is commonly known by the name of the Government Bullock Train. During the year, the branch line to Gwalior was abolished. At the termination of the year the service consisted of a main line,—Calcutta to Hajishah (rail), and onwards to Peshawar (bullock train), with branches to Simla (bullock train) and Ludhiana to Lahore *viâ* Ferozepore (bullock train).

54. *Passenger Services* on mail cart lines under the control of this Department were lessened by the reduction of the section between Hajishah and Attock, the transfer of the Kohat and Khushalgarh Line to local management, and the introduction of contract arrangements on the Bareilly and Ranibagh Road. Thus the two following passenger service lines alone remained at the close of the year under review :—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Attock to Peshawar | 45 |
| Umballa to Simla | 96 |

## SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

55. Notwithstanding the reduction of the registration fee and the introduction of a cheaper rate of postage for light newspapers, the receipts of the Department have improved by R1,70,664, while the purely Postal Department has yielded a net revenue of R7,45,494. Disbursements have increased to the extent of R5,44,640. The rapid rate at which the Department is expanding, the heavy pecuniary responsibilities it undertakes, especially in its money order and insurance branches, and the growing tendency to impose on the Post Office fresh classes of business, necessarily lead to additional expenditure. But this expenditure is not to be regretted if it adds to the use which the public derive from the Post Office. Owing to railway extension, there has been a large diminution in receipts under the head of Non-postal Branches. Below is given a review of the financial results of the year :—

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| PURELY POSTAL SERVICE. | *R* | *R* |
| Receipts including sale of Service Postage Stamps | 85,33,595 | 87,04,259 |
| „ excluding „ „ „ | 71,92,116 | 73,15,330 |
| Disbursements | 74,14,125 | 79,58,765 |
| Net revenue including sale of Service Postage Stamps | 11,19,470 | 7,45,494 |

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| **Non-Postal Branches.** | | |
| *Bullock Train.* | | |
| Receipts | 10,04,299 | 3,70,269 |
| Disbursements* | 9,66,150 | 3,57,887 |
| Surplus | 38,149 | 12,382 |
| **Punjab Military Van Dâk.** | | |
| Receipts | 2,51,137 | 39,586 |
| Disbursements | 3,33,059 | 68,182 |
| Deficit | 81,922 | 28,596 |
| **Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.** | | |
| Receipts | 2,03,291 | 197,628 |
| Disbursements | 2,03,291 | 197,628 |
| *Contract subsidies to local steamers employed to a large extent on general and military considerations but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience.* | | |
| Disbursements | 7,09,281 | 7,12,000 |

These results may be summarised briefly as follows :—

| | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of | 11,19,170 | 7,45,494 |
| A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of | 38,149 | 12,382 |
| A net deficit in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of | —81,922 | —28,596 |
| | 10,75,697 | 7,29,280 |

56. On the margin is entered a list of items chargeable against the Post Office, which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department. Compared with the previous year, this list shows a decrease of Rs. 1,05,449. If these items be added to the disbursements already dealt with, the working of the purely Postal Department shows a deficit of ₹5,61,647, instead of a surplus ₹7,45,494.

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery | 1,01,718 | 1,33,107 |
| Railway service estimated at (1880-81 Rs. 5,69,215; 1881-82 Rs. 5,69,215) | | |
| Less mutual payments (1880-81 Rs. 2,63,280; 1881-82 Rs. 3,01,406) | | |
| | 3,06,935 | 2,07,800 |
| | 3,01,009 | 2,08,000 |
| English Stores | 3,10,070 | 2,38,810 |
| Value of services rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press | 45,249 | 51,402 |
| Rent of Government buildings | 2,16,850 | 2,22,361 |
| Estimated postal share of marine subsidies | 2,53,116 | 2,95,[illegible] |
| Gratuities | 6,351 | 4,651 |
| Leave allowances paid in Great Britain | 25,702 | 3,191 |
| Pensions (being the average of five years) | 1,12,191 | 1,50,306 |
| | 13,12,090 | 13,07,141 |

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| * Purely Bullock Train | 9,64,853 | 3,57,528 |
| Postal charges debited to Bullock Train | 1,297 | 359 |
| Total | 9,66,150 | 3,57,887 |

## SECTION X.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

| Year | Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (the cost of 1855-56 being represented by 100) | Comparison of revenue from postage (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100) | Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855-56, first complete year of new rates | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1867-68, thirteenth ditto | 207 | 247 | 161 |
| 1868-69, fourteenth ditto | 228 | 259 | 182 |
| 1869-70, fifteenth ditto | 253 | 240 | 190 |
| 1870-71, sixteenth ditto | 257 | 245 | 175 |
| 1871-72 seventeenth ditto | 269 | 272 | 173 |
| 1872-73, eighteenth ditto | 279 | 279 | 177 |
| 1873-74, nineteenth ditto | 328 | 284 | 184 |
| 1874-75, twentieth ditto | 318 | 306 | 189 |
| 1875-76, twenty-first ditto | 342 | 326 | 191 |
| 1876-77, twenty-second ditto | 368 | 345 | 196 |
| 1877-78, twenty-third ditto | 387 | 378 | 206 |
| 1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto | 454 | 390 | 272 |
| 1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto | 478 | 417 | 254 |
| 1880-81, twenty-sixth ditto | 479 | 452 | 253 |
| 1881-82, twenty-seventh ditto | 507 | 459 | 270 |

57. A comparison of correspondence, revenue and expenditure for the year 1855-56 and from 1867-68 onwards is given on the margin. The year 1855-56 was the first complete year after the introduction of the low rates of postage under the Act of 1854.

## SECTION XI.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

58. Special thanks are due to Mr. Fanshawe, Post Master General, Bombay, for the care and ability with which he framed the rules for the working of the Post Office Savings Banks; to Lala Doulat Ram, for placing the Umballa and Simla line in a state of high efficiency; to Lala Ramoutar Sing, for successful sorting arrangements in the Railway Mail Service; and to Babu Herambo Chunder Mukerji, for exceptionally good work in connection with district post in Eastern Bengal.

# APPENDIX No. X.

*Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| Postal Service. *Postage on Letters and Bunghy Parcels.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 4,24,511 | 5,32,462 | 1,07,951 | ... |
| Madras | 2,60,562 | 3,47,917 | 87,355 | ... |
| Bombay | 2,66,857 | 4,37,696 | 1,70,839 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 3,46,851 | 4,02,053 | 55,202 | ... |
| Punjab | 3,70,972 | 3,76,119 | 5,147 | ... |
| British Burma | 95,048 | 1,20,546 | 25,198 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 1,21,912 | 1,50,214 | 28,302 | ... |
| Oudh | 90,526 | 1,08,677 | 18,151 | ... |
| Rajputana | 76,775 | 94,837 | 18,062 | ... |
| Assam | 71,039 | 87,521 | 16,182 | ... |
| Behar | 1,83,764 | 2,12,990 | 29,226 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 83,871 | 1,00,951 | 17,080 | ... |
| Central India | 72,637 | 91,069 | 18,432 | ... |
| Sind | 45,705 | 73,052 | 27,347 | ... |
| Total | 25,11,030 | 31,36,104 | 6,25,071 | ... |
| *Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 9,40,039 | 9,01,110 | ... | 38,929 |
| Madras | 8,56,384 | 8,36,200 | ... | 20,184 |
| Bombay | 11,73,676 | 10,18,244 | ... | 1,55,432 |
| North-Western Provinces | 1,93,157 | 4,64,959 | ... | 28,198 |
| Punjab | 6 33,512 | 4,42,903 | ... | 1,90,609 |
| British Burma | 1,32,047 | 1,11,002 | ... | 21,045 |
| Central Provinces. | 1,54,499 | 1,46,174 | ... | 8,325 |
| Oudh | 91,328 | 86,700 | ... | 4,628 |
| Rajputana | 78,909 | 67,682 | ... | 11,227 |
| Assam | 82 869 | 74,331 | ... | 8,538 |
| Behar | 1,60,261 | 1,50,971 | ... | 9,293 |
| Eastern Bengal | 90,275 | 83,360 | ... | 6,915 |
| Central India | 73 073 | 64,699 | ... | 8,374 |
| Sind | 79,372 | 84,465 | 5,093 | ... |
| Total | 50,39,404 | 45,32,800 | 5,093 | 5,11,697 |
| *Deduct*—Discount on sale of postage stamps | 1,55,837 | 1,41,515 | ... | 14,322 |
| Net Total | 48,83,567 | 43,91,285 | 5,093 | 4,97,375 |
| *Sale of Service Postage Stamps.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 1,76,510 | 1,86,164 | 9,654 | ... |
| Madras | 2,15,399 | 2,20,691 | 5,292 | ... |
| Bombay | 2,64,805 | 2,89,285 | 24,480 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 1,60,695 | 1,68,509 | 7,814 | .. |
| Punjab | 2,87,558 | 2,49,090 | ... | 38,468 |
| British Burma | 18,029 | 20,431 | 2,411 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 62,485 | 63,264 | 779 | ... |
| Oudh | 37,617 | 40,831 | 3,217 | ... |
| Rajputana | 8,892 | 10,813 | 1,921 | ... |
| Assam | 23,292 | 24,481 | 1,189 | |
| Behar | 32,353 | 33,085 | 732 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 12,269 | 12,969 | 700 | ... |
| Central India | 15,256 | 15,573 | 317 | ... |
| Sind | 25,998 | 53,740 | 27,742 | ... |
| Total | 13,41,119 | 13,88,929 | 86,248 | 38,468 |

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postal Service.—*contd.* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| *Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 7,987 | 3,723 | ... | 4,264 |
| Bombay | 1,94,193 | 1,81,107 | ... | 13,086 |
| Total | 2,02,180 | 1,84,830 | ... | 17,350 |
| *Payment by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.* | | | | |
| Bombay | 977 | 679 | | 298 |
| Total | 2,03,157 | 1,85,509 | .. | 17,648 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| Bengal | (w) 2,320<br>4,531 | (w) 2,257<br>7,641 | 3,047 | ... |
| Madras | (w) 1,104<br>7,804 | (w) 1,236<br>9,447 | 1,775 | ... |
| Bombay | (w) 2,016<br>(s) 33<br>14,420 | (w) 2,082<br>(s) 8<br>18,975 | 4,596 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | (w) 216<br>4,089 | (w) 228<br>6,084 | 2,007 | ... |
| Punjab | (w) 133<br>5,188 | (a) 60<br>38,343 | 32,782 | ... |
| British Burma | (w) 1,320<br>821 | (w) 1,284<br>617 | ... | 243 |
| Central Provinces | 1,437 | 3,458 | 2,021 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,031 | 1,054 | 23 | ... |
| Rajputana | 879<br>(s) 5 | 1,121<br>... | 237 | ... |
| Assam | (w) 468<br>1,350 | (w) 276<br>622 | ... | 920 |
| Behar | (w) 60<br>1,367 | (w) 12<br>1,056 | ... | 359 |
| Eastern Bengal | (w) 24<br>472 | 634 | 138 | ... |
| Central India | (w) 12<br>908 | (w) 12<br>468 | ... | 440 |
| Sind | (w) 24<br>1,049 | (w) 132<br>1,693 | 752 | ... |
| Total (w) | 53,384 | 98,800 | 47,378 | 1,962 |

(w) Window Delivery Tickets.
(s) Sale of Service Books.
(a) See note in next page.

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Total of Postal Service.* | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Bengal | 15,55,898 | 16,33,357 | 77,459 | ... |
| Madras | 13,41,253 | 14,15,491 | 74,238 | ... |
| Bombay | 19,16,977 | 19,48,076 | 31,099 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 10,05,008 | 10,41,833 | 36,825 | ... |
| Punjab | 12,97,663 | 11,06,515 | ... | 1,91,148 |
| British Burma | 2,47,259 | 2,53,880 | 6,621 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 3,40,333 | 3,63,110 | 22,777 | ... |
| Oudh | 2,20,502 | 2,37,265 | 16,763 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,65,460 | 1,74,453 | 8,993 | ... |
| Assam | 1,79,018 | 1,87,231 | 8,213 | ... |
| Behar | 3,77,808 | 3,98,114 | 20,306 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 1,86,911 | 1,97,914 | 11,003 | ... |
| Central India | 1,61,886 | 1,71,821 | 9,935 | ... |
| Sind | 1,52,148 | 2,13,082 | 60,934 | ... |
| Total | 91,48,124 | 93,42,142 | 3,85,166 | 1,91,148 |
| *Deduct*—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps. | 1,55,837 | 1,41,515 | .. | 14,322 |
| Net Total | 89,92,287 | 92,00,627 | 3,85,166 | 1,76,826 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| *Amount credited to London Post Office* | | | | |
| Bengal | 1,00,581 | 1,07,588 | 7,007 | .. |
| Bombay | 3,41,368 | 3,70,113 | 28,745 | ... |
| Deduct— | 4,41,949 | 4,77,701 | 35,752 | ... |
| *Payment to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.* | | | | |
| Bombay | 16,743 | 18,667 | 1,924 | ... |
| Total | 4,58,692 | 4,96,368 | 37,676 | ... |

(*a*) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates and Passage-money in Dâk Boats as follows:—

| | Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates | | Passage money in Dâk Boats. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81 | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82 |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Bengal | 153 | 245 | 639 | 502 |
| Madras | 159 | 176 | ... | 12 |
| Bombay | 120 | 159 | 9,194 | 8,466 |
| North-Western Provinces | 128 | 186 | ... | ... |
| Punjab | 157 | 180 | ... | ... |
| British Burma | 53 | 44 | 483 | 424 |
| Central Provinces | 26 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Oudh | 22 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | 4 | 41 | ... | ... |
| Assam | 37 | 52 | ... | ... |
| Behar | 21 | 45 | ... | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 17 | 27 | ... | 3 |
| Central India | 23 | 32 | ... | ... |
| Sind | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| Total | 920 | 1,317 | 10,316 | 9,407 |

## APPENDIX No. X.—*continued.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postal Service—*continued.* *Net Amount.* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| Bengal | 14,55,317 | 15,25,769 | 70,452 | ... |
| Madras | 13,41,253 | 14,15,491 | 74,238 | ... |
| Bombay | 15,58,866 | 15,59,296 | 430 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 10,05,008 | 10,41,833 | 36,825 | ... |
| Punjab | 12,97,663 | 11,06,515 | ... | 1,91,148 |
| British Burma | 2,47,259 | 2,53,880 | 6,621 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 3,40,333 | 3,63,110 | 22,777 | ... |
| Oudh | 2,20,502 | 2,37,265 | 16,763 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,65,460 | 1,74,453 | 8,993 | ... |
| Assam | 1,79,018 | 1,87,231 | 8,213 | ... |
| Behar | 3,77,808 | 3,98,114 | 20,306 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 1,86,911 | 1,97,914 | 11,003 | ... |
| Central India | 1,61,886 | 1,71,821 | 9,935 | ... |
| Sind | 1,52,148 | 2,13,082 | 60,934 | ... |
| | 86,89,432 | 88,45,774 | 3,17,490 | 1,91,148 |
| *Deduct*—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps | 1,55,837 | 1,41,515 | ... | 14,322 |
| Net Amount | 85,33,595 | 87,04,259 | 3,17,490 | 1,76,826 |
| Non-Postal Branches. | | | | |
| *Bullock Train.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 89,838 | 64,059 | ... | 25,779 |
| North-Western Provinces | 85,660 | 1,324 | ... | 84,336 |
| Punjab | 8,27,104 | 3,04,456 | ... | 5,22,648 |
| Central India | 1,697 | 430 | ... | 1,267 |
| Total | 10,04,299 | 3,70,269 | ... | 6,34,030 |
| *Military Van Dák.* | | | | |
| Punjab | 2,51,137 | 39,586 | ... | 2,11,551 |
| *Passenger Service.* | | | | |
| North-Western Provinces | 1,120 | 854 | ... | 266 |
| Punjab | 1,99,575 | 1,96,774 | ... | 2,801 |
| Sind | 2,599 | ... | ... | 2,599 |
| Total | 2,03,294 | 1,97,628 | ... | 5,666 |
| *Total of Non-Postal Branches.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 89,838 | 64,059 | ... | 25,779 |
| North-Western Provinces | 86,780 | 2,178 | ... | 84,602 |
| Punjab | 12,77,816 | 5,40,816 | ... | 7,37,000 |
| Central India | 1,697 | 430 | ... | 1,267 |
| Sind | 2,599 | ... | ... | 2,599 |
| Total | 14,58,730 | 6,07,483 | ... | 8,51,247 |

## APPENDIX No. X.—*continued.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Postal Service.** | | | | |
| *Salaries and Establishments* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| Director General of the Post Office of India | 1,06,859 | 1,08,608 | 1,769 | ... |
| Comptroller, Post Office | 1,16,728 | 1,74,020 | 27,292 | ... |
| Bengal | 8,06,182 | 9,09,218 | 1,02,736 | ... |
| Madras | 7,48,225 | 7,76,729 | 28,504 | ... |
| Bombay | 9,12,987 | 9,74,698 | 61,711 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 5,11,170 | 5,82,531 | 41,361 | ... |
| Punjab | 5,00,505 | 5,13,234 | 12,729 | ... |
| British Burma | 1,16,283 | 1,18,641 | 2,358 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 2,39,188 | 2,62,244 | 23,056 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,15,603 | 1,31,689 | 16,086 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,26,252 | 1,25,065 | ... | 1,187 |
| Assam | 1,85,105 | 2,04,206 | 19,101 | ... |
| Behar | 2,18,716 | 2,39,403 | 20,687 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 1,37,116 | 1,53,030 | 15,914 | .. |
| Central India | 95,729 | 1,00,854 | 5,125 | ... |
| Sind | 82,289 | 1,70,953 | 87,664 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | 6,01,181 | 6,87,870 | 86,689 | .. |
| TOTAL | 56,30,678 | 61,81,993 | 5,52,502 | 1,187 |
| *Miscellaneous and Contingencies.* | | | | |
| Director General of the Post Office of India | 14,899 | 17,916 | 3,017 | ... |
| Comptroller, Post Office | 10,961 | 6,546 | ... | 4,415 |
| Bengal | (a) 318<br>1,11,065<br>(e) —617<br>(f) 8,233 | (a) 52<br>1,56,465<br>(e) 339<br>... | 7,890 | ... |
| Madras | (a) 20<br>71,870<br>(e) 325 | (a) 135<br>77,534<br>(e) 100 | 5,599 | ... |
| Bombay | (a) 261<br>1,27,860<br>(e) 29,710 | (a) 179<br>1,23,219<br>(e) 7,246 | ... | 27,187 |
| North-Western Provinces | (a) 60<br>1,20,101<br>(e) 53 | (a) 31<br>81,763<br>(e) 192 | ... | 35,521 |
| Punjab | (a) 153<br>...<br>1,05,060<br>(e) 2,528 | (a) 6<br>(f) 1,112<br>56,412<br>(e) 2,363 | ... | 45,828 |
| British Burma | (a) 6<br>10,870<br>(e) 117<br>(e) 2,755 | ...<br>13,573<br>(e) 64<br>(e) 2,755 | 2,641 | ... |
| Central Provinces | (a) 26<br>13,858<br>(e) 152 | (a) 7<br>48,971<br>(e) 58 | 5,020 | ... |
| Oudh | (a) 5<br>13,828<br>(e) —19 | (a) 1,528<br>16,198<br>... | 6,412 | ... |
| Carried over | 7,01,650 | 6,21,710 | 30,617 | 1,12,957 |

(a) to (f) See explanatory notes on next page

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Postal Service—*contd.*** | | | | |
| ***Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.*** | ***R*** | ***R*** | ***R*** | ***R*** |
| Brought forward . . . | 7,04,050 | 6,21,740 | 80,647 | 1,12,957 |
| Rajputana . . . . . | (*a*) 10<br>8,088<br>(*c*) 21 | ...<br>16,914<br>(*c*) 800 | 9,595 | ... |
| Assam . . . . . | (*a*) 28<br>28,805<br>(*b*) 2,150<br>(*c*) 25 | ...<br>20,392<br>...<br>(*c*) 140 | ... | 10,774 |
| Behar . . . . . | (*a*) 215<br>18,303<br>(*c*) ... | (*a*) 132<br>23,493<br>(*c*) —40 | 5,067 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal . . . . | (*c*) 117<br>9,310<br>(*c*) 141 | (*a*) 37<br>15 693<br>(*c*) —56 | 6,046 | ... |
| Central India . . . . | (*a*) 5<br>6,238<br>(*c*) 1,119 | (*c*) 12,409<br>11,660<br>(*c*) —2,099 | 11,285 | ... |
| Sind . . . . . | ...<br>2,822<br>... | (*a*) 3<br>13,683<br>(*c*) 16 | 10,880 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service . . . | (*a*) 20.<br>(*c*) 2,52,768<br>2,73,747<br>(*f*) 12,757<br>(*d*) 12,539 | (*a*) 118<br>(*c*) 3,32,503<br>3,22,561<br>(*f*) 13,739<br>(*d*) 18,135 | 1,35,210 | ... |
| Total.[X] . | 13,33,571 | 14,21,973 | 2,11,733 | 1,23,731 |

(*a*) Law charges.
(*c*) Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
(*d*) Special Train Hire.
(*e*) Payments to State Railways.
(*f*) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(*g*) Payments to Railway Tonga and Steam Service.
(*b*) Naga expedition.
(*j*) Wazari expedition.

* Including Printing Charges

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | ***R*** | ***R*** |
| Bengal . . . . . | 120 | 492 |
| Madras . . . . . | 1,358 | 95 |
| Bombay . . . . . | 19,118 | 6,052 |
| North Western Provinces . | 62,976 | 18,026 |
| Punjab . . . . | 22,470 | 2,653 |
| British Burma . . . | ... | 313 |
| Central Provinces . . . | 1,075 | 38 |
| Oudh . . . . . | 1,159 | 557 |
| Rajputana . . . . . | 113 | 160 |
| Assam . . . . . | | 73 |
| Behar . . . . . | 625 | 192 |
| Eastern Bengal . . . . | 54 | 34 |
| Central India . . . . | 391 | 61 |
| Sind . . . . . | | 231 |
| Railway Mail Service . . | 15,874 | 14,336 |
| | 1,25,923 | 43,303† |

† Exclusive of Rs 32,162 on account of Printing Establishment shown under Salaries and Establishments as per detail below —

| | 1881-82. ***R*** |
|---|---|
| Bengal . . . . | 328 |
| Madras . . . . . | 1,903 |
| Bombay . . . . . | 16,023 |
| North Western Provinces | 12,853 |
| Central Provinces . . | 1,055 |
| Total | 32,162 |

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| **Postal Service—*contd.*** | | | | |
| ***Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).*** | | | | |
| Bengal | 7,482 | 4,664 | ... | 2,818 |
| Madras | 7,665 | 9,492 | 1,827 | ... |
| Bombay | 88,962 | 89,617 | 655 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 36,614 | 41,402 | 4,788 | ... |
| Punjab | 2,58,515 | 1,45,010 | ... | 1,13,505 |
| British Burma | 1,320 | 1,680 | 360 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 16,456 | 16,414 | ... | 42 |
| Oudh | 6,600 | 5,990 | ... | 610 |
| Assam | 400 | ... | ... | 400 |
| Behar | 490 | 565 | 75 | ... |
| Central India | 1,175 | 1,322 | 147 | ... |
| Sind | 3,692 | 14,930 | 11,238 | ... |
| Total | 4,29,371 | 3,31,086 | 19,090 | 1,17,375 |
| ***Bounty Money.*** | | | | |
| Madras | 169 | 26 | ... | 143 |
| Bombay | 842 | 980 | 138 | ... |
| British Burma | 91 | 120 | 26 | .. |
| Total | 1,105 | 1,126 | 164 | 143 |
| ***Construction and repairs of Post Office Buildings.*** | | | | |
| Bengal | 8,845 | 11,077 | 2,232 | ... |
| Madras | 256 | 229 | ... | 27 |
| Bombay | 1,417 | 614 | ... | 803 |
| North-Western Provinces | 636 | 816 | 180 | ... |
| Punjab | 857 | 47 | ... | 810 |
| British Burma | 3 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Central Provinces | 405 | 548 | 143 | ... |
| Oudh | 427 | 383 | ... | 44 |
| Rajputana | 43 | 11 | ... | 32 |
| Assam | 1,799 | 1,375 | ... | 424 |
| Behar | 794 | 2,893 | 2,099 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 2,975 | 2,183 | ... | 792 |
| Central India | 23 | 56 | 33 | ... |
| Sind | 41 | —492 | ... | 533 |
| Railway Mail Service | 479 | 2,847 | 2,368 | ... |
| Total | 19,000 | 22,587 | 7,055 | 3,468 |

## APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postal Service—*contd.* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| *Total Postal Service.* | | | | |
| Director General of the Post Office of India. | 1,21,738 | 1,26,554 | 4,816 | ... |
| Comptroller, Post Office | 1,57,692 | 1,80,566 | 22,874 | ... |
| Bengal | 9,71,710 | 10,81,755 | 1,10,045 | ... |
| Madras | 8,28,485 | 8,64,245 | 35,760 | ... |
| Bombay | 11,62,039 | 11,96,553 | 34,514 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 6,98,936 | 7,09,741 | 10,805 | ... |
| Punjab | 8,67,598 | 7,20,184 | ... | 1,47,414 |
| British Burma | 1,31,448 | 1,36,833 | 5,385 | ... |
| Central Provinces. | 3,00,065 | 3,28,242 | 28,177 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,35,914 | 1,57,788 | 21,874 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,34,414 | 1,42,790 | 8,376 | ... |
| Assam | 2,18,610 | 2,26,113 | 7,503 | ... |
| Behar | 2,38,518 | 2,66,446 | 27,928 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 1,50,019 | 1,70,887 | 20,868 | ... |
| Central India | 1,04,589 | 1,24,202 | 19,613 | ... |
| Sind | 38,814 | 1,48,093 | 1,09,249 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | 11,53,506 | 13,77,773 | 2,24,267 | ... |
| Total | 74,14,125 | 79,58,765 | 6,92,054 | 1,17,414 |
| Non-Postal Branches. | | | | |
| *Bullock Train.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 97,956 | 60,169 | .. | 37,787 |
| North-Western Provinces | 60,794 | 1,114 | ... | 59,680 |
| Punjab | 8,04,645 | 2,96,260 | .. | 5,08,385 |
| Oudh | 1,081 | 23 | | 1,058 |
| Central India | 1,674 | 321 | ... | 1,353 |
| Total | 9,66,150* | 3,57,887* | ... | 6,08,263 |
| *Military Van Dák* | | | | |
| Punjab | 3,33,059 | 68,182 | ... | 2,64,877 |
| *Passenger Service.* | | | | |
| North-Western Provinces | 1,120 | 854 | .. | 266 |
| Punjab | 1,99,575 | 1,96,774 | ... | 2,801 |
| Sind | 2,599 | ... | ... | 2,599 |
| Total | 2,03,294 | 1,97,628 | ... | 5,666 |
| *Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited* | 7,09,281 | 7,12,000 | 2,719 | ... |

| | 1880-81 *R* | 1881-82 *R* |
|---|---|---|
| * Purely Bullock Train | 9,64,853 | 3,57,528 |
| Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train | 1,297 | 359 |
| Total | 9,66,150 | 3,57,887 |

## APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Non-Postal Branches—*contd.* | | | | |
| *Total of Non-Postal Branches.* | | | | |
| Bengal . . . . . | 8,07,237 | 7,72,169 | ... | 35,068 |
| North-Western Provinces . . | 61,914 | 1,968 | ... | 59,946 |
| Punjab . . . . . | 13,37,279 | 5,61,216 | ... | 7,76,063 |
| Oudh . . . . . | 1,081 | 23 | ... | 1,058 |
| Central India . . . . | 1,674 | 321 | ... | 1,353 |
| Sind . . . . . | 2,599 | ... | ... | 2,599 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 22,11,784 | 13,35,697 | ... | 8,76,087 |

# APPENDIX No. XI

## *Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.*

| Heads of Receipts | 1880-81 | 1881-82 |
|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* |
| **I.—Postal Service** | | |
| Cash Receipts | 25,11,030 | 31,86,104 |
| Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps | 48,83,567 | 43,91,285 |
| Sale of Service Postage Stamps | 13,41,149 | 13,88,929 |
| Due by the London Post Office | 2,02,180 | 1,84,830 |
| Colonial and other Foreign Administrations | 977 | 679 |
| Miscellaneous (*i e*, Sale of Waste Papers, &c) | 53,384 | 98,800 |
| Total | 89,92,287 | 92,00,627 |
| Deduct— | 1880-81. *R* | 1881-82 *R* | | |
| Amount credited to the London Post Office | 4,41,949 | 4,77,701 | | |
| Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations | 16,743 | 18,667 | | |
| | | | 4,58,692 | 4,96,368 |
| Net Amount | | | 85,33,595 | 87,04,259 |
| **II.—Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | |
| Bullock Train | | | 10,14,299 | 3,70,269 |
| Military Van Dâk, Punjab | | | 2,51,137 | 39,586 |
| Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service | | | 2,03,294 | 1,97,628 |
| Total | | | 14,58,730 | 6,07,483 |

| Heads of Charges | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* |
| **I.—Postal Service** | | |
| Salaries and Establishments | 56,30,678 | 61,81,993 |
| Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges | 15,33,971 | 14,21,973 |
| Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) | 4,29,371 | 3,31,086 |
| Bounty Money due to Ships' Captains for conveyance of Mails | 1,105 | 1,126 |
| Construction and Repairs of Buildings | 19,000 | 22,587 |
| Total | 74,14,125 | 79,58,765 |
| **II.—Non-Postal Branches** | | |
| Bullock Train | 9,66,150 | 3,57,887 |
| Military Van Dak, Punjab | 3,33,059 | 68,182 |
| Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service | 2,03,294 | 1,97,628 |
| Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited | 7,09,281 | 7,12,000 |
| Total | 22,11,784 | 13,35,697 |

# APPENDIX

## *Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue, &c.,*

(NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

| Year. | Postage Revenue Proper. | | | Miscellaneous cash receipts. | Total receipts. | Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries. | Net receipts, deducting also official postage | Disbursements. | Excess of receipts. | Deficit if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt. | Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash. | Postal tackle the same |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sale of stamps to public. | Official postage. | Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c. | | | | | | | | | Post Offices. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | | No. |
| 1853-54 . . | ... | 24,71,176 | 19,92,870 | 55,584 | 45,19,630 | 45,19,630 | 20,48,354 | 24,37,209 | 20,82,421 | 3,88,753 | . . | ... |
| 1854-55 (estimated). . | .. | 13,00,000 | 22,72,010 | | 35,72,010 | 32,86,010 | 10,86,010 | 27,39,370 | 5,47,534 | 7,52,466 | . . | 646 |
| 1855-56 . . | 8,52,750 | 10,20,062 | 7,72,744 | 60,300 | 38,00,456 | 32,11,196 | 15,00,524 | 29,44,501 | 2,66,695 | 13,53,077 | ... | 753 |
| 1856-57 . . | 8,70,610 | 18,62,006 | 9,94,934 | 1,00,710 | 38,07,300 | 37,12,850 | 18,50,844 | 29,03,289 | 8,09,561 | 10,53,445 | ... | 779 |
| 1857-58 . . | 8,53,500 | 18,53,210 | 8,25,284 | 1,75,170 | 37,07,164 | 36,03,024 | 17,49,814 | 35,93,848 | 10,176 | 18,43,034 | ... | 810 |
| 1858-59 . . | 11,08,870 | 25,25,189 | 12,26,092 | 1,93,290 | 51,43,291 | 49,40,141 | 24,14,952 | 35,20,092 | 14,20,049 | 11,05,140 | . | 835 |
| 1859-60 . . | 14,40,040 | 27,47,012 | 12,35,083 | 92,260 | 55,21,995 | 53,30,245 | 25,02,234 | 37,37,911 | 16,01,334 | 11,45,678 | . | 852 |
| 1860-61 . . | 15,99,349 | 28,84,734 | 12,23,899 | 83,980 | 57,91,804 | 51,19,014 | 27,34,279 | 38,60,708 | 12,58,315 | 11,26,519 | ... | 889 |
| 1861-62 . . | 17,59,020 | 28,68,833 | 12,54,826 | 62,750 | 59,45,329 | 56,73,679 | 28,04,840 | 37,30,755 | 18,73,924 | 9,91,909 | .. | 942 |
| 1862-63 . . | 18,93,089 | 31,02,983 | 13,30,874 | 56,555 | 64,73,501 | 62,13,665 | 30,20,882 | 37,47,535 | 24,76,130 | 7,16,854 | .. | 1,011 |
| 1863-64 . . | 21,00,107 | 35,58,546 | 14,43,410 | 35,588 | 71,37,651 | 67,65,591 | 32,07,045 | 38,76,102 | 28,89,489 | 6,69,117 | ... | 1,091 |
| 1864-65 . | 23,60,090 | 40,20,822 | 14,07,745 | 53,070 | 78,22,627 | 74,37,491 | 34,16,570 | 39,30,570 | 35,06,922 | 5,14,000 | ... | 1,191 |
| 1865-66 . . | 24,46,105 | 50,08,003 | 14,91,707 | 47,600 | 89,93,415 | 85,67,271 | 35,59,268 | 41,88,625 | 43,78,646 | 6,29,357 | . | 1,536 |
| 1866-67 (11 months). . | 23,18,930 | 26,56,200 | 13,96,408 | 49,336 | 64,20,994 | 60,21,873 | 33,65,613 | 40,20,481 | 19,92,792 | 6,63,888 | ... | 1,729 |
| 1867-68 . . | 25,42,261 | 23,00,839 | 15,32,952 | 63,128 | 64,48,180 | 60,84,440 | 37,74,607 | 47,51,940 | 13,29,500 | 9,80,331 | . . | 2,205 |
| 1868-69 . | 28,59,502 | 27,76,016 | 16,2 ,076 | 44,224 | 72,8 ,018 | 68,60,720 | 41,05,704 | 53,70,201 | 14,90,519 | 12,64,407 | ... | 2,589 |
| 1869-70 . | 29,80,557 | 28,87,627 | 16,1 ,384 | 67,550 | 72,59,117 | 68,16,010 | 39,28,384 | 55,96,779 | 12,19,231 | 16,68,396 | . | 2,639 |
| 1870-71 . . | 27,97,420 | 42,39,124 | 17,80,090 | 56,124 | 88,70,858 | 79,82,895 | 37,43,771 | 51,77,567 | 28,05,328 | 14,33,700 | | 2,730 |
| 1871-72 . | 28,01,628 | 34,95,588 | 18,57,037 | 46,820 | 82,94,054 | 78,34,332 | 43,38,763 | 50,97,695 | 27,36,637 | 7,58,032 | .. | 2,684 |
| 1872-73 . . | 29,70,417 | 10,63,847 | 18,80,960 | 1,08,775 | 60,30,003 | 55,16,109 | 44,52,262 | 52,32,680 | 2,83,429 | 7,80,127 | 31·80 | 3,008 |
| 1873-74 . . | 31,44,210 | 10,51,201 | 19,06,351 | 88,107 | 61,94,862 | 55,78,650 | 45,24,362 | 54,21,261 | 1,57,405 | 8,06,689 | 31·23 | 3,179 |
| 1874-75 . | 33,77,068 | 10,82,570 | 20,25,1 | 38,97 | 65,24,738 | 59,48,732 | 48,66,162 | 55,70,8 | 3,77,864 | 7,04,70 | 31·23 | 3,403 |
| 1875-76 . . | 35,98,3 | 11,44,901 | 21,28,215 | 36 8 | 69,07,831 | 63,45,301 | 51,90,400 | 58,39,910 | 4,95,991 | 4,48,910 | 30·97 | 3,631 |
| 1876-77 . . | 37,13,288 | 12,96,881 | 21,80,901 | 37,180 | 71,48,250 | 66,88,056 | 54,81,772 | 57,87,667 | 9,00,389 | 3,05,895 | 30·71 | 3,852 |
| 1877-78 . . | 41,22,910 | 12,86,136 | 22,44,048 | 53,85 | 77,07,080 | 72,97,171 | 60,11,035 | 60,82,704 | 12,14,467 | 71,669 | 29·33 | 4,107 |
| 1878-79 . . | 46,00,924 | 12,63,017 | 20,91,107 | 42,720 | 78,97,768 | 74,72,503 | 62,09,575 | 65,57,308 | 9,15,284 | 3,47,733 | 26·02 | 4,392 |
| 1879-80 . . | 48,37,899 | 13 98,874 | 20,47,280 | 63,822 | 82,97,884 | 79,89,720 | 66,20,852 | 68,99,435 | 10,96,291 | 2,52,583 | 24·86 | 4,410 |
| 1880-81 . . | 48,83,562 | 13,41,119 | 25,11,09 | 54,384 | 87,89,130 | 85,33,595 | 71,02,440 | 74,14,125 | 11,19,470 | 2,31,679 | 28·74 | 4,331 |
| 1881-82 . | 43,91,285 | 13,88,929 | 31,36,104 | 98,800 | 90,15,118 | 87,04,259 | 73,15,330 | 79,58,765 | 7,45,49 | 6,13,435 | 35·17 | 4,619 |

*Column 2* These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

*Column 3.* The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of [illegible], which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.,) from that year on to 1872-73, after which it was charged at the alleged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolahs (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

*Column 8.*—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in the [illegible] correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

## No. XII.

### *of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1881-82.*

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.)

| Letter-boxes. | Village Postmen. | Postal Lines. Railway. | Mail cart, horses, camels, &c. | Runner or boat lines. | Sea. | Total mileage | Total number of articles given out for delivery. Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Packets. | Money Orders. | Total. | Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices. Number. | Percentage on total in column 25. | Number of free service periodicals at the end of each year. | European Letters. Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers. | Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers. | Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| | | Three digits omitted in these five columns. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | No. | Miles. | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles. | No | No. | No | No. | No. | No. | No | | No. | No. | No. | £ |
| .. | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | . | 17,260 | 1,824 | 296 | 92 | ... | 19,473 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | .. | 6,127 | 24,467 | ... | 30,594 | 26,392 | 2,629 | 403 | 193 | ... | 29,618 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 146 | 5,697 | 30,470 | . | 36,313 | 29,501 | 3,174 | 477 | 172 | ... | 33,286 | | | | | | |
| .. | . | No information available for this year. | | | | | 34,963 | 3,772 | 192 | 173 | | 38,302 | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 273 | 5,508 | 31,152 | . | 36,934 | 37,458 | 5,272 | 511 | 177 | ... | 43,441 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 532 | 5,766 | 33,232 | .. | 39,530 | 45,741 | 6,320 | 625 | 243 | ... | 52,938 | | | | | | |
| ... | | 711 | 5,862 | 32,765 | | 39,338 | 42,637 | 5,762 | 561 | 208 | ... | 48,733 | | | | | | |
| . | .. | 1,046 | 5,740 | 36,784 | . | 43,570 | 42,981 | 4,652 | 509 | 292 | .. | 48,486 | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 1,708 | 4,722 | 39,094 | ... | 45,554 | 42,347 | 4,229 | 561 | 321 | ... | 47,459 | | | | | | |
| .. | . | 2,382 | 5,917 | 34,338 | 5,147 | 47,084 | 44,246 | 4,559 | 556 | 341 | ... | 49,702 | | | | | | |
| ... | . | 2,473 | 5,156 | 37,853 | 5,147 | 48,619 | 46,707 | 4,648 | 556 | 349 | .. | 52,462 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2,904 | 5,379 | 33,920 | 5,732 | 46,875 | 51,080 | 1,917 | 501 | 381 | ... | 56,088 | | | | | | |
| ... | .. | 3,276 | 4,967 | 33,311 | 5,444 | 46,997 | 54,797 | 5,154 | 579 | 402 | .. | 60,913 | | | | | | |
| ... | | 3,058 | 1,851 | 33,076 | 5,444 | 47,929 | 54,057 | 4,825 | 562 | 403 | . | 59,849 | | | | | | |
| .. | . | 3,905 | 5,140 | 34,930 | 5,611 | 49,078 | 60,567 | 5,411 | 651 | 527 | | 69,154 | | | | | | |
| | .. | 4,235 | 5,460 | 34,973 | 5,013 | 50,241 | 68,891 | 5,773 | 699 | 623 | | 75,987 | | | | | | |
| 1,422 | .. | 4,143 | 5,339 | 35,195 | 5,613 | 50,277 | 76,987 | 6,167 | 701 | 796 | . | 84,651 | | ... | | | | 73,110 |
| 1,808 | . | 4,093 | 4,175 | 36,911 | 6,184 | 52,263 | 77,303 | 6,566 | 694 | 1,127 | .. | 85,689 | . | . | | . | . | 69,180 |
| 1,885 | | 5,003 | 4,078 | 35,020 | 6,367 | 51,047 | 80,636 | 6,810 | 675 | 1,199 | ... | 89,561 | ... | . | 440 | ... | ... | 68,110 |
| 2,209 | .. | 5,808 | 3,015 | 33,170 | 6,367 | 48,056 | 88,127 | 7,028 | 654 | 1,448 | | 93,157 | | | 178 | .. | | 61,072 |
| 3,554 | | 5,708 | 4,903 | 32,947 | 11,928 | 54,616 | 98,731 | 8,702 | 805 | 1,376 | . | 109,235 | 1,036,140 | 94 | 512 | | . | 54,770 |
| 3,998 | 1,463 | 6,138 | 4,210 | 31,847 | 13,687 | 55,882 | 101,353 | 9,305 | 792 | 1,808 | . | 116,110 | 922,001 | 79 | 610 | . | . | 57,170 |
| 4,447 | 1,695 | 6,540 | 4,176 | 32,632 | 13,687 | 57,044 | 107,576 | 9,123 | 851 | 1,618 | | 119,170 | 781,487 | 66 | 681 | | . | 53,125 |
| 5,454 | 1,950 | 6,958 | 4,524 | 33,122 | 13,687 | 58,370 | 110,051 | 9,880 | 900 | 1,619 | | 122,541 | 691,761 | *59 | 711 | (a) 2,675,592 | (a) 2,618,795 | 66,686 |
| 5,574 | 2,242 | 7,338 | 3,781 | 33,264 | 13,687 | 57,965 | 115,089 | 10,869 | 900 | 1,927 | ... | 128,826 | 667,170 | *51 | 685 | 2,920,26 | 2,978,519 | 70,749 |
| 6,167 | 2,601 | 8,123 | 3,269 | 32,876 | 13,687 | 57,954 | 118,599 | 10,276 | 998 | 2,024 | . | 131,899 | 635,901 | *48 | | 2,862,214 | 2,573,810 | 71,051 |
| 6,429 | 2,702 | 8,606 | 3,044 | 32,984 | 14,308 | 58,940 | 128,561 | 11,251 | 1,074 | 2,085 | | 142,977 | 658,068 | *46 | | 3,021,980 | 3,035,493 | 68,160 |
| 6,720 | 2,839 | 9,456 | 3,020 | 31,977 | 14,308 | 58,760 | 143,581 | 11,913 | 1,080 | 2,105 | | 158,866 | 673,108 | *48 | | 2,907,421 | 3,139,473 | 71,051 |
| 7,190 | 3,241 | 9,745 | 3,303 | 32,331 | 14,308 | 59 677 | 153,003 ‡ | 12,527 | 1,152 | 2,387 | 2,045 | 171,801 | 621,451 | 36 | | 3,243 017 | 3,170,123 | 70,000 |

*Column 32.*—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.
*Columns 21 to 26.*—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.
*Columns 27 and 28.*—These figures cannot be given prior to 1879-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.
*Column 29.*—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.
(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.
* Being the adjusted amounts properly debitable to each year.
† The amounts shown are estimated.
‡ Including post-cards.

F. R. HOGG,
*Director General of the Post Office of India.*

T

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### Irrigation.

### REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 64—77 I., dated Fort William, the 8th March 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 253 I—A, dated 15th February 1883, from the Government of Bengal, and its enclosure, *viz.*, the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1881-82, and a Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total Capital outlay, including indirect charges incurred up to the end of the year, amounted to ₹ 5,48,10,043, divided as follows :—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| Productive Public Works | 5,24,57,980 |
| Imperial Ordinary Works | 8,30,624 |
| Provincial Works | 15,21,439 |
| TOTAL | 5,48,10,043 |

2. The following statement shows the revenue assessed during 1881-82 and the three previous years :—

| CANALS. | ASSESSMENTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80 | 1878-79. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Orissa | 3,02,874 | 2,65,777 | 2,73,805 | 2,43,873 |
| Midnapur | 2,92,009 | 2,61,205 | 2,70,985 | 1,77,970 |
| Hidgellee | 46,484 | 55,207 | 45,781 | 60,793 |
| Sone | 7,62,294 | 6,33,752 | 5,56,072 | 5,90,465 |
| Sarun | 4,317 | ... | .. | ... |
| TOTAL | 14,07,978 | 12,18,911 | 11,46,643 | 10,73,101 |

The steady increase in revenue derived from the larger systems of canal irrigation is very satisfactory. The decrease on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal is due to a falling-off in navigation receipts caused by an accumulation of silt in No. II range of the canal. The question of provision of effective dredging plant should be decided at an early date.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

| CANALS. | WORKING EXPENSES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹* |
| Orissa | 3,45,067 | 3,21,955 | 3,83,561 | 2,53,435 |
| Midnapur | 2,38,590 | 1,98,043 | 1,62,025 | 1,83,206 |
| Hidgellee | 29,984 | 26,520 | 44,355 | 24,571 |
| Sone | 4,90,193 | 5,04,208 | 3,84,523 | 3,92,734 |
| Sarun | 45,799 | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 11,49,633 | 10,50,726 | 9,74,464 | 8,53,946 |

* The working expenses of 1878-79 given in the Revenue Report for that year did not include Indirect charges, and have been increased 6 per cent. to assimilate them to those of 1879-80 and 1880-81. In each of those two years, Direct charges bore to Direct *plus* Indirect, the ratio of 100 : 106.

The increase in expenditure on the Midnapur Canal is due to a large outlay on special repairs of steamers and dredgers employed on the canal, and to an increase in charges for establishment and leave and pension allowances.

The heavy expenditure on the Sarun Irrigation Scheme was apparently due to clearance of silt and maintenance and repairs of head sluices.

4. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, amounted to—

| Canals. | Net Assessed Revenue. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1880-81 | 1879-80. | 1878-79. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Orissa | —12,193 | —56,178 | —1,09,756 | —9,562 |
| Midnapur | 53,419 | 66,162 | 1,08,960 | —5,236 |
| Hidgellee | 16,500 | 28,687 | 1,426 | 36,222 |
| Sone | 2,72,101 | 1,29,544 | 1,71,549 | 1,97,731 |
| Sarun | —11,482 | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | 2,58,345 | 1,68,215 | 1,72,179 | 2,19,155 |

In spite of the adverse effect of the heavy repairs expenditure on the Sarun Scheme, it will be seen that the net assessed revenue from all works has increased by more than ₹90,000 over that of the preceding year, while that from the Productive Public Works amounted to ₹2,99,827, was in excess of that of the previous year by ₹1,31,612, and returned 0·55 per cent. on the capital invested in these works up to the end of the year.

5. The interest charges on the Productive Public Works amounted, however, to ₹ 20,75,188 for 1881-82, and when they are taken into the account there was a deficit of ₹17,75,361, the deficit of the previous year having been ₹21,06,543.

6. The areas irrigated during 1881-82 and previous years were as follows:—

| Canals. | | Acres irrigated. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80 | 1878-79. |
| Orissa | | 132,278 | 117,221 | 109,038 | 111,250 |
| Midnapur | | 104,434 | 103,862 | 100,178 | 58,731 |
| Sone | Kharif | 119,389 | 134,208 | 41,132 | 99,964 |
| | Rabi | 36,795 | 50,290 | 62,266 | 77,130 |
| | Perennial | 21,891 | 23,127 | 27,158 | 19,624 |
| | Sone Totals | 178,075 | 207,625 | 130,556 | 197,018 |
| | GRAND TOTALS | 414,787 | 428,708 | 339,772 | 366,999 |

Of the area irrigated on the Orissa Canals during 1881-82, 5,667 acres were under perennial and "Rabi" crops, the area under these crops during the previous year having been 5,050 acres. The continuous decrease in the perennial and "Rabi" irrigation of the Sone Canals is very noticeable.

7. While the total area irrigated from the Productive Works has decreased by 13,921 acres as compared with the area of 1880-81, the gross revenue from these works has increased by ₹ 1,84,720* over that of the previous year. The decrease in area has occurred entirely on the Sone Canals, and it is on these canals also that the main increase in revenue is found. It is due mainly to Demand Statements of the previous year

| | Increase. ₹ |
|---|---|
| * Orissa Canals | 37,097 |
| Midnapur | 27,804 |
| Sone | 1,28,542 |
| Total | 1,93,443 |
| Deduct—Hidgellee | 8,723 |
| Net Increase | 1,84,720 |

which reached the Collector during 1881-82, having been included in the assessments of the latter year and partially to old leases for irrigation having fallen in, and been renewed on more favorable terms, and to the rate for rice irrigation having been increased to ₹ 3 per acre.

8. The "duty" obtained from the water in irrigation of rice, 108 acres on the Orissa and 76 to 93 acres on the Sone Canals, is very good. There must, however, be some mistake in the data from which the duty obtained on the Midnapur Canals was deduced. 489 acres of rice irrigation per cubic foot per second of discharge at the head of a canal seems an extremely improbable area to attain, because it would take 5½ months of very careful watering, allowing no waste whatever and giving only 4 inches in depth to the growing crop, to make the water go even once round this large area, supposing that the cultivators looked after the distribution for 12 hours of each day. If the distribution were not looked after, the waste and depth of water poured on the land and consequently the time required for one watering would be indefinitely increased. But in the Superintending Engineer's report it is stated that there was no strong demand for water until the 20th August, and that it began to decrease again on the 8th of October.

| Canals. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Orissa . . . . | 83 206 | 71,402 | 98,075 |
| Midnapur . . . . | 1 20,706 | 93,099 | 1,05,518 |
| Hidgellee . . . . | 45,848 | 53,338 | 14,918 |
| Sone . . . . . | 93,116 | 61,145 | 39,859 |
| TOTALS . | 3,42,876 | 2,78,984 | 2,88,370 |

9. The navigation receipts of 1881-82 are compared in the margin with those of the two previous years, and the steady growth of the navigation revenue is satisfactory.

10. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of the year were very large,* but it is explained that, on the Orissa Canals, the delay in collection was due to special causes not likely to recur again, and the realization of the canal demand is evidently attended with peculiar difficulty on the Sone Canals. The conditions of collection appear, however, to assimilate very closely on these canals to those prevailing on the canals of the North-Western Provinces, where a nominal balance of only ₹1,386 remained uncollected at the end of 1881-82 out of a total demand of 45½ lakhs of rupees.

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| * Orissa Canals . . . . . | 1,19,812 |
| Midnapore ,, . . . . . | 1,31,703 |
| Sone ,, . . . . . | 4,36,849 |
| TOTAL . | 6,88,364 |

11. The cost of collecting the irrigation revenue, which however includes the cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas, is compared in the margin with that of the two previous years. It is explained that the work of assessment was very heavy during 1880-81 and 1881-82, but that the expenditure incurred on the Sone Canals in connection with the new five-year leases has made subsequent reductions possible, both of temporary and permanent Establishment, which will have a favorable result in future. On the Orissa Canals the Deputy Superintendent and his Office form a charge which would remain almost the same for a much larger area of irrigation, so that the completion of the distributary system would produce a considerable decrease in percentage of cost of Revenue Establishment.

| Canals. | Percentage of cost of collection on receipts. 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa . . | 22·10 | 17 20 | 19 60 |
| Midnapur . . | 13 36 | 11 96 | 10 60 |
| Sone . | 18·92 | 27 09 | 23 96 |

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, for information; also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Also that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Government of Bengal and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R. E.*,
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

***Resolution on the Canal Revenue Reports for 1881-82, and Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works, No. 203IA, dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1883.***

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1881-82, and the Chief Engineer's Note on the same.

The capital invested (direct charges) in Irrigation Works in Bengal up to the end of the year 1881-82 amounts to R5,48,10,043, divided as follows:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Productive public works | 5,24,57,980 |
| Imperial ordinary works | 8,30,624 |
| Provincial works | 15,21,439 |
| TOTAL | 5,48,10,043 |

The receipts from the projects classed as productive public works for the year and the two immediately preceding are shewn in the statement below:—

| | Receipts, 1881-82. | Receipts, 1880-81. | Receipts, 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Orissa Canals.* | R | R | R |
| Water-rates | 1,24,290 | 1,78,047 | 1,57,747 |
| Navigation | 83,206 | 71,402 | 98,075 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,653 | 20,325 | 13,696 |
| TOTAL | 2,23,149 | 2,69,774 | 2,69,518 |
| *Midnapore Canal.* | | | |
| Water-rates | 1,18,588 | 1,12,960 | 1,30,140 |
| Navigation | 1,20,706 | 93,099 | 1,05,518 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,780 | 10,407 | 11,567 |
| TOTAL | 2,50,074 | 2,16,466 | 2,47,225 |
| *Hidgellee Tidal Canal.* | | | |
| Navigation | 45,848 | 53,338 | 44,918 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,446 | 1,119 | 863 |
| TOTAL | 47,294 | 54,487 | 45,781 |
| *Sone Canals.* | | | |
| Water-rates | 6,03,930 | 3,78,266 | 4,44,716 |
| Navigation | 93,116 | 61,145 | 89,859 |
| Miscellaneous | 39,246 | 39,233 | 47,013 |
| TOTAL | 7,36,292 | 4,78,644 | 5,31,588 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 12,56,809 | 10,19,371 | 10,94,112 |

The outstanding balances on account of water-rates compared with those the year previous are as follows:—

| | 1st April 1881. | 1st April 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| Orissa | 43,586 | 1,14,142 |
| Midnapore | 92,974 | 1,31,701 |
| Sone | 4,64,261 | 4,36,849 |
| TOTAL | 6,00,821 | 6,82,692 |

The results of the year's operations shew (including interest and all indirect charges) a deficit of ₹19,22,213 against ₹23,06,111 in 1880-81; or, excluding interest, but including all indirect charges, a profit of ₹1,52,975 against a loss of ₹31,353 in the previous year. This comparatively favourable result is partially due to the rate of interest payable to the Supreme Government on works executed from loan funds having been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., but it is also largely owing to increased receipts from the Sone canals. The net receipts for the year from the Western Main Series of the Sone Project—the capital expenditure on which has been ₹1,59,92,879—were ₹2,76,564, against interest charges amounting to ₹6,01,022; so that on parts of the irrigation works the returns have begun to bear a very appreciable ratio to the burden they cause to the provincial finances.

The collections in Midnapore and Orissa were not satisfactory, mainly owing to the low prices for rice which continued to prevail. Since the close of the year under review considerable progress has been made in realizing the arrears in Orissa, but in Midnapore the difficulties which impeded collections are only just beginning to be surmounted. The Chief Engineer adverts at length to certain cases in which the collection establishments in this district were charged with oppressive acts in realizing the water-rates due. The matter was brought to the personal notice of the Lieutenant-Governor when on tour and a searching enquiry by the Collector and Superintending Engineer followed. The allegations made were completely disproved; but in the mean time collections almost ceased and low prices, the prevalence of malarious fever, and the time taken up in issuing leases in place of those which expired, have militated against the realization of the arrears which had accumulated. The system which was last year introduced in Shahabad, under which an experienced Deputy Collector was placed in direct charge of the collecting department, has been specially successful, having received much personal attention and supervision from the Collector of the district; the amount received during the year for water-rates was ₹5,30,706, against ₹3,09,980 in that preceding, and for the first time since irrigation operations were commenced there is a decrease in the balance remaining to be collected at the close of the year.

The working expenses, direct and indirect, amounted to ₹11,03,834, against ₹10,50,728 in 1880-81; the excess is wholly in Orissa and Midnapore, there having been a decrease—notwithstanding the increased receipts—of ₹14,015 in the charges on account of the Sone Canals; heavy floods in Orissa which necessitated special repairs to the embankments on the Byturnee river, and larger expenditure on the dredging plant used on the Midnapore Canal were the chief causes of the increase.

The areas irrigated year by year since 1879-80 are shewn below—

| | | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORISSA | Khureef | 105,186 | 112,171 | 126,611 |
| | Rubbee | 3,616 | 4,877 | 5,403 |
| | Perennial | 236 | 173 | 264 |
| | TOTAL | 109,038 | 117,221 | 132,278 |
| MIDNAPORE | Khureef | 100,054 | 103,862 | 104,149 |
| | Rubbee | 124 | ..... | 285 |
| | TOTAL | 100,178 | 103,862 | 104,434 |

| | | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sone | Khureef | 41,132 | 134,208 | 119,389 |
| | Rubbee | 62,266 | 50,290 | 36,795 |
| | Perennial | 27,158 | 23,127 | 21,891 |
| | TOTAL | 130,556 | 207,625 | 178,075 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 339,772 | 428,708 | 414,787 |

The decrease in the irrigated area occurs wholly in Behar, there being a slight increase due to revision of existing leases in Midnapore and Orissa. The falling off in the area watered by the Sone Canals may, for the most part, be ascribed to seasonable rainfall which, in Shahabad, was 6·17 inches in the khureef season, and 1·41 inches in the rubbee season, more than in the previous year. The decline in rubbee irrigation is, however, partially due to the substitution of khureef for rubbee crops wherever irrigation can be secured, and is observable, though in a less degree, in Orissa.

Considerable progress, more especially in the Arrah Division, has been made in procuring leases for a term of years. Up to the close of the year, agreements for five years had been entered into for 43,240 acres. It is to the extension of this system that relief must be looked for in the mass of detail which necessarily attends the issue of upwards of 100,000 separate demands. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises the improvement which, it is on all sides admitted, has been made in the assessments; there is, however, still much room for progress, more especially in securing the attendance of the *putwaris* and villagers interested when the measurement is being made. In the Nasrigunge sub-division, the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. C. Taylor, has made a substantial advance in this direction—95 per cent. of the measurement papers in that sub-division being attested by the *putwaris*.

The navigation receipts of the year, amounting to ₹3,42,876, exhibit a gratifying excess of ₹63,892 over that preceding: this increase occurs chiefly in the receipts from the canals comprising the Sone Project, but with the exception of the Tidal Canal there has been development everywhere. The receipts from the transport service, which are included in the above figures, reached ₹91,606 against ₹67,387 in 1880-81. It is contemplated to gradually transfer this service to private enterprise, and a beginning has already been made, the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company having, from the 1st January of the current year, taken over the steamers on the Midnapore Canal.

The *tollage* collections since 1876-77, the year in which traffic was commenced on the Sone Canals, are shewn in the statement following:—

*Toll collections.*

| | Orissa. | Midnapore. | Hidgellee. | Sone. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1876-77 | 22,881 | 67,651 | 44,572 | 4,852 | 1,39,956 |
| 1877-78 | 33,884 | 1,06,917 | 60,971 | 26,774 | 2,28,506 |
| 1878-79 | 57,042 | 77,310 | 59,723 | 29,332 | 2,23,437 |
| 1879-80 | 62,389 | 91,861 | 44,918 | 27,604 | 2,26,772 |
| 1880-81 | 41,297 | 77,143 | 53,338 | 39,819 | 2,11,597 |
| 1881-82 | 53,219 | 98,060 | 45,848 | 54,143 | 2,51,270 |

The results of the year's working are the most successful yet experienced, and though up to the present time irrigation works in Bengal have failed to defray the charges for interest payable to the Government of India, the returns are increasing, and warrant the expectation that eventually the Orissa and Sone Canals will cease to be a burden to the province. Estimates for extending the distributary system in Orissa have been submitted to the Government of India,

and as at present 106 of the 214 miles of canal in that province are absolutely without any means of distributing the water they carry over the country they are supposed to irrigate, it is hoped that sanction will not be withheld. If accorded, it may reasonably be expected that the new distributaries will be as successful as those now existing, in which case the receipts will suffice to cover the interest charges on the entire capital expended. The Sone Canals require time to develop; the largest proportion of the revenue is at present derived from the Arrah Canal and its branches, and there is no reason why irrigation should not be equally developed in the remaining canals as their advantages become better known.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. P. Nolan, Collector of Shahabad, for the great improvement made in the realizations in Shahabad, and to Baboo Chunder Narain Singh, Deputy Collector, under whose immediate supervision the collections were made. His Honor's acknowledgments are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood, R E., Mr. J. C. Vertannes, and Mr. R. H. Rhind, Superintending Engineers, for the efficient administration of their circles throughout the year, as well as to Mr. Odling who has most successfully managed the Arrah Division of the Sone Circle.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,*
*P. W. Dept.*

## REVENUE REPORT.

*Note by* H. C. LEVINGE, ESQ., C.E., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1881-82.*

The capital outlay (direct charges) on Irrigation Works in Bengal during the year 1881-82 amounted to . R 20,22,177

During the seven previous years the outlay was as follows :—

| | R |
|---|---|
| 1874-75 | 49,85,345 |
| 1875-76 | 41,97,442 |
| 1876-77 | 33,92,789 |
| 1877-78 | 24,08,969 |
| 1878-79 | 28,32,279 |
| 1879-80 | 18,48,281 |
| 1880-81 | 19,11,430 |

2. The total capital (direct charges) invested up to the end of the year 1881-82 was R5,48,10,043 as follows :—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Productive public works | 5,24,57,980 |
| Imperial ordinary works | 8,30,624 |
| Provincial works | 15,21,439 |
| TOTAL | 5,48,10,043 |

The expenditure on Provincial works, as shewn above, is exclusive of the outlay of R2,81,851 on the Eden (Joojooty) canal, which was written back during the year under review from the head "Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept" to "Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept."

3. The particulars of the above outlay are given below :—

| | Outlay. | |
|---|---|---|
| | During the year. | To end of the year. |
| **CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT CHARGES).** | | |
| PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS. | *R* | *R* |
| Orissa Canals | 3,33,011 | 1,95,59,532 |
| Midnapore Canal | 1,11,390 | 78,32,317 |
| Hidgelle Tidal Canal | ... | 17,72,639 |
| Sone Canals | 7,12,155 | 2,32,93,432 |
| TOTAL | 11,56,556 | 5,24,57,980 |
| **IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.** | | |
| IMPERIAL. | | |
| Tirhoot project (in abeyance) | ... | 5,31,425 |
| Hooghly ditto (ditto) | ... | 1,56,773 |
| Damoodur ditto (suspended) | ... | 1,42,426 |
| TOTAL | ... | 8,30,624 |
| PROVINCIAL. | | |
| Sarun project | 13,535 | 6,27,601 |
| Orissa Coast Canal | 8,22,086 | 8,93,838 |
| TOTAL | 8,65,621 | 15 21,439 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 20,22,177 | 5,18,10,043 |

4. The indirect charges other than interest, *viz.* (1) capitalised abatement of land revenue, (2) loss by exchange on payments in England, and (3) charges for leave and pension allowances debitable to capital, for and up to the year 1881-82, were as follows :

| | Indirect Charges other than interest | |
|---|---|---|
| | During the year | To end of the year. |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY (INDIRECT CHARGES). | | |
| PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS. | *R* | *R* |
| Orissa Canals | 7,007 | 7,11,994 |
| Midnapore Canal | 3,777 | 2,19,880 |
| Hidgellee Tidal Canal | ... | 65,374 |
| Sone Canals | 11,018 | 9,29,751 |
| TOTAL | 54,802 | 19,86,999 |
| **IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.** | | |
| IMPERIAL. | | |
| Tirhoot project (in abeyance) | ... | 74,650 |
| Hooghly do. (ditto) | ... | 16,122 |
| Damoodur do. (suspended) | ... | 2,816 |
| TOTAL | ... | 93,588 |
| PROVINCIAL. | | |
| Sarun project | 4,207 | 25,712 |
| Orissa Coast Canal | 15,603 | 15,881 |
| TOTAL | 19,810 | 41,623 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 74,612 | 21,22,210 |

5. The total capital, inclusive of indirect charges invested up to the end of 1881-82, was therefore ₹5,69,32,253 as follows:—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| Productive Public Works | 5,41,44,979 |
| Imperial Ordinary Works | 9,24,212 |
| Provincial Works | 15,63,062 |
| TOTAL | 5,69,32,253 |

6. The following statement shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest in respect of Productive Public Works for the year 1881-82, as compared with the five previous years:—

| PARTICULARS | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1879-80 | 1878-79 | 1877-78. | 1876-77 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Receipts from *all* sources | 12,56,809 | 10,19,375 | 11,03,781 | 8,59,071 | 4,94,772 | 3,29,760 |
| Working expenses (direct charges). | 10,43,134 | 9,93,118 | 9,21,763 | 8,05,610 | 7,02,857 | 5,97,960 |
| Net revenue | 2,13,675 | 25,927 | 1,82,018 | 53,461 | 2,08,085 | —2,68,200 |
| Charge for interest | 20,75,188 | 22,74,758 | 22,04,767 | 21 20,416 | 20,03 270 | 18,78,189 |
| DEFICIT | 18,61,513 | 22 48,831 | 20,22,749 | 20,66,955 | 22,11,355 | 21,46,389 |
| Indirect charges debitable to revenue. | 60,700 | 57,280 | 53,966 | 41,529 | 36,506 | 29,089 |
| TOTAL DEFICIT | 19 22,213 | 23,06,111 | 20,76,715 | 2,11,484 | 22,47,861 | 21,75,478 |
| Rate per cent on capital outlay. | 3 53 | 4·33 | 4 01 | 4 26 | 4 92 | 5·02 |

7. The total charge for interest for the year 1881-82, which was calculated in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 55-66A.G., dated 26th January 1882, at the rate of 4 per cent. in lieu of 4½ per cent. as heretofore, amounted to ₹21,51,958, *viz*:—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| Productive Public Works | 20,75,188 |
| Imperial Ordinary Works | 33,225 |
| Provincial Works | 43,545 |
| TOTAL | 21,51,958 |

The amount for Productive Public Works (₹20,75,188) is payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial Treasury.

8. The following statement shows the total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses, amounting up to the end of the year 1881-82 to ₹ 2,21,33,793, inclusive of indirect charges debitable to revenue.

| Particulars. | Productive Public Works. | Irrigation and Navigation, Imperial | Irrigation and Navigation, Provincial | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Receipts from all sources | 60,01,269 | ... | 14,397 | 60,15,666 |
| Working expenses (direct charges) | 70,99,318 | ... | 44,240 | 71,13,558 |
| Unpaid working expenses | 10,98,049 | | 29,843 | 11,27,802 |
| Charges of interest | 2,02,22,966 | 2,95,969 | 89,355 | 2,06,08,290 |
| Deficit | 2,13,21,015 | 2,95,969 | 1,19,198 | 2,17,36,182 |
| Indirect charges debitable to revenue | 3,96,052 | ... | 1,559 | 3,97,611 |
| TOTAL DEFICIT TO END OF 1881-82 | 2,17,17,067 | 2,95,669 | 1,20,757 | 2,21,33,793 |
| Rate per cent. on capital outlay | 39·88 | 32·02 | 7·72 | 38·87 |

9. The total expenditure on Irrigation, Navigation and Agricultural Works during 1881-82 amounted to ₹ 56,44,291, distributed as follows :—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| 38. Productive Public Works— | |
| Capital account—Imperial | 11,56,556 |
| 33. Irrigation and Navigation— | |
| Productive Public Works— | |
| Revenue account—Provincial | 10,41,204 |
| Irrigation and Navigation Works— | |
| Provincial | 25,73,077 |
| Agricultural Works— | |
| Imperial | 7,76,566 |
| Provincial | 45,954 |
| Total Imperial and Provincial | 55,93,357 |
| Tuccavee outlay | 17,965 |
| Contributions | 32,969 |
| TOTAL OUTLAY | 56,44,291 |

10. The total receipts of the year aggregated ₹19,67,821 as follows :—

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| Productive Public Works— | |
| Provincial | 12,55,099 |
| Irrigation and Navigation Works— | |
| Provincial | 6,99,149 |
| Agricultural Works— | |
| Imperial | 13,273 |
| Provincial | 300 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 19,67,821 |

In addition to the above amount a sum of ₹1,710 was credited to Productive Public Works, as received in England by the Secretary of State on account of the leasehold property of the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

11. The following statement shows the areas irrigated and assessed as compared with those of the five previous years :—

| YEAR | ORISSA CANALS | | | | MIDNAPORE CANAL | | | | SONE CANALS | | | | TOTAL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharif. | Rabi. | Perennial. | Total. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Perennial. | Total. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Perennial. | Total. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Perennial. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Ac |
| | 1,20,611 | 5,103 | 264 | 1,25,978 | 1,01,119 | 295 | .. | 1,01,414 | 1,19,980 | 36,715 | 21,851 | 1,78,545 | 5,50,149 | 12,484 | 22,185 | 4,1 |
| | 1,12,171 | 4,877 | 174 | 1,17,221 | 1,00,802 | .. | .. | 1,00,802 | 1,41,208 | 60,944 | 25,132 | 2,07,285 | 5,50,241 | 65,197 | 29,306 | 5,2 |
| | 1,03,148 | 3,616 | 236 | 1,06,998 | 1,00,178 | .. | .. | 1,00,178 | 41,142 | 62,236 | 27,178 | 1,30,556 | 2,46,486 | 65,852 | 27,804 | 3,3 |
| | 1,05,500 | 5,317 | 243 | 1,11,060 | 58,607 | 124 | .. | 58,731 | 93,064 | 77,149 | 19,651 | 1,97,918 | 3,04,071 | 83,071 | 19,857 | 3,6 |
| | 91,088 | 3,071 | 346 | 95,505 | 19,550 | .. | 269 | 19,819 | 1,04,087 | 1,21,812 | 9,891 | 2,41,790 | 2,71,775 | 1,27,883 | 10,406 | 5,0 |
| | 26,020 | 5,991 | 321 | 30,482 | 32,560 | 81 | .. | 32,641 | 1,923 | 32,067 | 1,879 | 35,869 | 60,601 | 38,080 | 2,200 | 9 |

## ORISSA CANALS.

12. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

| HEADS OF ACCOUNT. | Outlay during 1881-82. | Outlay to end of 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| DIRECT CHARGES | ₹ | ₹ |
| I.—Works | 2,72,351 | 1,39,42,913 |
| II.—Establishment | 28,668 | 37,03,383 |
| III.—Tools and plant | 11,198 | 17,69,371 |
| IV.—Suspense accounts | (—)6,596 | 2,06,934 |
| TOTAL | 3,35,634 | 1,96,22,604 |
| V.—Less receipts on capital account | 2,623 | 63,072 |
| NET TOTAL | 3,33,011 | 1,95,59,532 |
| INDIRECT CHARGES. | | |
| Capitalization of abatement of land revenue | 1,589 | 32,185 |
| Loss by exchange | ..... | 2,94,089 |
| Leave and pension allowances | 5,418 | 4,15,720 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES | 7,007 | 7,41,994 |

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| Interest charges to end of 1880-81 . . . . . | 77,12,759 |
| Ditto for 1881-82 . . . . . | 7,75,721 |
| TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1881-82 . | 84,88,480 |

3.- REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

| | EXPENDITURE. | | | RECEIPTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | During 1881-82 | To end of 1881-82. | | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ |
| Works (extensions and improvements) . | ... | 1,644 | Water-rates . . | 1,24,290 | 8,51,389 |
| Repairs and maintenance . . . | 2,17,753 | 18,08,831 | Navigation . . | 83,206 | 4,66,165 |
| Establishment . . | 95,215 | 8,65,269 | Miscellaneous . . | 13,943 | 1,38,625 |
| Tools and plant . . | 13,348 | 1,00,739 | Direct revenue realized in England . . | 1,710 | 24,201 |
| Profit and loss . . | ... | 610 | | | |
| Refunds of Revenue . | 414 | 2,367 | | | |
| Direct expenditure in England . . | 1,930 | 4,157 | TOTAL RECEIPTS . | 2,23,149 | 14,80,380 |
| | | | DEFICIT . | 1,05,511 | 13,03,567 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE . | 3,28,660 | 27,83,947 | TOTAL . | 3,28,660 | 27,83,947 |

13. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses was R8,81,232 for the year under review, and R97,92,047 up to date.

14. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1881-82 are given below :—

| EXPENDITURE | | EARNINGS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | | ₹ |
| Repairs and maintenance . . | 2,17,753 | Water-rates . . . . | 1,99,901 |
| Establishment . . . | 95,215 | Navigation . . . . | 87,591 |
| Tools and plant . . . | 13,348 | Miscellaneous . . . | 13,672 |
| Refunds of Revenue . . | 414 | Direct revenue realized in England | 1,710 |
| Direct expenditure in England . | 1,930 | | |
| | | TOTAL EARNINGS . | 3,02,874 |
| | | DEFICIT . | 25,786 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE . | 3,28,660 | TOTAL . | 3,28,660 |

15. The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries which were in operation at the close of the year, and the areas commanded and irrigated by each :

| NAME OF CANAL. | LENGTH OF CANAL | | Length of distributaries and village channels | Area protected from flood | Area under command | Area provided with distributaries | ASSESSED AREAS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For Irrigation and Navigation | For Irrigation only | | | | | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Kendrapara . . . | 39 | ... | 330 | 1,29,121 | 1,07,110 | 87,300 | 45,730 | 53,075 |
| Gobri . . . | 15 | ... | ... | 27,251 | 21,250 | ... | 4,198 | 4,536 |
| Pattamoondi . . | .. | 47 | ... | 65,600 | 51,250 | ... | 11,943 | 13,046 |
| Kendrapara extension . | 15 | .. | , | 8,960 | 7,000 | ... | ... | . |
| Taldandah . . . | 27 | .. | 67 | 19,520 | 15,250 | 14185 | 10,706 | 11,372 |
| Machgong . . . | 4 | 15 | 113 | 41,928 | 71,600 | 35,100 | 28,691 | 32,569 |
| High level, 1st Range . | 33 | .. | 117 | 18,185 | 62,600 | 41,730 | 14,023 | 15,588 |
| Ditto 2nd ,, . . | 12½ | ... | ... | . | 1,20,000 | ... | 182 | 283 |
| Ditto, 3rd ,, . . | 17 | .. | ... | ... | 67,500 | ... | 1,745 | 1,839 |
| TOTAL . | 162½ | 62 | 627 | 3,13,865 | 5,17,600 | 1,81,315 | 1,17,221 | 1,32,278 |

It will be noticed that 62 per cent. of the area for which distributaries have been provided has been leased, and that on the Machgong canal 93 per cent. of the area so commanded has been irrigated. The higher percentage is consequent on the perfect system of drainage and protection from flood afforded in connection with this canal, and there is every reason to believe that so soon as the whole of the area commanded possesses the same advantages, the proportion irrigated will be similar. Estimates for the drainage and protective works required for the whole canal system have been submitted to the Government of India, and the Commissioner of Orissa, in paragraph 9 of his report, calls attention to the necessity for their sanction at the earliest possible date.

16. The following statement shows the areas irrigated, and the rainfall in each of the years commencing from 1872-73:—

| Year | Khureef. | Rubbee | Perennial. | Total. | Rainfall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres | Acres | Acres | Inches. |
| 1872-73 | 3,799 | 911 | 13 | 4,753 | 73·00 |
| 1873-74 | 9,104 | 3,291 | 176 | 12,571 | 46·31 |
| 1874-75 | 19,740 | 2,451 | 267 | 22,459 | 64·00* |
| 1875-76 | 13,991 | 1,102 | 314 | 15,407 | 70·00* |
| 1876-77 | 26,069 | 3,991 | 321 | 30,381 | 44·26* |
| 1877-78 | 95,088 | 3,071 | 336 | 98,495 | 47·91* |
| 1878-79 | 1,05,500 | 5,717 | 233 | 1,11,450 | 61·98* |
| 1879-80 | 1,05,186 | 3,646 | 206 | 1,09,038 | 60·85* |
| 1880-81 | 1,12,171 | 4,877 | 173 | 1,17,221 | 85·10* |
| 1881-82 | 1,26,611 | 5,163 | 264 | 1,32,278 | 62·89* |

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Mausighai.

There has therefore been an increase on the previous year's irrigation of 15,057 acres, of which 14,140 acres were under khureef and 617 acres under rubbee crops. This excess was mainly due to the assessments being revised with the aid of the cadastral survey maps. A part of it must, however, be credited to improved drainage arrangements, three important channels having been completed in connection with the Kendrapara Canal. Embankments for the protection from flood of the country commanded by the High Level Canal, Range 1, are in progress, and some extension of the area leased may be expected to follow, but no further important development of irrigation can be reasonably expected until the works alluded to in the previous paragraph have been sanctioned and completed: it is hopeless to expect cultivators to incur liabilities for water-rates on land liable to inundation from river floods or by reason of defective drainage.

17. The tendency to substitute khureef for rubbee cultivation which is so marked in Behar, is also observable in Orissa, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent remarking that the ryots on the Machgong and Taldandah canals "utilize all but the very highest lands for rice, and that those on the highest level have now to be resorted to for rubbee."

18. The Commissioner alludes to the commencement of a new industry in Orissa, a wealthy Mohamedan gentleman having established an indigo factory at Kendupatna on the Kendrapara Canal. The crop is raised with the assistance of canal water, water-rates being paid by the proprietor, who also supplies the seed. The area so cultivated was 132 acres against 37 in the year previous, and the ryots are reported to be satisfied with the payments they receive.

19. The area irrigated without permit is reported as 4,831 acres by Executive Engineers and as 3,558 acres by the Deputy Superintendent. No explanation of the difference is given, but it is probably owing to the Engineers includ-

ing all cases reported by them as such, whilst in only 92 out of 172 cases notified could sufficient evidence be procured to warrant water-rates being charged. The season was on the whole favourable to irrigation, the rain not commencing till late in June, and though the rainfall for the khureef season was 4·53 inches in excess of the average for a period of 26 years, there was a deficiency in October, to which the Superintending Engineer attributes the very large increase in unauthorized irrigation, the Deputy Superintendent observing that the canal supply was at that time eagerly sought for and he believes thoroughly appreciated. The percentage of lift irrigation was 6·20 against 5·88 during the previous year.

20. The actual realizations during the year on account of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts amounted to R1,38,233 against a budget estimate of R2,45,000 and a regular estimate of R1,46,000, the deficiency of R1,07,767, as compared with the budget estimate, was due to difficulties in collection. The total assessments by the Deputy Superintendent, including R45,597, the balance brought forward from the previous year, were R2,59,646. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent states that up to the end of July of the current year R65,115 of the R1,19,812 outstanding at the close of 1881-82 had been collected, and that the delay was due to special causes, the chief of which, the revision of existing leases by the cadastral survey maps, will not recur; other difficulties were, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent not having powers under Act VII of 1880, and the low price of rice, which was commented on at length in last year's report. The remissions for the year were R4,579 against R19,818 in that preceding. Of the amount remitted, R1,101 only were on account of assessments of the year, and there were no cases of demands lapsing under the law of limitation.

21. The Government of India, in the resolution reviewing the revenue report for 1880-81, drew attention to the high cost of collecting the canal revenue in Bengal; the percentage on the collections for the Orissa canals was in that year 17·20, for the period now under review the percentage is 22·4. The actual cost of the establishment employed was R30,108 against R32,445 in the year preceding, and the percentage calculated on the assessments is 11·7 against 12·7. The local officers have been consulted as to the feasibility of effecting any reduction in these charges. After full enquiry a report has been submitted, in which it is stated that it will probably be possible to reduce the total cost of the establishment employed to R28,000 per annum so soon as all the assessment work in connection with the cadastral survey maps has been finished, and there is reliable data for future leases; this has now been nearly accomplished, and some saving in the former expenditure has already been effected. On this subject Mr. Wylly, whose opinion is endorsed by the Collector and Commissioner, observes —"The collection charges for 1881-82 were very high when compared with actual relizations, but it should be remembered that the assessment work during both 1880-81 and 1881-82 was extremely heavy, and that the deficiency of actual realizations cannot be attributed to any fault on the part of the establishment. The fairest estimate of our work must be based on actual assessments until such times as large areas have been assessed for long periods on data that requires no revision." It must be remembered that a large increase in the area irrigated would not result in a proportionately increased charge for collecting the increased revenue. The Deputy Superintendent and his office establishment represents a nearly fixed charge, and if distributaries for irrigating the 336,285 acres commanded by existing canals, but to which water cannot be conveyed for want of minor channels, were completed, a large reduction in the percentage of expenses to receipts might be confidently looked for.

22 The average duty of water used for khureef irrigation is reported by the Superintending Engineer to have been 107·94 acres per cubic foot, against

160·49 acres for the preceding year. Particulars for each main canal are given in the following table extracted from his report: —

| Name of Canal. | Effective average discharge in cubic feet | Total for each main canal | Area of Kharif leased | Total area for each main canal | Average duty of each cubic foot. | Average duty of each main canal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. ft. | C. ft | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Kendrapara | 375 | | 19,350 | | 131·60 | |
| Pattamoondi | 129 | | 12,191 | | 96·83 | |
| Gobri | 117 | | 1,196 | | 35·86 | |
| | | 621 | | 66,037 | | 106·34 |
| High Level, 1st Range | 99 | | 15,518 | | 156·74 | |
| | | 99 | | 15,518 | | 156·74 |
| Taldandah | 155 | | 10,998 | | 70·95 | |
| Machgong | 279 | | 32,012 | | 114·73 | |
| | | 434 | | 43,010 | | 99·10 |
| Total | 1,154 | 1,154 | 1,24,565 | 1,24,565 | 107·94 | 107·94 |

The reduction in the duty can only be ascribed to the comparatively deficient rainfall during the khureef season, 52 inches against 67·95 inches in 1880-81. For the canals furnished with distributaries it averaged 119 acres per cubic foot, but a considerably increased duty may reasonably be expected when these canals are provided with escapes, so that the discharge can be more accurately regulated, and when a larger leased area enables the discharge entering at the head to be more fully utilized.

23. The following table gives in a succinct form the results of the crop experiments carried out during the year :—

| Nature of Crop | Irrigated | | Unirrigated | | Difference | | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy. | Straw | Paddy | Straw | Paddy. | Straw | |
| | Mds. | Mds | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds | |
| **MAHANUDDY DIVISION** | | | | | | | |
| Sarud | 35·71 | 57·28 | 32·34 | 57·65 | +3·37 | —0·37 | |
| Beyali | 21·98 | 15·18 | 23·30 | 19·24 | —1·32 | -4·06 | |
| Beeri | 5·17 | 12·68 | 6·25 | 11·26 | —0·78 | +1·42 | |
| Class of land | **CUTTACK-BYTURNI DIVISION.** | | | | | | |
| First Class | 24·65 | 27·90 | 16·55 | 18·47 | +8·10 | +9·43 | |
| Second Class | 22·75 | 22·55 | 15·65 | 13·35 | +9·10 | +9·2 | |
| Third Class | 21·21 | 18·12 | 10·75 | 10·75 | +10·13 | +7·67 | |

The difference of yield in favour of irrigated crops is in both divisions in advance of what was last year obtained, but the average value of this excess is estimated by the Executive Engineers at from ·54 to ·81 of a rupee per acre under the average increased value caused last year by irrigation.

24. The total navigation receipts from the Orissa canals during the year amounted to R83,206, of which R53,219 were from tolls on boats, and R29,987 earnings of the transport service. The collections for previous years were :—

| | Tolls. | Transport service. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| 1872-73 | 10,044 | *Nil.* | 10,044 |
| 1873-74 | 18,577 | ,, | 18,577 |
| 1874-75 | 21,412 | ,, | 21,412 |
| 1875-76 | 16,377 | ,, | 16,377 |
| 1876-77 | 22,881 | ,, | 22,881 |
| 1877-78 | 33,844 | ,, | 33,844 |
| 1878-79 | 57,042 | ,, | 57,042 |
| 1879-80 | 62,389 | 35,686 | 98,075 |
| 1880-81 | 41,297 | 30,105 | 71,402 |

There has therefore been a considerable increase in the tollage receipts, whilst the steamer proceeds have slightly fallen off. The above figures are based on actual collections, the income earned for the year has been ₹57,146 on account of tollage, and ₹30,415 from the transport service; some details regarding the former are given in the subjoined table, which includes figures for the previous year:—

| Name of Canal. | Miles open | Tollage. | | Number of boats. | | Tonnage. | | Value of cargo | | Tollage per mile of canal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
| | Miles | ₹ | ₹ | No | No | Tons. | Tons | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Taldunda | 27 | 2,989 | 3,779 | 1,191 | 1,656 | 19,995 | 28,851 | 61,787 | 1,00,012 | 96 74 | 121 26 |
| Machgong | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kendrapara | 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto extension | 14 | 21,211 | 41,221 | 5,946 | 7,402 | 39,702 | 69,250 | 17,10,005 | 24,10,685 | 423·35 | 597·40 |
| Gobri | 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Level, 1st Range | 38 | 3,547 | 3,156 | 1,688 | 1,849 | 11,140 | 13,0 | 2,15,580 | 1,80,000 | 107 15 | 95 64 |
| Ditto, 2nd ,, | 125 | 5,171 | 7,611 | 1,611 | 2,80[illegible] | 15,812 | 27,[illegible]65 | 1,10,019 | 1,23,[illegible]74 | 41 08 | 608 88 |
| Ditto, 3rd ,, | 17 | 95[illegible] | 1,389 | 42[illegible] | 630 | 3,1[illegible]5 | 4,907 | 2,[illegible]841 | 18,[illegible]7[illegible] | [illegible]0 0 | 82·29 |
| Total | 162½ | 11,870 | 57,196 | 10,866 | 14,955 | 89,864 | 144,5[illegible]2 | [illegible]1, 9,142 | 2,61,2[illegible]6 | 267 6[illegible] | 351 66 |

25. In the following table, showing increase or decrease compared with the previous year, the traffic is divided between private and on account of Government, and it will be noticed that the total tollage is 36·48 per cent. and the tonnage 59·71 per cent. in excess:—

| Sub-head. | | Government traffic. | Private traffic | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tollage | ₹ | +10,8[illegible]2 | +4,114 | +15,276 |
| Number of boats | No. | +1,[illegible]99 | +1,397 | +3,196 |
| Tonnage | Tons. | +[illegible]0,513 | +23,116 | +53,659 |
| Value of cargo | ₹ | +13,4[illegible]0 | +7,[illegible]8,3[illegible]1 | +7,21,814 |
| Tollage per mile of canal | ₹ | +6[illegible]·66 | +27·35 | +91·01 |

26. The private traffic classified according to articles carried is shown below:—

| | Tonnage. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Articles of food | 16,122 | 21,512 | 8,420 | ... |
| Stimulants | 42 | 32 | ... | 10 |
| Clothing | 264 | 668 | 404 | ... |
| Staples of manufacture | 1,831 | 1,988 | 157 | ... |
| Fuel | 607 | 563 | ... | 44 |
| Building materials | 7,854 | 4,027 | ... | 3,827 |
| Cooking utensils | 81 | 100 | 19 | ... |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Passengers | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Empty boats | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 26,801 | 31,920 | 9,[illegible]00 | 3,881 |
| Increase | ... | ... | 5,119 | |

Generally traffic has increased over the whole of the canal system in Orissa, the exception is the High Level Canal, on which there has been a small decline in the goods transported on private account. Satisfactory results cannot be expected from this line of navigation until the canal is extended to Bhuddruck. The Kopali aqueduct has, however, been completed, and it is expected that through traffic will be commenced in the course of the current month, in future years a substantial accession to the income hitherto derived from tolls on that canal may therefore reasonably be hoped for.

27. The cost of the navigation establishment employed during the year was R8,085 or R581 in excess of the previous year's expenditure; the increase was owing to the opening of the terminal lock of the Kendrapara extension canal. The charge per mile open is R49·75 per mile against R51 in 1880-81. As a percentage upon the collections, it was 15·19 per cent. against 18·16 per cent. in the previous year.

28. The net revenue derived from the Government transport service for the year was R8,893 against R11,662 in 1880-81. The cause of this falling off was an increase in the working expenses from R18,143 to R21,094 consequent on two steamers being employed instead of one, whilst there was a slight decrease of R118 in the receipts. The Superintending Engineer, in explanation of this reduction, observes that severe competition existed, two steamers belonging to private companies having commenced running. Some particulars of the traffic will be found in the following statement:—

| | TRAFFIC, 1881-82 | | | | | | | | | TRAFFIC, 1880-81 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | KENDRAPARA AND TALCUNDA CANALS | | | HIGH LEVEL CANAL | | | TOTAL. | | | KENDRAPARA AND TALCUNDA CANALS | | | HIGH LEVEL CANAL | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | Passengers | Goods | Total receipts | Passengers | Goods | Total receipts | Passengers | Goods | Total receipts | Passengers | Goods | Total receipts | Passengers | Goods | Total receipts | Passengers | Goods | Total receipts |
| | No | Mds | R | No | Mds | R | No | Mds | R | No | Mds | R | No | Mds | R | No | Mds | R |
| April | 602 | 99 | 1,491 | 176 | 100 | 71 | 778 | 208 | 1,562 | 661 | 667 | 1,874 | 138 | 11 | 51 | 749 | 678 | 1,924 |
| May | 180 | 80 | 509 | 78 | 121 | 54 | 258 | 176 | 756 | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 102 | 21 | 291 | | | | 102 | 21 | 291 | 617 | 310 | 1,719 | 80 | 10 | 40 | 691 | 320 | 1,759 |
| July | 2,054 | 113 | 4,584 | 91 | 60 | 115 | 2,145 | 207 | 4,699 | 1,540 | 235 | 3,111 | 255 | 180 | 178 | 1,795 | 424 | 3,289 |
| August | 1,090 | 172 | 2,742 | 101 | 124 | 103 | 1,191 | 296 | 2,845 | 1,830 | 205 | 2,965 | 230 | 251 | 177 | 1,991 | 676 | 3,142 |
| September | 1,013 | 8 | 2,026 | 203 | 220 | 114 | 1,216 | 228 | 2,140 | 1,762 | 347 | 3,456 | 137 | 237 | 149 | 1,899 | 584 | 3,605 |
| October | 1,278 | 6 | 3,042 | 147 | 50 | 64 | 2,025 | 56 | 3,106 | 861 | 11 | 1,327 | 374 | 214 | 185 | 2,235 | 225 | 3,512 |
| November | 733 | | 2,044 | 249 | 174 | 101 | 982 | 174 | 2,145 | 1,643 | 270 | 3,004 | 172 | 148 | 98 | 1,815 | 517 | 3,091 |
| December | 1,980 | | 5,110 | 202 | 176 | 104 | 2,182 | 176 | 5,214 | 1,[illegible] | 631 | 2,911 | 240 | 114 | 86 | 1,[illegible] | 774 | 3,016 |
| January | 1,[illegible] | | 2,615 | 201 | 114 | 107 | 2,[illegible] | 114 | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 161 | 150 | 100 | [illegible] | 676 | 4,069 |
| February | 2,[illegible] | | 1,[illegible] | 176 | 200 | 113 | 2,[illegible] | 200 | 3,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 151 | 119 | 97 | [illegible] | 627 | 1,247 |
| March | 1,018 | 96 | 2,746 | 191 | 203 | 142 | 1,81 | 299 | 2,8[illegible] | 430 | 70 | 1,223 | 209 | 175 | 144 | 639 | 245 | 1,367 |
| TOTAL | 16,225 | 799 | 30,130 | 2,030 | 1,816 | 1,068 | 17,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 30,198 | 10,720 | 1,[illegible] | 25,986 | 2,297 | 1,738 | 1,[illegible] | 14,017 | 6,332 | 27,143 |

29. The miscellaneous revenue for the year and that preceding is shown in the table below. There has been a decrease of R1,676 in receipts, mostly in the item English leasehold property belonging to the late East India Irrigation and Canal Co.

| HEAD | YEAR | | DIFFERENCE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Plantations | 568 | 840 | 272 | ... |
| Rent of lands | 5,672 | 5,595 | ... | 77 |
| Canal produce | 686 | 551 | ... | 135 |
| Rent of buildings | 2,548 | 2,445 | ... | 103 |
| Fines and refunds | 220 | 93 | ... | 127 |
| Sales of tools, &c. | 180 | .. | ... | 180 |
| Fisheries | 434 | 496 | 62 | ... |
| Sale of water | 25 | 12 | .. | 13 |
| English leasehold property | 4,884 | 1,710 | ... | 3,174 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,112 | 3,911 | ... | 1,201 |
| TOTAL | 20,329 | 15,653 | 334 | 5,010 |
| Decrease | ... | . | ... | 4,676 |

30. The Superintending Engineer, in paragraphs 10 and 41 of his report, gives tables showing the progress made with plantations, from which it appears that there are now 36,223 trees more than 12 feet high, 22,120 between 4 and 12 feet high, and 43,666 under 4 feet in height growing on canal lands; a considerable proportion of these are cocoanut, jack, betel and other fruit-bearing kinds. The total expenditure on plantations on both capital and revenue accounts to date aggregates R97,197, for which 102,009 trees of the sizes mentioned above have been reared.

31. The receipts since 1872-73 are shown in the table following:—

| Year. | Water-rates. | Navigation. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1872-73 . . . | 19,071 | 10,044 | 7,508 | 36,623 |
| 1873-74 . . . | 17,112 | 18,577 | 7,846 | 43,835 |
| 1874-75 . . . | 20,382 | 21,412 | 6,691 | 48,485 |
| 1875-76 . . . | 20,330 | 16,377 | 8,783 | 45,490 |
| 1876-77 . . . | 40,378 | 22,881 | 11 298 | 74,557 |
| 1877-78 . . . | 1,17,818 | 33,844 | 9,445 | 1,61,107 |
| 1878-79 . . . | 1,16,416 | 57,042 | 8,516 | 1,82,004 |
| 1879-80 . . . | 1,57,747 | 98,075 | 13,696 | 2,69,518 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 1,78,047 | 71,102 | 20,325 | 2,69,774 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 1,24,290 | 83,206 | 15,653 | 2,23,149 |

32. The working expenses are shown below:—

| 1.—*Maintenance.* | 1873-74 | 1874-75 | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78. | 1878-79 | 1879-80. | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Works . . . . | 1,63,881 | 74,305 | 1,17,517 | 1,30,956 | 1,40,491 | 1,37,011 | 1,47,113 | 2,58,748 | 1,99,553 | 2,17,763 |
| Establishment . . | 20,552 | 9,768 | 20,100 | 21,501 | 21,630 | 22,509 | 30,074 | 51,018 | 44,89 | 50,108 |
| Tools and plant . . | .. | 651 | 18,070 | 5,823 | 11,088 | 8,241 | 17,248 | 8,789 | 12,206 | 13,348 |
| Profit and loss . . | 30 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .... |
| Refunds of revenue . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 623 | 512 | 777 | 414 |
| Direct expenditure in England . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,26 | 1,030 |
| Total maintenance . | 1,99,466 | 84,750 | 1,55,717 | 1,76,180 | 1 84,821 | 1,77,828 | 2,04,047 | 3,19,567 | 2,59,753 | 2,83,563 |
| 2.—*Revenue Management* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation establishment . | 41,342 | 38,607 | 35,016 | 25,785 | 25 005 | 32,232 | 37,598 | 38,791 | 38,812 | 37,022 |
| Navigation . . . | 6,154 | 5,828 | 5,694 | 5,853 | 5,856 | 6,012 | 7,145 | 8,154 | 7,501 | 8,085 |
| Total Revenue Management | 47,496 | 44,435 | 40,710 | 31,638 | 30,840 | 38,244 | 45,013 | 46,947 | 46,,11 | 45,107 |
| Total working expenses . | 2,18,962 | 1,29,191 | 1,96,427 | 2,07,618 | 2,11,661 | 2,16,07 | 2, 19,060 | 3,66,514 | 3,06,0 6 | 3,28,660 |

33. The floods of the year in the Mahanuddy and Brahminee rivers were moderate, but a large tree passing over the Mahanuddy weir overturned six of the piers which separate the folding shutters, causing an extra expenditure of ₹11,695; the Byturnee and Burrah weirs were also injured by the highest flood, which has occurred since they were commenced, 11 years ago, and which breached the protective embankment on the left bank of the Byturnee river. From the following table it will be seen that the cost of maintaining head works and distributaries has been in excess of that incurred in the year preceding, whilst there has been a considerable saving in the expenditure on main canals.

| Head. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Head works . . . . . | 47,163 | 72,160 | 24,697 | ..... |
| Main canals . . . . . | 1,09,792 | 92,219 | ..... | 17,483 |
| Distributaries . . . . . | 23,946 | 31,678 | 7,732 | ..... |
| Drainage . . . . . | ... .. | 602 | 602 | ... .. |
| Total . | 1,81,111 | 1,96,659 | 33,031 | 17,483 |
| Increase . | ..... | ..... | 15,548 | ..... |

34. The total result of the year's working has been a loss, direct charges only of ₹25,786 reckoned on the income earned, calculated by actual realizations the loss has been ₹1,05,111. But these figures are altogether misleading, as a test of the cost of, and probable profit derivable from, irrigation canals in Orissa: what has been constructed is a fragment only of the magnificent scheme designed by Colonel Rundall, R. E., the first Irrigation Chief Engineer of Bengal, and the receipts are burdened with the cost of maintaining head works and canals capable of supplying water to three times the area for which distributaries have yet been sanctioned: every year shows more clearly that if the works are carried out in their entirety, the ultimate returns can differ but little from those anticipated by the eminent Engineer to whom as Chief Engineer of the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company they owe so much.

## MIDNAPORE CANAL.

**35. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts are given below :—**

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

| Particulars. | Outlay during 1881-82. | Outlay to end of 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Charges. | *R* | *R* |
| I.—Works | 64,223 | 52,72,359 |
| II.—Establishment | 19,023 | 19,11,057 |
| III.—Tools and plant | 38,569 | 6,50,947 |
| IV.—Suspense accounts | (—)11,019 | 23,447 |
| Total outlay | 1,11,696 | 78,57,810 |
| V.—Less receipts on capital account | 306 | 25,493 |
| Net total | 1,11,390 | 78,32,317 |
| Indirect Charges. | | |
| Capitalization of abatement of land revenue | ..... | ..... |
| Loss by exchange | ..... | 67,768 |
| Leave and pension allowances | 3,777 | 1,82,112 |
| Total | 3,777 | 2,49,880 |

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNTS.

| | *R* |
|---|---|
| Interest charges to end of 1880-81 | 31,37,991 |
| Ditto for 1881-82 | 3,11,065 |
| Total to end of 1881-82. | 34,49,056 |

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

| | Expenditure. | | | Receipts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | During 1881-82 | To end of 1881-82. | | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. |
| *I.—Works and Repairs.* | *R* | *R* | | *R* | *R* |
| Works (extensions and improvements) | 1,773 | 42,174 | Water-rates | 1,18,588 | 7,91,911 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 1,83,341 | 10,86,670 | Navigation | 1,20,703 | 7,61,580 |
| Establishment, including direction and accounts | 31,022 | 2,17,693 | Miscellaneous | 10,780 | 88,269 |
| Tools and plant | 36,418 | 1,05,551 | | | |
| Total works and repairs | 2,02,584 | 14,82,088 | | | |
| *II.—Revenue Management.* | | | | | |
| Irrigation establishment | 18,371 | 2,00,571 | | | |
| Navigation establishment | 7,519 | 75,023 | | | |
| Total | 25,890 | 2,75,594 | | | |
| *III.—Refunds of Revenue.* | .. | 17 | | | |
| Total working expenses | 2,28,474 | 17,57,699 | | | |
| Profit | 21,600 | (—)1,15,939 | | | |
| Total | 2,50,074 | 16,41,760 | Total | 2,50,074 | 16,41,760 |

36. The revenue account calculated on the earnings of the year is shown below: —

| Expenditure. | Amount. | Earnings. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *I.—Works and Repairs.* | *R* | | *R* |
| Works (extensions and improvements) | 1,773 | Water-rates | 1,56,590 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 1,33,341 | Navigation | 1,21,462 |
| Establishment, including direction and accounts | 31,022 | Miscellaneous | 13,957 |
| Tools and plant | 36,148 | | |
| TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS | 2,02,284 | | |
| *II.—Revenue Management.* | | | |
| Irrigation establishment | 18,371 | | |
| Navigation ditto | 7,519 | | |
| TOTAL | 25,890 | | |
| *III.—Refunds of Revenue* | | | |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES | 2,28,174 | | |
| PROFIT | 63,535 | | |
| TOTAL | 2,92,009 | TOTAL | 2,92,009 |

37. The area irrigated in 1881-82 was 104,434 acres against 103,862 in the previous year, the small increase was wholly due to revision of existing leases. The following table extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report gives some particulars of the area irrigated and commanded, contrasted with similar data for the year preceding:—

| PARTICULARS. | Total as proposed in the Project estimates | Midnapore Weir, Ranges Nos. IV & V. | | Panchcoorah Weir, Range No. III. | | Tidal Ranges, Nos. I & II. | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| Length of distributaries & branch canals miles | 299·12 | 215·47 | 228·71 | 34·00 | 35·25 | 18·00 | 18·00 | 267·47 | 281·99 |
| Area commanded . acres | 125,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 |
| Area actually irrigated . . acres | ... | 91,690 | 91,685 | 10,917 | 11,250 | 1,212 | 1,212 | 103,819 | 104,147 |
| Percentage of area irrigated to area commanded . . . | ... | 91·69 | 91·68 | 47·40 | 48·91 | 60·60 | 60·60 | 83·05 | 83·30 |

38 The statement below shows the rainfall compared with the average and that of the previous year:—

| STATION. | Rainfall, 1881-82. | Rainfall, 1880-81. | Average. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midnapore | 70·32 | 59·91 | 55·31 | Average of 13 previous years. |
| Panchcoorah | 78·12 | 55·68 | 50·23 | Ditto of 12 ditto. |
| Contai | 100·14 | 87·46 | 70·87 | Ditto of 12 ditto. |

*N. B* The figures given by the Superintending Engineer are taken, those of the District Canal Superintendent being for the calendar year.

It will be noticed that the rainfall of the year was in excess of that of 1880-81, and very considerably above the average; at Midnapore 52·56 inches of rain fell in June, July, and August, whilst during September and October

the fall was normal. Regarding this period the Executive Engineer observes that the first noted increase in the demand for water was during the week ending the 27th of August, and from that time it increased steadily till the 8th October, when it began to decrease. There was, however, according to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, the greatest pressure between the 15th of October and the 15th of November when "lessees who had previously refused water were glad to get a flooding, but subsequently refused to sign the usual receipts for water, hoping thus to establish grounds for remission." The Superintending Engineer observes that in the early part of the season "the ryots very frequently took the canal water, not that it was actually needed for irrigation purposes, but on account of its fertilizing properties as explained in last year's report."

39. That the rainfall for the year was abundant may be inferred from the small quantity of water utilized, which is given in paragraph 11 of the Superintending Engineer's report, on an average from June to October, as 323 cubic feet per second for the area irrigated from the Midnapore weir against 638 cubic feet per second for the previous year; for the area commanded by the Panchcoorah weir the figures are 23 and 72. The duty calculated from these data would be 287 acres per cubic foot of discharge in the one case and 489 acres per cubic foot in the other. The Superintending Engineer is however of opinion that any attempt to calculate the duty for the irrigation season under review can only be inaccurate and misleading, the reason given being that water was frequently used rather on account of the fertilizing properties of the silt contained in it than for irrigation, and occasionally with the object of applying for remission of water-rates in case a supply was not forthcoming. These reasons are not altogether conclusive, as, though the minimum duty of water is the fact of the greatest importance, statistics on the subject in years of average and abundant rainfall are also required. Instructions regarding more frequent actual measurements of discharges were given in January, and this year's observations should, in point of accuracy, be an improvement on past results.

40. The balance due at the commencement of the year on account of water-rates was R 92,974, of which R 78,536 were assessments of 1880-81 and R 14,438 outstandings remaining from former years: the amount assessed in 1881-82 was R1,56 590 water-rates of the year, and R829 on account of the previous year's irrigation, the total amount for collection was therefore R2,50,393, of which R1,18,588 were recovered and R184 remitted, leaving R1,31,703 for collection in 1882-83. The cost of collection was R17,172 or 13·36 per cent. on the recoveries under the heads water-rates and miscellaneous against 11·96 per cent. in the year preceding. The following table shows in a concise form the demands and recoveries for each of the last five years, the miscellaneous income recovered by the Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent is included.

| Year | Amount earned as water rates during the year | Total demand under all heads | Cash received under all heads. | Remission. | Total. | Balance. | Cost of collection. | Percentage of cost on total demand | Percentage of cost on recoveries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1877-78 . . | 29,960 | 1,00,372 | 63,159 | 5,899 | 69,058 | 31,314 | 14,098 | 14 04 | 20·41 |
| 1878-79 . . | 88,777 | 1,31,932 | 93,262 | 5,399 | 98,655 | 33,277 | 14,802 | 11·22 | 15 00 |
| 1879-80 . . | 1,51,587 | 1,99,854 | 1,41,632 | 638 | 1,42,270 | 57,584 | 15,015 | 7·51 | 10·60 |
| 1880-81 . . | 1,55 730 | 2,31,116 | 1,22,489 | 6,823 | 1,29,312 | 1,01,804 | 14,650 | 6 33 | 11·96 |
| 1881-82 . . | 1,56,590 | 2,71,001 | 1,28,529 | 3,688 | 1,32,107 | 1,38,804 | 17,172 | 6·33 | 13·36 |

41. The very heavy balance remaining to be collected at the close of the year is a matter of grave importance, more especially as the collections since the close of the year have not been favourable, and the Commissioner, in his letter reviewing the Deputy Superintendent's revenue report, does not speak hopefully of present prospects. The chief cause of the falling-off in revenue is ascribed to the low price of grain which was commented on in last year's

report. Another reason was an agitation on various grounds against the establishment employed on collections, which resulted in several petitions being presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th of September, on the occasion of his visiting the Midnapore canal. An exhaustive enquiry was held by the Collector of Midnapore, the Superintending Engineer being also present, which conclusively proved that the malpractices complained of did not exist, the true grievance being the difficulty unfortunately really felt by the ryots in paying the amounts due. The Collector's remarks on this subject, paragraphs 20 and 21 of his report, are quoted below:—

"20. The charges of fraud, cruelty, and oppression, which were brought against canal officials, having been shown to be without foundation, it will be asked how it came to pass that the ryots assembled in such large numbers to make known their grievances, and it will necessarily be concluded that there must be some real or supposed ground for complaint."

"21. The explanation no doubt lies in the fact that the price of paddy is exceptionally low this year, so that the crop, out of which the cultivator pays his water rate, is much less valuable than it has been for several years past. He has consequently found it more difficult than usual to meet the demands of his landlord and of the Canal Department. At the same time he feels the aggravation of deriving very little benefit from irrigation this year, the rainfall having been so ample. Koilash Chunder Roy states—'This year we do not require water and we wish to have the rent remitted.' Bissonath Bhunjo says—'I have paid canal rates for 10 or 12 years. This year paddy is cheap, hence we feel the rate to be oppressive.' Even in the present season, however, canal irrigation has been of some use, many of the ryots having taken water after these petitions were presented."

From the date of the presentation of these petitions collections were practically suspended, and though Sir Ashley Eden did not feel himself justified in sanctioning any extensive remissions, the best time of the year for recoveries had passed away and the ryots were perhaps even less able to pay than before. The orders passed are contained in the following extracts from a letter* addressed to the Commissioner of Burdwan by order of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

* No. 191 I, dated 30th January 1882.

"3. The Collector has held an exhaustive enquiry into the complaints thus made, every facility having been given to the petitioners to substantiate the charges so freely preferred. The result of this investigation has been that in one case only could it be discovered that any real grounds for complaint existed; in this solitary instance some bamboos had been sold for an inadequate price. The most prominent mover in the agitation admits that he has no personal knowledge of any oppression on the part of the canal officials, and the petitioners examined were unable to adduce any instance of cruelty or oppression; indeed, it appears they were for the most part ignorant of the contents of the petitions they had signed, their feeling in the matter being that the proceeds of their crops had been sensibly less than in the five or six preceding years, whilst the same water-rates were charged, notwithstanding a fairly abundant rainfall.

"4. The certificate procedure, which is specially complained of as having been conducted in the harshest and most oppressive manner, turns out to have been worked in the most lenient way, consistent with compulsion being used at all, and it is certain that only a nominal proportion of the heavy arrears, which had accumulated at the commencement of the present financial year, would have been realized without pressure. The facts regarding the certificate procedure are given in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of the Collector's letter, and shortly summarized, are as follows:—Of the Rs. 24,248 realized by certificate in 1880-81, Rs. 21,249, or seven-eighths of that amount, were paid up on the service of the first notice, and Rs. 1,919 on the issue of notice to sell attached property, whilst Rs. 12 only were realized by its actual sale, and Rs. 679 by arresting defaulters, no one of whom was sent to jail. From April to August, inclusive, of the current year, Rs. 42,103, have been realized by certificate procedure, of which Rs. 25,484 were paid before any notice was given, Rs. 12,765 were received on the issue of notices, and the remaining Rs. 3,854, realized by compulsory processes of various descriptions, which were not, however, of a very rigorous description—one man only having been sent to jail—and Rs. 47 obtained by the sale of property. No costs at all were incurred when payment was made before the issue of notices, and when, as occurred in an overwhelming majority of cases a first notice only was issued, the total costs in each case were two annas; no ploughs or implements of agriculture were sold.

"5. The conclusion come to by the Collector that there has been a minimum of hardship and expense to the defaulters appears to be amply justified and, as remarked by him, the certificate procedure was only resorted to because collections could not be made without some such stimulus. The real ground of complaint is, as pointed out by the Collector, the exceptionally low price of paddy, which the cultivator feels the more keenly, as the benefit derived from irrigation has, owing to the abundant rainfall, been less marked than usual,

The village headmen, whose allowance has been stopped since five-year leases were introduced, have taken a leading part in bringing forward complaints, but the stoppage of this allowance can scarcely be considered as a grievance affecting the general body of the ryots, though several witnesses asked that it might again be allowed.

"6. The leases at present in force having been granted in 1879 or in previous years, satisfactory evidence of the incidents connected with their signature is naturally wanting; when they were signed, water was urgently required for the crops, and this fact tends to the conclusion that in taking them the ryots only suffered compulsion from their own necessities. It is reported that water was largely used during the current year from the middle of October to the 15th of November; villages which had not hitherto taken water using it, but refusing to sign the usual receipt for water in the hope that by not doing so they would establish grounds for remission.

"7 The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that the petitioners have, in his opinion, entirely failed to establish the justice of their complaints, which seem to have been recklessly made without any sort of foundation. The cultivators have, for their own interests, entered into an agreement to take canal water for five years at exceptionally favourable contract rates; Government has always fulfilled its part of the contract, and there is no reason for exempting the lessee from performing his.

"8. His Honor has directed water-rates to be remitted where crops have this year suffered from inundation or have been destroyed by the flood which breached the Cossye embankments, but in other cases the water-rates due, must, if the ryots will not otherwise pay, be collected by process of law"

A commission of half an anna per rupee has since been sanctioned as remuneration to headmen where they give assistance in procuring leases or in realizing water-rates, and ₹ 16,159 water-rates on crops injured by floods of the Cossye river remitted: it is hoped with these concessions the Collector of Midnapore who is now paying special attention to the subject, will be able to effect an improvement in the collections.

42. The crop on irrigated and unirrigated land was weighed in 907 places, the result showing that the produce of irrigated land exceeded that of unirrigated by an average of 1·21 maunds of paddy and 2·06 maunds of straw per acre for the area commanded by the Midnapore weir; the difference is about one-fifth of that usually experienced and the comparatively unfavourable crops had doubtless considerable influence in bringing about the agitation against paying water-rates, to which reference has already been made. The advantage to irrigated crops was more considerable on the area irrigated from the Pancheoorah weir, but this commands a much smaller tract of country. Over a period of nine years the average extra produce due to irrigation is 5¾ maunds of paddy and 14½ maunds of straw per acre on which the water-rate charged, *viz.*, ₹ 1-8 per acre, must be considered moderate.

43. The amount credited as navigation revenue during 1881-82 was Rs. 1,20,706, which is in excess of the receipts under this head for any year since the canal was opened. This sum includes Rs. 22,616 steamer earnings, so that the income due to tolls on boats was Rs. 98,060.

44. The two following tables extending over ten years, give the usual details regarding the traffic on the canal, and description of goods carried:—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

| Description. | | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75 | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles opened at end of year | No | 21 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Toll Collections | Rs | 20,904 | 34,104 | 44,896 | 51,810 | 67,651 | 1,06,917 | 77,340 | 91,861 | 77,114 | 98,060 |
| Rate of tolls per mile | ,, | 874 | 710 | 935 | 1,079 | 1,401 | 2,227 | 1,610 | 1,913 | 1,607 | 2,040 |
| Boats, including empties | No. | 20,407 | 29,907 | 29,907 | 36,433 | 41,372 | 52,251 | 48,224 | 52,044 | 46,461 | 51,408 |
| Measurement tonnage of boats including empties | Tons | 103,911 | 120,098 | 166,090 | 189,414 | 230,913 | 360,966 | 290,488 | 320,97 | 292,174 | 332,325 |
| Passengers carried | No. | . | . | . | 145,447 | 131,071 | 126,013 | 128,098 | 180,294 | 105,278 | 502,029 |
| Estimated value of cargo | Rs. | 76,95,108 | 91,65,525 | 1,18,23,308 | 1,22,07,019 | 1,13,26,860 | 1,71,69,384 | 1,50,51,350 | 1,60,41,196 | 43,16,694 | 1,79,784 |

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

| Description. | 1872-73. | 1873-74 | 1874-75. | 1875 76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878 79 | 1879-80 | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons | Tons. | Tons | Tons | Tons. | Tons | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Articles of food . . . | 30,574 | 50,841 | 61 407 | 69,425 | 114,836 | 201,256 | 108,379 | 119,440 | 98,943 | 137,137 |
| Stimulants . . . | 2,971 | 4,152 | 3,427 | 8,278 | 10,819 | 18,169 | 11,765 | 16,015 | 14,886 | 13,639 |
| Clothing . . . | 7,991 | 7,074 | 7,195 | 6,578 | 5,901 | 8,593 | 8,650 | 10,223 | 10,290 | 10,326 |
| Staples of manufacture . . | 11,769 | 11,010 | 14,540 | 20,172 | 19,889 | 19,104 | 24,944 | 28,080 | 31,023 | 24,834 |
| Building materials . . . | 4,894 | 5 0 8 | 7,240 | 11,140 | 13,050 | 21,576 | 28,268 | 36,425 | 29,862 | 32,316 |
| Fuel . . . . | 18,173 | 15,009 | 5,686 | 4,707 | 6,112 | 8,952 | 11,758 | 10,342 | 13,428 | 14,584 |
| Cooking utensils and domestic implements . . . | 2,739 | 1,951 | 1,766 | 2,136 | 2,782 | 3,677 | 4,033 | 5,021 | 4 376 | 4,566 |
| Miscellaneous . . . . | 16,630 | 16,366 | 66,629 | 67,021 | 67,604 | 70,311 | 70,518 | 94,737 | 88,846 | 94,978 |

Compared with the previous year there has been an increase of 27 per cent in the toll collections, of 13·8 per cent in the tonnage of the boats, and of 21·8 per cent in the passengers carried (excluding those conveyed by the Government transport service). Turning to the different kinds of goods transported, it will be noticed that the chief increase has occurred in the items "Articles of food," and Miscellaneous," whilst there has been a considerable decrease in "Staples of manufacture." With these exceptions the tonnage of goods carried during the year and that preceding does not materially differ.

45. The usual annual closure of the canal for silt clearing was restricted to range V, between Lutchmutpore and Midnapore, a distance of 5 miles, which was closed from the 1st to the 28th February 1882; this, however, caused but little inconvenience, the Government transport service was not interrupted, arrangements being made for conveying 1st and 2nd class passengers by road, and the proximity of the temporary terminus to Midnapore allowed the canal to continue to be used for the transport of merchandize with but small extra expense. The Narainghur navigable distributary was closed from the 1st to the 4th April 1881 and from the 1st to the 28th February 1882. The increased tollage is doubtless very largely owing to ranges I to IV of the main canal having been kept open throughout the year.

46. Five steamers were employed during the year on the Government transport service between Calcutta and Midnapore. From the 1st of April until the 15th of September the service was bi-weekly, and a halt for the night was made on the way, a tri-weekly service was instituted from the 16th September, the stoppage at night being discontinued, and from the 15th December a steamer started daily, Sundays excepted, the through journey taking 15 to 16 hours. The results of the extended accommodation provided have been very encouraging, the average number of passengers carried monthly having to the end of the year increased four-fold; in paragraph 19 of his report the Superintending Engineer remarks that the passenger traffic is still increasing and that there are twice as many passengers as we can carry with our present flotilla. The service has since the 1st of December of the current year been made over to a private company, who propose to import sufficient steamers to accommodate all the traffic which is still capable of very considerable development, 202,029 passengers having in the year under review being conveyed in native boats from Oloobariah to Midnapore in addition to 54,465 carried by Government steamers.

47. The following table shows the details of the steamer traffic compared with the two previous years:—

| Years. | Passengers. | | | | | | | | | | Goods. | | | Miscellaneous. | Working expenses | Profit. | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First class. | | Second class. | | Intermediate class. | | Third class. | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Parcels. | Cargo. | Amount. | | | | |
| | | R | | R | | R | | R | | R | | | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1879-80 . . . | 63 | 308 | 95 | 278 | 68 | 54 | 21,777 | 8,901 | 22,598 | 10,184 | 548 | 2,923 | 1,1 | | 18,235 | | 4,507 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 124 | 1,111 | 341 | 800 | 56 | 41 | 21,377 | 8,270 | 23,912 | 10,244 | 261 | 61,433 | 1,8 | | 3,803 | 2,948 | |
| 1881-82 . . . | 277 | 2,360 | 664 | 1,837 | 104 | 52 | 54,465 | 16,577 | 55,511 | 20,827 | 3734 | 5,701 | 2,7 | | 17,577 | 5,089 | |

48. The total realizations for the year under the head "miscellaneous revenue" amounted to R12,226, of which R2,285 were collected by the Executive Engineer, and the remainder R9,941 by the Deputy Superintendent of canal revenue; the assessments for the revenue controlled by the latter officer, compared with 1880-81, were as follows:—

| | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |
|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* |
| Land rent | 5,666 | 6,277 |
| Fruit | 36 | 40 |
| Fisheries | 626 | 565 |
| Koyah | 1,534 | 730 |
| Grass | 1 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,056 | 2,447 |
| TOTAL | 10,922 | 10,062 |

There has been a decrease under the head 'land rent' owing to R. 750 having been remitted on lands inundated by floods of the river Cossye.

19. The revenue receipts and working expenses since 1872-73 are shown in the statement below:—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

| YEAR. | Water-rates | Navigation. | Miscellaneous. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| 1872-73 | 23,556 | 20,994 | 6,714 | 51,264 |
| 1873-74 | 39,823 | 31,104 | 2,711 | 72,638 |
| 1874-75 | 67,015 | 41,886 | 4,316 | 1,16,217 |
| 1875-76 | 52,791 | 51,810 | 6,508 | 1,11,109 |
| 1876-77 | 61,460 | 67,051 | 7,876 | 1,36,987 |
| 1877-78 | 53,483 | 1,06,917 | 9,693 | 1,70,093 |
| 1878-79 | 85,011 | 77,340 | 8,356 | 1,70,710 |
| 1879-80 | 1,30,110 | 1,05,518 | 11,567 | 2,17,225 |
| 1880-81 | 1,12,960 | 93,099 | 10,107 | 2,16,466 |
| 1881-82 | 1,18,588 | 1,20,706 | 10,780 | 2,50,074 |

WORKING EXPENSES

| | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Maintenance.* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| Works and repairs | 62,841 | 88,186 | 92,185 | 1,13,224 | 1,00,489 | 1,11,144 | 1,09,211 | 94,488 | 1,21,937 | 1,35,211 |
| Establishment | 9,707 | 13,164 | 20,125 | 24,198 | 27,662 | 34,006 | 28,513 | 19,162 | 26,109 | 31,023 |
| Tools and Plant | | | 734 | 4,164 | 9,714 | 6,111 | 13,041 | 17,036 | 17,378 | 36,448 |
| Refunds | | | | | | 17 | | | | |
| TOTAL MAINTENANCE | 72,548 | 1,01,350 | 1,13,324 | 1,41,587 | 1,37,865 | 1,51,278 | 1,50,807 | 1,30,686 | 1,65,424 | 2,02,681 |
| Irrigation establishment | 9,516 | 10,701 | 11,006 | 16,193 | 17,241 | 16,189 | 14,302 | 16,477 | 16,101 | 18,371 |
| Navigation ditto | 5,143 | 6,806 | 7,007 | 7,139 | 7,139 | 7,141 | 7,225 | 7,140 | 7,140 | 7,519 |
| TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT | 14,659 | 16,507 | 18,013 | 23,332 | 24,380 | 23,330 | 22,029 | 23,617 | 23,241 | 25,890 |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES | 86,908 | 1,30,557 | 1,30,137 | 1,67,709 | 1,71,379 | 2,03,811 | 1,72,836 | 1,54,303 | 1,88,665 | 2,28,571 |

50. The net revenue for the year was R21,600, against R27,216 in 1880-81, increased receipts, amounting to R33,608, being more than balanced by an increased expenditure of R39,254. The excess in the working expenses is mainly due to special repairs to the Lutchmutpore lock on which R18,000 were spent, and to repairs to steamers and dredgers, costing R26,000. The increased revenue is almost wholly from navigation tolls and is ascribed by the Superintending Engineer to the canals being kept open throughout the year by constant dredging. It has been previously noted that the partial closure had very little effect on the canal traffic.

51. The cost of maintenance for the past five years of the canal and distributaries is shown in the following table:—

MAIN CANAL.

| | Length of canal open. | Cost of maintenance. | Cost per mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1877-78 | 48 | 77,521 | 1,615 |
| 1878-79 | 48 | 59,787 | 1,246 |
| 1879-80 | 48 | 56,913 | 1,186 |
| 1880-81 | 48 | 80,990 | 1,687 |
| 1881-82 | 48 | 85,910 | 1,790 |

*Distributaries.*

| | Length of distributaries open. | Cost of maintenance. | Cost per mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1877-78 | 255 | 22,726 | 89 |
| 1878-79 | 254 | 20,903 | 82 |
| 1879-80 | 254 | 16,159 | 63 |
| 1880-81 | 267 | 20,140 | 75 |
| 1881-82 | 282 | 11,851 | 42 |

Further details regarding the expenditure on maintenance will be found in the Superintending Engineer's report, from which the following table showing the cost of dredging for the last two years has been extracted:—

| Names of Dredgers. | Number of days at Work. | | Quantity of work done. | | | | Cost of working the dredgers during the year | | Rate of excavation per 1,000 cubic feet. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Per day, | | During the year | | | | | |
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| | | | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| "Hector" | 147 | 144 | 3,046 | 4,090 | 447,800 | 589,000 | 6,164 | 4,570 | 14·4 | 7 |
| "Princess Louise" | ... | 20 | ... | 5,000 | ... | 100,000 | ... | 1,648 | ... | ·16 |
| "Ajax" | 226 | 234 | 7,012 | 6,524 | 1,584,750 | 1,526,720 | 12,842 | 11,801 | 8·1 | |
| "Combination" | 194 | 201 | 1,516 | 1,204 | 294,118 | 242,000 | 2,632 | 3,600 | 8·9 | 14 |
| Total | 567 | 599 | 4,048 | 4,103 | 2,326,668 | 2,457,720 | 21,938 | 21,619 | 9·4 | 8·8 |

An improvement in the cost per 1,000 cubic feet of earth dredged will be noticed, and still better results are anticipated this year.

52. The total expenditure on plantations to date has been Rs. 10,121, and the number of trees planted 8,357, of which 2,006 trees are now more than 12 feet high, 1,511 are above 4 feet in height, and the remainder seedlings.

## HIDGELEE TIDAL CANAL.

53. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts, are given below :—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

| | Outlay during 1881-82. | Outlay to end of 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| *Direct Charges.* | ₹ | ₹ |
| I—Works | ... | 12,66,239 |
| II—Establishment | ... | 4,49,790 |
| III—Tools and plant | ... | 57,585 |
| IV—Suspense accounts | ... | ... |
| TOTAL OUTLAY | ... | 17,73,614 |
| V—Less receipts on capital account | ... | 915 |
| NET TOTAL | ... | 17,72,699 |
| *Indirect Charges.* | | |
| Capitalization of abatement of land revenue | ... | 11,206 |
| Loss by exchange | ... | 20,571 |
| Leave and pension allowances | ... | 33,597 |
| TOTAL | ... | 65,374 |

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest charges to end of 1880-81 | 8,45,802 |
| Ditto ditto for 1881-82 | 70,908 |
| TOTAL TO END OF 1881-82 | 9,16,710 |

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS)

| | Expenditure. | | | Receipts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. |
| *I.—Works and Repairs.* | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ |
| Works (extensions and improvements | 1,117 | 3,033 | Water-rates | ... | 2,611 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 18,331 | 2,36,565 | Navigation | 45,848 | 4,57,879 |
| Establishment | 4,497 | 54,831 | Miscellaneous | 1,446 | 9,117 |
| Tools and plant | 1,834 | 7,381 | | | |
| TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS | 25,809 | 3,01,610 | | | |
| *II.—Revenue Management.* | | | | | |
| Navigation establishment | 2,869 | 30,937 | | | |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES | 28,678 | 3,32,547 | | | |
| PROFIT | 18,616 | 1,37,060 | | | |
| TOTAL | 47,294 | 4,69,607 | TOTAL | 47,294 | 4,69,607 |

54. The revenue account calculated on the earnings of the year is shewn below: —

| Expenditure. | Amount. | Earnings. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *I.—Works and Repairs.* | *R* | | *R* |
| Works (extensions and improvements) | 1,147 | Navigation | 45,338 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 18,331 | Miscellaneous | 1,146 |
| Establishment | 4,197 | | |
| Tools and plant | 1,834 | | |
| TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS | 25,509 | | |
| *II.—Revenue Management.* | | | |
| Navigation establishment | 2,869 | | |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES | 28,678 | | |
| PROFIT | 17,806 | | |
| TOTAL | 16,184 | TOTAL | 16,484 |

55. The receipts exhibit a decrease, compared with the previous year, of R7,193. This decline is wholly attributable to the falling-off in navigation tolls, there being a slight increase of R297 in the revenue classed as miscellaneous. The canal was not closed during the year, but the Superintending Engineer observes that the silt in the neighbourhood of the Kalinugger lock in Range II had a prejudicial effect on the traffic. This was more especially felt during the season of low tides in the cold weather. In April and May the tides are higher, and boats cannot avail themselves of the alternative river route.

In October, November and December the navigation receipts were Rs. 4,026, against Rs. 8,991 during the corresponding period of 1880-81.

56. Particulars regarding the traffic since 1872-73 are given in the following tables, from which it will be seen that the chief decrease has occurred in the items "Articles of food" and "Building Materials." The falling-off in the former article was largely owing to the dulness in the rice trade in the beginning of the year.

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC

| | | 1872-73 | 1873-74 | 1874-75 | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles of canal open | No. | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Toll collections | R | 14,454 | 27,078 | 52,259 | 22,540 | 14,672 | 60,971 | 59,225 | 44,011 | 53,535 | 45,848 |
| Rate of toll per mile of canal | | 500 | 965 | 1,800 | 777 | 1,457 | 2,102 | 2,079 | 1,549 | 1,839 | 1,581 |
| Number of boats | No. | 7,521 | 14,018 | 15,434 | 10,048 | 22,848 | 25,882 | 23,969 | 16,311 | 21,483 | 20,057 |
| Measurement tonnage of boats (exclusive of troops) | Tons | 19,163 | 63,077 | 141,282 | 67,997 | 131,488 | 151,426 | 161,047 | 120,021 | 162,781 | 143,020 |
| Passengers carried | No. | | | | | | 1,012 | 1,624 | 4,061 | 7,031 | 8,293 |
| Estimated value of traffic | R | 10,47,238 | 11,04,724 | 28,90,109 | 13,38,140 | 10,71,591 | 31,30,503 | 41,66,251 | 25,86,031 | 23,84,731 | 21,10,855 |

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

| | 1872-73 | 1873-74 | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77 | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons. | Tons | Tons. | Tons, | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Articles of food | 15,100 | 64,000 | 87,625 | 37,852 | 84,248 | 1,01,230 | 1,06,087 | 80,423 | 89,426 | 70,498 |
| Stimulants | 1,257 | 1,852 | 3,093 | 836 | 1,300 | 706 | 1,719 | 588 | 75 | 6,622 |
| Clothing | 23 | 161 | 96 | 41 | 181 | 117 | 311 | 93 | 93 | 1,206 |
| Staples of manufacture | 67 | 510 | 971 | 1,241 | 1,640 | 1,252 | 2,839 | 1,129 | 1,171 | 2,640 |
| Building materials | 851 | 1,249 | 11 | 3,578 | 8,376 | 6,899 | 8,601 | 7,311 | 2,411 | 2,401 |
| Fuel | 609 | 975 | 1,111 | 1,178 | 1,015 | 768 | 1,709 | 1,164 | 1,161 | 2,701 |
| Cooking utensils | 24 | 218 | 176 | 114 | 237 | 250 | 388 | 319 | 319 | |
| Miscellaneous | 927 | 11,042 | 36,109 | 22,004 | 31,191 | 47,431 | 42,774 | 3,714 | 28,714 | 37,909 |

57. The receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are shewn in the following :—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

| Year. | Water-rates. | Navigation. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1872-73 . . . . . | ... | 14,454 | 590 | 15,044 |
| 1873-74 . . . . . | 2,598 | 27,978 | 639 | 31,215 |
| 1874-75 . . . . . | 13 | 52,209 | 669 | 52,891 |
| 1875-76 . . . . . | ... | 22,540 | 305 | 22,845 |
| 1876-77 . . . . . | ... | 44,572 | 464 | 45,036 |
| 1877-78 . . . . . | ... | 60,971 | 1,309 | 62,280 |
| 1878-79 . . . . . | ... | 59,723 | 1,070 | 60,793 |
| 1879-80 . . . . . | ... | 44,918 | 863 | 45,781 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | ... | 53,338 | 1,149 | 54,487 |
| 1881-82 . . . . . | ... | 45,848 | 1,446 | 47,294 |

WORKING EXPENSES.

| | 1872-73 | 1873-74 | 1874-75 | 1875-76 | 1876-77. | 1877-78 | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Maintenance.* | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Works and repairs . . . . . | 1,746 | 37,719 | 24,023 | 20,756 | 7,637 | 22,490 | 16,589 | 30,607 | 18,001 | 19,476 |
| Establishment . . . . . | 6,320 | 1,215 | 6,348 | 8,633 | 1,703 | 5,106 | 3,864 | 8,704 | 2,289 | 4,497 |
| Tools and plant . . . . . | | 341 | 1,299 | 1,042 | 429 | 164 | | | 1,444 | 1,834 |
| Total . | 8,065 | 39,275 | 31,669 | 30,431 | 9,869 | 28,099 | 20,453 | 39,401 | 22,034 | 25,809 |
| Navigation establishment . . . . . | 1,145 | 1,933 | 2,874 | 2,607 | 2,571 | 2,107 | 2,727 | 2,883 | 2,956 | 2,969 |
| Total working expenses . | 9,210 | 41,208 | 34,543 | 33,038 | 12,430 | 30,264 | 24,180 | 42,244 | 25,590 | 28,078 |

The net revenue, ₹18,616, is ₹10,281 less than that realized in the preceding year, mostly owing to the falling-off in revenue, the working expenses showing only a small excess.

58. It is a question whether effective dredging plant should not be provided, as, though the first cost would be heavy, the traffic is very largely dependent on a sufficient depth of water being maintained in the canal for large boats to ply throughout. The revenue from tolls on boats is, as matters stand, capable of considerable development; and when the Orissa coast canal is completed, it will also be affected by any hindrance to the navigation of the tidal canal, of which it is a continuation. The net revenue has for some years been in excess of the working expenses, though not sufficient to cover interest on the capital expended on construction. There is, however, every reason to believe that when the canal is connected with Balasore this end will be attained.

## SONE CANALS.

59. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below :—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

| Heads of Account. | Outlay during 1881-82. | Outlay to end of 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| *Direct Charges.* | ₹ | ₹ |
| I.—Works . . . . . | 4,44,714 | 1,66,71,665 |
| II.—Establishment . . . . . | 2,28,774 | 47,80,333 |
| III.—Tools and Plant . . . . . | 75,882 | 18,69 519 |
| IV.—Suspense Accounts . . . . . | (—)7,752 | 2,56,257 |
| Total . | 7,41,648 | 2,35,57,774 |
| V.—Less receipts on Capital Account . . . . | 29,493 | 2,64,342 |
| Net Total . | 7,12,155 | 2,32,93,432 |
| *Indirect Charges.* | | |
| Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue . . . | 1,745 | 35,323 |
| Loss by Exchange . . . . . | ... | 74,503 |
| Leave and Pension Allowances . . . . . | 42,273 | 8,19,925 |
| Total Indirect Charges . | 44,018 | 9,29,751 |

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

| | R |
|---|---|
| Interest charges to end of 1880-81 . . . . . | 64,51,226 |
| Ditto for 1881-82 . . . . . | 9,17,194 |
| Total interest charges to end of 1881-82 . . . | 73,68,720 |

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

| | Expenditure. | | | Receipts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. |
| | R | R | | R | R |
| *I.—Maintenance and Repairs.* | | | | | |
| Works . . . | 2,60,891 | 13,78,477 | Water-rates . | 6,03,930 | 19,70,501 |
| Establishment . . | 63,913 | 3,80,641 | Navigation . | 93,116 | 2,55,078 |
| Tools and plant . . | 3,198 | 13,246 | Miscellaneous . | 39,246 | 1,83,943 |
| TOTAL MAINTENANCE . | 3,28,032 | 17,72,364 | | | |
| *II.—Revenue Management.* | | | | | |
| Irrigation establishment . | 1,14,283 | 3,91,467 | | | |
| Navigation ditto . | 13,678 | 55,357 | | | |
| TOTAL . | 1,27,961 | 4,46,824 | | | |
| *III.—Refunds of Revenue* | 1,329 | 5,937 | | | |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES | 4,57 322 | 22,25,125 | | | |
| PROFIT . | 2,78,970 | 1,84,397 | | | |
| TOTAL . | 7,36,292 | 24,09,522 | TOTAL . | 7,36,292 | 24,09,522 |

60. The total debt on account of interest, after crediting the net revenue amounted for the year to R6,38,524, and up to the end of the year to R71,84,323.

61. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1881-8 2 are given below :—

| Expenditure. | | Earnings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *I.—Maintenance and Repairs.* | R | | R |
| Works . . . . . | 2,60,891 | Water-rates . . . . | 6,29,739 |
| Establishment . . . | 63,913 | Navigation . . . . | 93,309 |
| Tools and Plant . . . | 3,198 | Miscellaneous . . . | 39,246 |
| TOTAL MAINTENANCE . | 3.28,032 | | |
| *II.—Revenue Management.* | | | |
| Irrigation Establishment . . | 1,14,283 | | |
| Navigation ditto . . | 13,678 | | |
| TOTAL . | 1,27,961 | | |
| *III.—Refunds of Revenue.* . | 1,329 | | |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES . | 4.57,322 | | |
| PROFIT . | 3,04,972 | | |
| TOTAL . | 7,62,294 | TOTAL . | 7,62,294 |

62. The lengths of canals and distributaries in operations in the Sone system, and the areas commanded and irrigable, are shown in the following table :—

| Name of Canal. | Navigable canal. | Branch canal. | Distributaries. | Area under command. | Area which can be irrigated | | Total area which can be irrigated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Khureef. | Rubbee. | |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Eastern Main and Patna Canal . . | 86¼ | ... | 304⅜ | 307,610 | 112 640 | 151,200 | 263,840 |
| Arrah Canal . . . . . | 65 | 70½ | 445 | 441,500 | 132,800 | 170,200 | 311,000 |
| Western Main and Buxar Canal . . | 65½ | 36¾ | 284½ | 516,814 | 135,840 | 210,600 | 346,440 |
| Total . | 216¾ | 110 | 1,034¼ | 1,295,924 | 381,280 | 540,000 | 921,800 |

Notwithstanding the addition during the year of 112¾ miles to the lengths of branch canals and distributaries open, the area irrigable remains the same as in the previous year, being dependent on the maximum supply which can pass down the canals. The increased length of distributaries will, however, contribute to the spread of irrigation, especially in years of average rainfall, as only a portion of the irrigable area requires water yearly. The area commanded by village channels is also important, as, till they are provided, it is hopeless to expect steady irrigation. In years of abnormally low rainfall, the cultivators will go to considerable expense in the construction of temporary channels to irrigate crops which would otherwise entirely fail; but they are not willing to do this if even an indifferent crop can be realized without. Where, as in the Jugdispore estate, the country is fully commanded by village channels, almost the whole of the rice crop is irrigated yearly, the cultivators having begun to look on artificial irrigation as one of the ordinary incidents of agricultural operations.

63. The progress made in the construction of village channels is shown in the following table :—

| | Total length of village channels completed. | Area commanded | Number of outlets. | Number of permanent outlets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | Acres. | | |
| Arrah Division . . . | 688 | 105,199 | 2,277 | 59 |
| Buxar Division . . . | 293 | 73,826 | 897 | 10 |
| Eastern Sone Division . . | 163 | 33,469 | 1.576 | 3 |
| Total . | 1,144 | 212,494 | 4,750 | 72 |

Of the 1,144 miles of channels in existence, 106 miles have been constructed by Government officers under the provisions of Part V of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the cost of construction having been deposited by the persons interested. Further particulars of interest regarding village channels will be found in paragraph 15 of the Superintending Engineer's report.

64. The area on which water-rates were assessed during the year is given below, compared with 1880-81 :—

| Year. | Khurreef. Acres. | Rubbee. Acres. | Sugar-cane. Acres. | Total. Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 . . | 134,208 | 50,290 | 23,127 | 207,625 |
| 1881-82 . . | 119,339 | 36,795 | 21,891 | 178,075 |
| Decrease . | 14,819 | 13,495 | 1,236 | 29,550 |

Separated by divisions, the areas are as shewn in the following statement which extends over three years:—

| Year. | Eastern Sone Division. | | | Arrah Division. | | | Buxar Division. | | | Total. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Khureef. | Rubbee. | Sugar-cane. | Khureef. | Rubbee. | Sugar-cane. | Khureef. | Rubbee. | Sugar-cane. | Khureef. | Rubbee. | Sugarcane. | Total. |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1879-80 . . | 5,089 | 12,462 | 2,003 | 27,840 | 41,859 | 15,060 | 8,203 | 7,945 | 10,095 | 41,132 | 62,266 | 27,158 | 130,556 |
| 1880-81 . . | 17,510 | 14,578 | 1,775 | 71,547 | 31,736 | 16,897 | 42,161 | 8,116 | 5,455 | 1,34,208 | 50,390 | 23,127 | 207,025 |
| 1881-82 . . | 21,381 | 7,004 | 701 | 72,239 | 21,017 | 14,402 | 25,769 | 7,874 | 6,782 | 1,19,389 | 36,705 | 21,891 | 178,075 |

There is therefore a decrease of 29,550 acres compared with the previous year, but an increase of 47,519 acres compared with 1879-80. The falling off in both khureef and rubbee is considerable, and may be mostly ascribed to the seasonable rainfall, though the latter crop has been affected by other causes, which will be detailed further on.

65. The following tables show the mean of rainfall observations at sub-divisional head-quarters division by division, for the months in which it is most required during the khureef and rubbee season:—

KHUREEF SEASON.

| Months. | Eastern Sone Division. | | | Arrah Division. | | | Buxar Division. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| | Inches | Inches. | Inches. | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches. |
| August . . . . . | 8 53 | 15 39 | 13 10 | 12 02 | 14·82 | 15 67 | 9 62 | 7 88 | 14 28 |
| September . . . . . | 11 35 | 2 24 | 4 55 | 17 59 | 3 60 | 4 12 | 20 14 | 2 23 | 2·72 |
| October . . . . . | 4 38 | 4 91 | 3 87 | 4 81 | 4·14 | 6 78 | 3 84 | 3 87 | 5·31 |
| Total . | 24 26 | 22 54 | 21 91 | 34·42 | 22 46 | 26 57 | 33·89 | 13·98 | 22·31 |

RUBBEE SEASON.

| Months. | Eastern Sone Division. | | | Arrah Division | | | Buxar Division. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82 | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
| | Inches. | Inches | Inches. | Inches | Inches. | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches. |
| October . .. . | 4 38 | 4 91 | 3 87 | 4·81 | 4 14 | 6 78 | 3·84 | 3 87 | 5·31 |
| November | 0 00 | 0 12 | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0·39 | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0·85 | 0·00 |
| December . . .. | 0·00 | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 01 | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0·01 | 0·00 |
| Total . | 4·38 | 5 03 | 3 87 | 4 81 | 4·54 | 6 78 | 3 84 | 4 73 | 5 31 |

It will be noticed that in the khureef season the rainfall was more than that of the previous year by 4·01 inches in the Arrah and 8·33 inches in the Buxar Division; during the rubbee season the excess was 2·24 and 0·58 inches. There was also an excess in the Eastern Sone Division for both seasons, which had but little effect on the total area irrigated owing to the gradual spread of khureef irrigation in that division.

66. The decline in rubbee irrigation appears, however, to be steadily progressing independently of the rainfall, and to be mainly due to khureef crops supplanting rubbee wherever irrigation is possible. The following extract from a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood, R.E., on the Commissioner's Administration Report explains in some detail the reason of the falling off in irrigation during the year:—

"4. In Shahabad the Commissioner remarks:—'There has been during the year a diminution in the area irrigated, which was 184,124 acres in 1880-81 and only 148,448 acres in 1881-82. This decrease is remarkable, as the rainfall of the year was 42 inches, against 49 inches in the previous year. Half the *rubbee* crop was lost for want of moisture, and it might have been expected that there would have been a great demand in respect to it. It has been alleged that irrigation has become unpopular owing to the defects in the assess-

ments and the corruption of the subordinate employés.' The figures given by the Commissioner as 'areas irrigated' do not altogether agree with those shown in the Superintending Engineer's Revenue Report for the year 1881-82, and in the statement in paragraph 2; but this does not affect the question, which is undisputed, that there is a decided diminution in the year under review as compared with the previous year. It is not quite clear, however, to what rainfall he refers when he states that 'the rainfall of the year was 42 inches against 49 inches in the previous year' The rainfall that best presents the demand for irrigation is the average rainfall all over the Shahabad district. A reference to the Superintending Engineer's Reports for 1880-81 and 1881-82 shews that the average fall of 12 stations in the Shahabad district for the two years was as follows:—

| | Inches. |
|---|---|
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 38·80 |
| 1881-82 . . . . . | 41·44 |

"According to this statement the rainfall in 1881-82 was in excess of that of 1880-81, instead of being 7 inches less. It must be noted also that a large yearly rainfall does not necessarily mean an absence of demand for water. It depends very much on when the rain falls. With reference to this point the Superintending Engineer remarks in his report for 1881-82:— 'The year was on the whole one of more than average rainfall, favourably distributed, especially as regards the khureef crop. The rain in October, moreover, fell mostly in the first-half of the month, when it is required not only for the rice crops, the ears of which are then developing, but also for the rubbee, which can scarcely be sown without the ground being watered naturally or artificially. The fact of there having been a plentiful rainfall at the time of sowing would account for the ryots not applying for water for rubbee at the commencement of the season, and as they are generally reluctant to take water late if it can be avoided, preferring to take their chance of rain, this would partially explain the failure of crop alluded to above. These, however, are not the only reasons There is little doubt that since the introduction of canals into Shahabad not only the irrigated area, but also the area of actual cultivation of rubbee crops, has been steadily decreasing. There is a growing tendency to substitute the more valuable khureef crops on lands which had hitherto always been under rubbee, trusting entirely to the supply of canal water. Many of these lands are not well suited for dhan, and are not favourably situated for receiving the supply of water necessary for this kind of crop.

"5. As regards the remark of Mr. Dé, Sub-Divisional Officer of Sasseram, that 'a conviction is gaining ground that for rubbee crops canal water is not equal to well or rain irrigation, that is a question that can only be decided by more careful experiments than have ever hitherto been attempted. Any comparison between the two systems, simply based upon the outturn of neighbouring fields, is apt to be misleading, as the cultivators are very apt to damage their own crops by irrigating too freely, out of carelessness or laziness—a mistake which is not likely to occur when the water has to be lifted from a well by manual labour."

As regards the defects in assessment, the Commissioner in the same report remarks that "the Collector says that administration has improved in this respect, although much still remains to be done, and that therefore such complaints would not explain a decrease."

67. The crops grown by the aid of canal water are shown for the last two years in the following statement, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report:—

| Name of Crop | Eastern Soni Division | | Arrah Division. | | Buxar Division | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81 | 1881-82. | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres |
| Khureef . . . . | 16,870 | 21,381 | 72,446 | 71,417 | 41,859 | 25,579½ | 131,175 | 118,377½ |
| Indigo . . . . | 320 | .. | 615 | 487 | 21 | 58¼ | 956 | 515¼ |
| Gardens . . . | 35 | . | 3 | .. | .. | | 38 | ... |
| Bhadoi . . . . | 285 | ... | 1,473 | 335 | 281 | 131 | 2,039 | 466 |
| Sugarcane . . . . | 1,775 | 701 | 15,897 | 14,402 | 5,455 | 6,788 | 23,127 | 21,891 |
| Rubbee . . . . | 8,474 | 5,141 | 30,813 | 21,142 | 7,891 | 7,661½ | 47,208 | 33,944½ |
| Gardens . . . . | 19 | 21 | ... | 1 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 32 |
| Opium . . . . . | 1,885 | 1,842 | 953 | 774 | 219 | 202 | 3,057 | 2,818 |
| Total . | 29,663 | 29,086 | 122,230 | 108,558 | 55,732 | 40,430½ | 207,625 | 178,074½ |

68. Of the 178,075 acres irrigated, leases had been granted for 120,544 acres, the remainder being either hot weather irrigation, for which separate

permits are not issued, or areas irrigated in excess of application. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was 94 to 6 per cent. against 92 to 8 per cent., in the previous year.

69. The whole of the three-years' leases expired in June of the year under review, the system, as explained in last year's report having been superseded by leases for five years of block of not less than 50 acres, without reference to crop, at a uniform rate of R2 per acre. The result has been that 43,240 acres were leased for five years during the year, the system having been specially successful in the Arrah Division, in which leases for 33,912 acres were granted. The rate for rice has been increased to R3 per acre for annual leases, which has had a tendency to induce the ryots to contract for long terms, and it is hoped that in a few years the greater part of the irrigation will be on this system.

70. Calculations regarding the duty of water during the year are given in some detail in paragraph 12 of the Superintending Engineer's report; for the whole system, calculated on the quantity of water *entering* the canals, of which careful daily observations were taken, the duty is 76 acres per cubic foot per second for the khureef season and 43 acres per cubic foot per second for the rubbee season. In the Main Western Series, which comprises the major part of the irrigation, the duty is 93 acres per cubic foot per second for the khureef season and 55 acres per cubic foot per second for the rubbee season. The discharge observations for the branch canals and distributaries were not made so frequently, and the results are very divergent. Attention will in future be directed to the large proportion of the discharge not accounted for in detail. A record was as usual kept of observed discharges of the river Sone; the lowest during 1882 was 1,611 cubic feet per second against 681 cubic feet per second in 1881.

71. The balance of assessments of former years remaining to be collected on the 1st of April 1881 was R1,61,261, the demand for the year was R6,2?,739, making a total of R10,91,000; of which R6,03,930 was collected and R53,221 remitted, leaving R1,36,849 to be realized in the current year. Of the remissions R15,952 appertain to the assessments of 1877-78, in which year a large proportion of the rubbee crop was destroyed by insects, the demand for water-rates on which had for some years been suspended. Of the collections R73,224 were realized in Gya and Patna against R68,286 in 1880-81, and R5,30,706 against R3,09,980 in Shahabad.

72. As explained in paragraph 78 of last year's report, some alterations in the arrangements for collections in Shahabad were made in February 1881. The system then introduced has been adhered to throughout the year, Baboo Chunder Narain Sing, Deputy Collector, remaining in direct charge under the general control of the Collector of the District. The labour attending the collections is described in the following extract from the Collector's report:—

"8. The realization of the demand assessed by the canal officers is entrusted to the Collector, who has under him for the purpose a deputy, two sub-deputies, and forty tehsildars. The work is one of peculiar difficulty. The assessments upon some 150,000 to 200,000 acres have to be levied direct from the cultivators, who may number 50,000 to 100,000. The law contemplated applications from ryots for a definite quantity of land; but under the rules they apply for water for such an area "more or less," and the actual amount irrigated is afterwards measured up, and the demand fixed being independent of the applications. The demand therefore is the result of a measurement to the correctness of which the ryot may or may not assent, and though when aggrieved he has every opportunity to object, he often prefers, the amount being small, to show his discontent by the simple method of not paying when called on. The collecting department has then to deal with 50,000 to 100,000 debtors, against some of whom the claims are bad or doubtful, while very few have given any formal or binding assent to the justice of the demand. The collection of water-rates under the measurement system is thus much more difficult than that of rent, the amount of which is fixed beyond dispute, or of any other demand with which I have had to deal. My predecessor and I have given constant and close attention to the subject, but without obtaining results with which we are altogether satisfied.

"9. The bulk of the demand is collected without coercive measures, the tehsildars going to the village calling the putwari and ryots and getting them to pay there and then. For this the putwari gets a small commission, and to enable him to draw it without trouble I have during the year authorized the tehsildars to pay him on the spot from the collections.

"10. Failing voluntary payments the tehsildars have now been all entrusted by me with the power to distrain. This system was introduced by slow steps, being applied first only in a few selected tehsils, and the order giving the authority explaining fully the law of the distraint. It was successful in every case, and there was only one complaint of its abuse, a criminal charge which the Magistrate found to be quite without grounds. The power was sparingly used, there having been altogether only 68 cases of distraint.

"11. Distraint does not apply to arrears due for more than a year, and for these, when payment is refused, certificates are necessary. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-two certificates were issued for Rs. 20,318, not a large proportion of a demand of nearly ten lakhs. Only Rs. 9,007 was realized on the certificates. The unsatisfactory result of the realization of certificates was due partly to their being issued only in the worst cases, and partly to the fact that they were for the most part made out towards the close of the year."

73. The difficulties enumerated apply even more fully to the assessments than to the collections, and it is to the extension of the long lease system which is spreading fast that relief from the task of making each year upwards of 100,000 separate demands must be looked for: even then collections must be yearly made from each ryot, so that a thoroughly effective system and an efficient establishment is indispensable. Considerable progress has been made, the water rates collected during the year being R1,59,214 in excess of any year to date, and the balance remaining to be collected at the end of the year for the first time exhibiting a decrease. The very small proportion of the demands realized by compulsory process is satisfactory.

74. The cost of the revenue establishment, compared with 1880-81, is shown in the following table:—

| | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Percentage on collections. | Amount. | Percentage on collections. |
| | R | | R | |
| Permanent and temporary establishment, such as zilladars, ameens, &c. | 54,454 | 14·40 | 57,237 | 9·47 |
| Establishment employed under Collectors | 25,850 | 6 83 | 21,556 | 3·56 |
| Headmen's fees | 22,171 | 5·86 | 35,190 | 5·86 |
| TOTAL. | 1,02,475 | 27·09 | 1,11,283 | 18·92 |

The increase, compared with the year preceding, of R11,808 in the total cost of the establishment employed is due to the increased expenditure on headman's fees, a moiety of which depends directly on the realizations. Notwithstanding this increase the percentage of expenses to collections has fallen from 27·09 per cent. in 1880-81 to 18·92 per cent. in 1881-82. A specially satisfactory result is the decrease amounting to Rs. 4,294 in the cost of the establishment employed under the Collector. There is an increase of Rs. 2,783 in the establishment employed on assessment and distribution, but in paragraph 14 of Superintending Engineer's report it is explained "that a fair comparison cannot be made, as heavy expenditure has been incurred in connection with the new five-year leases, and considerable reductions have in consequence been made in the temporary and permanent establishments during the current year, which will show favourably in next year's report." For the reasons given above the cost of measurement cannot be stated. Cadastral maps were, however, more largely used than previously; orders have since been issued rendering their use compulsory, even if for the satisfaction of the ryots; the areas are also measured with a chain. There has been considerable difficulty in

procuring the attendance of the putwaris at measurements; but the matter is being pressed, and in the Nasrigunge sub-division, Mr. Taylor, sub-divisional officer, succeeded in obtaining their signature to 95 per cent. of the measurement papers.

75. The number of complaints received during the year by Executive and Assistant Engineers was 5,896. Of these, 4,944 were disposed of, and 952 were pending at the close of the year. The balance was chiefly in the Ramnugger sub-division of the Arrah division, in which there were a large number of remission applications consequent on sugarcane being damaged by flood water after the measurement had been made.

76. The usual crop experiments were carried out, the results showing that rice watered by the canal yielded on the average $1\frac{6}{16}$ maunds of grain and $2\frac{4}{16}$ maunds of straw more than that grown on lands otherwise irrigated. A table, given by the Superintending Engineer, showing the results of experiments carried out by the Opium Department on the produce of poppy irrigated from wells and from the canal, appears to show that the salts contained in well water have a beneficial effect on that crop. Orders have been issued to permit well water to be carried across distributaries when required for the irrigation of poppy fields.

77. The following statement shows the navigation receipts of the canals since 1876-77 when they were first opened for public traffic :—

| Year. | Eastern Main Series. | | | Western Main Series. | | | Total. | Tollage omitting steamer traffic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of miles open. | Receipts from tollage. | Receipts from steamers. | Number of miles open. | Receipts from tollage. | Receipts from steamers. | | |
| | | R | R | | R | R | R | R |
| 1876-77 . . . | ... | .. | ... | 80¾ | 4,852 | ... | 4,852 | 4,852 |
| 1877-78 . . . | 86¼ | 9,401 | .. | 86¼ | 17,373 | ... | 26,774 | 26,774 |
| 1878-79 . . . | 86¼ | 18,570 | ... | 86¼ | 10,762 | ... | 29,332 | 29,332 |
| 1879-80 . . . | 86¼ | 14,112 | 5,046 | 96¼ | 13,492 | 7,209 | 39,859 | 27,604 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 86¼ | 27,3 '7 | 8,512 | 130½ | 12,482 | 12,814 | 61,115 | 39,819 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 86¼ | 29,199 | 11,012 | 130½ | 24,914 | 27,961 | 93,116 | 54,143 |

78. The assessed tollage for each canal for the past six years is shown in the table below : —

| Year. | Eastern Main and Patna Canals | | | Western Main Canal | | | Arrah Canal. | | | Buxar Canal. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Private tolls | Government tolls | Total | Private tolls | Government tolls | Total. | Private tolls. | Government tolls | Total | Private tolls | Government tolls | Total. | Private tolls. | Government tolls. | Total |
| Assessment | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1876-77 . . . | | | | 57 | 1,622 | 1,679 | 773 | 3,850 | 4,623 | | ... | .. | 810 | 5,472 | 6,283 |
| 1877-78 . . . | 2,578 | 7,083 | 9,661 | 1,104 | 2,711 | 3,805 | 7,174 | 5,460 | 12,634 | .. | .. | . | 11,146 | 15,254 | 26,400 |
| 1878-79 . . . | 13,702 | 4,911 | 18,674 | 1,008 | 160 | 1,168 | 6,729 | 2,124 | 9,153 | .. | .. | .. | 21,439 | 7,195 | 28,634 |
| 1879-80 . . . | 13,575 | 313 | 13,888 | 1,417 | 150 | 1,567 | 10,707 | 1,132 | 11,899 | .. | .. | .. | 25,739 | 1,595 | 27,334 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 26,529 | 942 | 27,471 | 2,247 | 215 | 2,462 | 6,847 | 1,458 | 8,305 | 316 | 82 | 398 | 35,949 | 2,697 | 38,536 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 27,567 | 1,749 | 29,129 | 2,309 | 2,159 | 4,468 | 16,575 | 524 | 16,399 | 3,417 | 1,055 | 4,472 | 48,878 | 5,483 | 54,361 |

There was, compared with the previous year, a satisfactory increase, amounting to R12,939, in the tollage on private traffic. The improvement was general, except on the Western Main Canal, on which there was a small decrease of R38. The closures during the year were, however, short, from the 1st to the 13th of April for the canals included in Western Main Series, and from the 9th to the 19th of April for the canals in the Eastern Main Series, whilst during 1880-81 the Western Main Series was closed from the 19th April to the 30th June.

79. Further particulars regarding the traffic over the whole system are given in the following table:—

| | | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79 | 1879-80 | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of miles open at the end of the year | Miles | 84 | 171 | 174 | 182½ | 216, | 216½ |
| Toll collections | Rs | 4,852 | 26,774 | 29,332 | 27,691 | 39,819 | 54,113 |
| Rate of toll per mile | Rs | 58 | 156 | 168 | 151 | 183 | 249 |
| Boats, including empties | No. | 2,121 | 8,693 | 6,876 | 6,912 | 7,182 | 10,688 |
| Measured tonnage of boats, including empties | Tons | 26,040 | 81,897 | 66,389 | 66,286 | 69,597 | 1,13,971 |
| Estimated value of cargo | Rs. | 1,01,399 | 12,79,257 | 26,08,541 | 31,82,626 | 33,73,916 | 14,53,086 |

The chief point to notice is the increase in the toll collections per mile of canal open which is rapidly approaching the amount earned on the older canals.

80. The nature of the cargo carried is shown in the following statement which deals with private traffic only:—

| | 1876-77. | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tollage. | Tollage. | Tollage | Tollage | Tollage. | Tollage. |
| Articles of food | 425 | 5,169 | 4,717 | 8,462 | 8,236 | 15,839 |
| Stimulants | 11 | 367 | 747 | 793 | 1,648 | 1,853 |
| Clothing | 10 | 47 | 316 | 211 | 279 | 111 |
| Staples of manufacture | 2 | 574 | 2,674 | 1,257 | 5,195 | 11,329 |
| Building materials | 75 | 782 | 2,884 | 2,316 | 2,389 | 2,538 |
| Livestock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fuel | ... | 177 | 117 | 171 | 153 | 276 |
| Cooking utensils and other domestic implements | ... | 275 | 740 | 53 | ... | ... |
| Bamboos and bullahs | 284 | 3,823 | 9,215 | 9,563 | 3,291 | 8,681 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,819 | 8,261 |

The very large increase in the tollage on bamboos and bullahs is due to the supply required for building purposes in Arrah and Patna being now conveyed by the canals instead of as formerly by river.

81. There is an increase of R3,060 in the cost of the navigation establishment for the year compared with that preceding, owing to the full complement of tindals and lascars having been entertained for the locks on the Buxar Canal. Any further development of traffic can, however, now be met with little or no increased expenditure.

82. The operations of the Steam Transport Service on the Sone Canals were extended during the year, a steamer plying twice a week between Buxar and Sasseram in addition to the former lines between Arrah and Dehree and Dinapore and Baroon. Cargo-boats on the Buxar and Patna Canals were also tried, and were found to be useful for Government traffic and in keeping the rates for conveyance by boat charged by private owner within moderate limits. With the exception of the S. S. *Sir Arthur Cotton*, which was transferred to the Midnapore Canal during the year, the whole of the steamers running were built in the Dehree Workshops. They are all iron-boats, two of them having side paddles and two paddles at the stern. The former have so far been found to be the most economical, but have less carrying power both for goods and passengers. During the year 52,565 passengers were carried and R 7,516 received for freight of goods and parcels, the total receipts having been, according to the Examiner, R38,973; whilst the expenditure was R34,445. The profit, R4,528, though considerably in excess of the R 2,103 received in the year preceding, is perhaps the least of the advantages Government and the public derive from these increased facilities for communication. The third class fares are low, averaging ½ of an anna per mile, and the towns served are remote from railways and have no other means of communication than those afforded by these steamers and common roads.

83. The miscellaneous revenue has remained almost stationary, there being a considerable decrease of R2,500 in the receipts from fines under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, which is compensated for by an increase of R2,704 under the head land rent. Details of these receipts are given below :—

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* |
| Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water . . . | 112 | 502 |
| Water-supply to towns . . . . . | 79 | 192 |
| Receipts from plantations . . . . . | 117 | 60 |
| Ditto from other canal produce . . . . | 3,719 | 2,929 |
| Rents of buildings . . . . . | 5,483 | 5,726 |
| Ditto of lands . . . . . | 7,059 | 9,763 |
| Ditto of fisheries . . . . . | 102 | 151 |
| Fines . . . . . | 3,579 | 1,079 |
| Profits on sales from workshop manufacture . . | 7,662 | 9,713 |
| Miscellaneous and other receipts . . . . | 11,121 | 9,131 |
| TOTAL . | 39,233 | 39,246 |

It may be here mentioned that the Shahabad Sugar Company, Limited, formed for the purpose of manufacturing sugar at Nasrigunge, found themselves unable to continue their business and went into liquidation; the motor turbine was purchased by Government and has been leased to a new company which is understood to be prospering, the former failure being due to causes not affecting the industry when conducted on a proper basis. There are also three small flour-mills which have been fairly successful, and it is intended to establish others.

84. The receipts and working expenses under all heads for the last three years are shown in the following statement:—

| | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* | *R* |
| *Receipts*— | | | |
| Water-rates . . . . . | 4,44,716 | 3,78,266 | 6,03,930 |
| Navigation receipts . . . . | 39,859 | 61,145 | 93,116 |
| Miscellaneous . . . . . | 47,013 | 39,233 | 39,246 |
| TOTAL . | 5,31,588 | 4,78,614 | 7,36,292 |
| *Working expenses*— | | | |
| Maintenance . . . . . | 2,38,335 | 3,57,839 | 3,28,032 |
| Irrigation establishment . . . . | 1,06,317 | 1,02,476 | 1,14,283 |
| Navigation ditto . . . . | 10,453 | 10,618 | 13,678 |
| Refunds . . . . . | 1,915 | 1,637 | 1,329 |
| TOTAL . | 3,57,297 | 4,72,570 | 4,57,322 |
| BALANCE NET REVENUE . | +1,74,291 | +6,074 | +2,78,970 |

Compared with the previous year, there has been a large increase in the receipts and a small decrease in the working expenses. The expansion in the revenue has already been adverted to; the reduction in the working charges is mainly owing to there not having been a long closure for silt clearing, whilst in 1880-81 the canal was closed for 2⅓ months and R57,534 expended in removing 91¼ lakhs of cubic feet of silt.

85. The expenditure for the year on the Sone weir amounted to *R* 35,566, and on the head locks, buildings, tramway, and subsidiary works to *R* 8,943, making a total of *R* 44,509 against *R* 41,266 in the year previous. The

expenditure per mile on the remaining works for the last two years is shown in the statement below :—

| Name of Canal. | Name of Division. | Number of miles. | Cost per mile. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| | | | ₹ | ₹ |
| Eastern Main . . | Eastern Sone . | 7¼ | 3,106 | 2,323 |
| Western „ . . | Arrah . . | 9 | 8,967 | 4,044 |
| | Buxar . . | 12¾ | 324 | 219 |
| Buxar . . . | Do. . . | 44 | ... | 173 |
| Patna . . . | Eastern Sone . | 79 | 404 | 377 |
| Arrah . . . | Arrah . . | 65 | 457 | 396 |
| Doomraon Branch . . | Do. . . | 40¼ | 160 | 195 |
| Behea „ . . . | Do. . . | 30¼ | 187 | 219 |
| Chowsa „ . . . | Buxar . . | 39½ | 142 | 84 |
| Bhojpore Main Distributary . | Do. . . | 42½ | 105 | 78 |
| Distributaries . . | Arrah . . | 445 | 65 | 51 |
| | Buxar . . | 43¾ | 53 | 60 |

The distributaries in the Buxar Division include only those taking off from the Western Main Canal, the others being still repaired from capital ; in the Eastern Sone Division a part of the cost of maintaining distributaries was also charged against the original estimates.

86. Details regarding the dredging plant employed on the canals and dredger work executed during the year will be found in the Superintending Engineer's report. The small dredgers designed by Mr. Fouraeres have continued to work satisfactorily, the cost of excavating and discharging silt into the river not generally exceeding ₹ 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet. Where the silt was carried by manual labour to the top of the spoil bank, the cost of removal has to be added.

The expenditure on weed-clearing for each canal for the past two years is shown below :—

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| Eastern Main Canal . . . . . | 2,705 | 1,845 |
| Patna „ . . . . . | 7,647 | 3,690 |
| Western Main „ . . . . . | 6,270 | 6,172 |
| Arrah „ . . . . . | 7,198 | 9,292 |
| Buxar „ . . . . . | ... | 18 |
| Buxar distributaries . . . . . | ... | 16 |
| Total . | 23,820 | 21,163 |

The weed-rake designed by Mr. Fouraeres, which was alluded to in the last report, has not yet been brought into use as it was found to require steam-power and a steamer was not available. A side paddle steamer has lately been indented for from England.

87. The progress made in plantations is shown in the following table. The results represent an expenditure of ₹ 40,282 to date :—

| Name of division | Trees 12 feet and above. | Saplings between 4 and 12 feet | Seedlings below 4 feet | Total, 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Sone . . . | 24,377 | 25,233 | 66,651 | 116,261 |
| Arrah . . . . . | 14,982 | 9,458 | 18,167 | 42,607 |
| Buxar . . . . . | 4,287 | 7,034 | 8,278 | 19,599 |
| Total . | 43,646 | 41,725 | 93,096 | 178,467 |

## SARUN CANALS.

88. The capital, interest and revenue accounts of these canals which have been constructed from provincial funds are given below:—

### I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

| Particulars | Outlay during 1881-82. | Outlay to end of 1881-82 |
|---|---|---|
| *Direct Charges.* | *R* | *R* |
| Works | 28,784 | 4,31,547 |
| Establishment | 25,058 | 1,53,812 |
| Tools and plant | ... | 23,752 |
| Suspense balances | —10,075 | 19,188 |
| TOTAL | 43,767 | 6,28,099 |
| Less receipts on capital account | 232 | 198 |
| NET OUTLAY | 43,535 | 6,27,601 |
| *Indirect Charges.* | | |
| Leave and pension allowances | 4207 | 25,742 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES | 4207 | 25,742 |

### II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

| | | *R* |
|---|---|---|
| Interest charges to end of | 1880-81 | 44,196 |
| Ditto ditto | 1881-82 | 24,233 |
| TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF | 1881-82 | 68,429 |

### III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

| EXPENDITURE. | During the year | To end of the year | RECEIPTS. | During the year | To end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* | | *R* | *R* |
| Works (extensions and improvements) | | | Water-rates | 3,585 | 13,135 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 38,242 | 38,242 | Navigation | 230 | 230 |
| Establishment | 8,793 | 8,793 | Miscellaneous | 502 | 1,032 |
| Tools and plant | 2,705 | 2,705 | | | |
| | | | TOTAL RECEIPTS | 4,317 | 14,397 |
| TOTAL | 41,240 | 41,240 | DEFICIT | 41,482 | 31,402 |
| *Indirect Charges.* | | | | | |
| Leave and pension allowances | 1,559 | 1,559 | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,559 | 1,559 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 45,799 | 45,799 | GRAND TOTAL | 45,799 | 45,799 |

89. These works which are simply canalized *nullahs* have been in operation since October 1880, but little advantage has, however, been taken of them as yet, owing to seasonable rainfall. The primary object of the canals was to supply water for the manufacture of indigo, a gross revenue of *R* 23,000 being guaranteed by the planters concerned, in consideration of their receiving water free for the manufacture of indigo and the right to irrigate specified portions of their lands without the payment of water-rates. The area actually irrigated during the year under review was 666 acres, mostly *chcena*. Questions have arisen as to the precise extent of the guarantee,

or rather as to the advantages claimable under it without payment, which have interfered with the realization of the amount due. The matter is at present under consideration, and some alterations in the rules passed under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 will probably be necessary. There is, however, no reason to doubt that all outstandings will eventually be recovered.

90. The present position of these canals is not fortunate: one of the head sluices was carried away by a high flood of the river Gunduck which underscoured its foundations, and the expenditure on maintenance and repairs reached ₹44,240 against ₹1,367 actually collected. Flow irrigation is not practicable, and it is only in seasons of scant rainfall that the cultivators will go to the expense of lifting the water. The object with which the canals were constructed has, however, been attained, and the canals in times of scarcity will prove a boon to the district which is thickly populated and possesses no other irrigation works.

## CALCUTTA CANALS AND NUDDEA RIVERS.

91. Capital and revenue accounts of these works are not kept; their revenue administration is under the direction of the Board of Revenue, whilst improvements and maintenance are controlled by the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle. During the year under review the new lock at Chitpore was under construction, as well as new bridges to carry the Dum-Dum, Manicktollah, Ooltadangah, and Narkaldangah roads over Circular Canal; and the canal between Halsee Bagan and the Sealdah Railway bridge was widened. On these works ₹7,27,206 were expended.

92. The earnings of, and expenditure on, these works for the past two years is shown in the table following :—

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| | *R* | *R* |
| REVENUE REALIZED— | | |
| Calcutta Canals | 4,14,115 | 4,82,466 |
| Nuddea Rivers | 2,32,663 | 2,18,219 |
| TOTAL | 6,46,778 | 6,93,685 |
| WORKING EXPENSES— | | |
| *Calcutta Canals*— | | |
| Collection charges | 38,904 | 36,872 |
| Maintenance | 1,05,328 | 1,03,246 |
| TOTAL | 1,44,322 | 1,40,118 |
| *Nuddea Rivers*— | | |
| Collection charges | 20,905 | 20,792 |
| Maintenance | 1,00,941 | 2,14,079 |
| TOTAL | 1,21,846 | 2,34,871 |
| *Net Revenue, excluding Extensions and Improvements*— | | |
| Calcutta Canals | 2,69,823 | 3,42,348 |
| Nuddea Rivers | 1,10,787 | (—)23,652 |
| TOTAL | 3,80,610 | 3,18,696 |
| *Extensions and Improvements*— | | |
| Calcutta Canals | 6,85,447 | 9,14,183 |
| Nuddea Rivers | ... | 32,437 |
| TOTAL | 6,85,447 | 9,46,620 |
| *Net Revenue, including Extensions and Improvements*— | | |
| Calcutta Canals | (—)4,15,624 | (—)5,71,835 |
| Nuddea Rivers | (+)1,10,787 | (—) 56,089 |
| TOTAL | (—)3,04,837 | (—)6,27,924 |

The reason of the increase of receipts from the Circular canals is stated to be "that the export of rice, wheat, and jute from Calcutta, which largely increased in 1878-79, after the Madras famine, fell off largely the next year, the result probably of the reaction after the brisk trade of the year before. In 1880-81, however, the export trade in these staples again revived, and, except in wheat, was nearly as large as that in 1878-79." The decrease in the earnings of the Nuddea rivers was owing to their comparatively unfavourable state for the passage of boats, notwithstanding a considerably increased expenditure on training works.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

93. The result of the year's operations on Productive Public Works has been excluding interest and receipts and charges in England, a profit of R2,13,895 against a budget estimate of R2,95,164, the net revenue during 1880-81 having been R22,305. The total receipts were R55,099 in excess of the estimate; but the working expenses owing to damages caused by high floods in Orissa and to special repairs to the Midnapore weir and Lutchmutpore lock exceeded the provision made by R1,10,196. The receipts from the Sone canals were R1,86,292 more, and the working expenses R5,778 less, than the budget estimate. The financial results calculated by earnings instead of actual collections are shown below:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Orissa Canals | (—)25,786 |
| Midnapore Canal | 6,535 |
| Hugelee Tidal | 17,806 |
| Sone Canals | 3,01,972 |
| TOTAL | 3,60,527 |

94. The approximate value of the crops irrigated is shown in the following statement:—

| | Area irrigated. Acres. | Value of crop. R |
|---|---|---|
| *Orissa Canals.* | | |
| Khureef | 126,611 | 15,19,320 |
| Rubbee | 5,103 | 2,18,294 |
| Perennial | 564 | 66,879 |
| TOTAL | 132,278 | 18,34,493 |
| *Midnapore Canal.* | | |
| Khureef | 101,119 | 18,83,479 |
| Rubbee | 285 | |
| TOTAL | 101,404 | 18,83,479 |
| *Sone Canals.* | | |
| Paddy | 56,671 | 8,05,093 |
| Sugarcane | 45,762 | 38,91,178 |
| Opium | 2,989 | 1,79,533 |
| Other crops | 72,652 | 10,23,057 |
| TOTAL | 178,074 | 58,98,861 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 414,786 | 96,16,833 |

H. C. LEVINGE,

*Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.*

*The 6th January 1883.*

*Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for, and to end of, 1881-82.*

| | Productive Irrigation Works | | | | | Navigation Works | | Works not classed as Productive Public Works | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works in Operation | | | | | | | Works in progress | | | | | | |
| | Orissa Canals | Midnapore Canal | Hijili Tidal Canal | Subsidiary Works | Total | Total | Productive | Total | Productive | Survey Projects | Other Works not classed as Productive Public Works | Total | Total | Grand Total |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Capital Outlay, excluding Charges for Interest** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the year. Ordinary Productive Public Works | 3,38,021 | 1,11,280 | .. | 7,12,155 | 11,61,456 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43,5.. | 5,22,080 | 8,67,621 | 8,67,621 | 8,65,621 |
| For the year. Capitalization of abatement of land revenue | 1,589 | .. | .. | 1,717 | 3,334 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,307 | 15,063 | 18,370 | 18,370 | 11,56,456 |
| For the year. Leave and pension allowances | 5,418 | 3,777 | .. | 42,274 | 51,469 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,334 |
| Total | 3,45,028 | 1,15,057 | .. | 7,56,146 | 12,16,259 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47,712 | 8,37,683 | 8,85,431 | 8,85,431 | 71,279 |
| To end of year. Ordinary Productive Public Works | 1,05,79,782 | 78,32,417 | 17,72,600 | 2,92,01,132 | 5,21,57,180 | 7,91,427 | 1,42,426 | 6,73,851 | 1,56,773 | 6,27,901 | 8,13,958 | 15,21,130 | 23,72,,68 | 29,52,063 |
| To end of year. Capitalization of abatement of land revenue | 92,185 | .. | 11,206 | 75,123 | 78,514 | 731 | 131 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131 | 78,895 |
| To end of year. Leave and pension allowances | 4,35,720 | 1,42,112 | 13,707 | 8,10,027 | 14,51,566 | 71,971 | 2,.. | 77,.13 | 10,122 | 35,742 | 15,81 | 11,623 | 1,37,.69 | 15,86,434 |
| To end of year. Lose by exchange | 2,94,089 | 67,705 | 20,771 | 7,.. | 4,,.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,,.31 |
| Total | 2,03,01,726 | 80,82,197 | 18,48,073 | 3,12,23,181 | 5,41,41,974 | 8,,6,73 | 1,..,12 | 7,51,,7, | 1,72,,5 | 6,,,.8 | 9,00,729 | 15,61,.02 | 21,87,,7. | 5,60,,2,253 |
| **Revenue Account** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Gross Receipts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the year Direct | 2,23,119 | 2,,0,7. | 17,204 | 7,,6,292 | 12,56,806 | | | | | 4,,7 | | 4,,7 | 4,,7 | 12,61,126 |
| For the year Indirect | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | .. | | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 2,23,119 | 2,,0,7. | 17,204 | 7,,6,292 | 12,56,806 | | | | | 4,,7 | | 4,,7 | 4,,7 | 12,61,126 |
| To end of year. Direct | 14,8.,,80 | 16,11,709 | 4,,,,7 | 21,,,,722 | 60,01,,0 | | | | | 14,,7 | .. | 14,,7 | 14,,7 | 60,15,,66 |
| To end of year. Indirect | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | .. | | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 14,81,,80 | 16,11,709 | 4,,,,7 | 21,,,,722 | 60,01,,0 | | | | | 14,,7 | | 14,,7 | 14,,7 | 60,15,,66 |
| **Working Expenses.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the year Direct | 3,28,660 | 2,28,174 | 28,678 | 4,37,822 | 10,43,134 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,240 | | 44,240 | 44,240 | 10,87,374 |
| For the year Indirect | 16,407 | 10,116 | 1,,6 | 32,871 | 60,,40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,,59 | | 1,,59 | 1,,59 | 62,239 |
| Total | 3,45,067 | 2,38,,90 | 29,,,4 | 4,,0,193 | 11,03,831 | | ... | | | 45,,99 | .. | 45,,99 | 45,,99 | 11,49,613 |

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 10, 1883.

## *Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, &c.*—continued.

| | Productive Public Works | | | | | Works other than Productive Public Works. | | | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works in Operation. | | | | | Works in abeyance. | | | Works suspended. | Works in progress. | | | Total. | |
| | Orissa Canals | Midnapore Canal | Hijelee Tidal Canal | Sone Canals. | Total. | Tehri Project | Hooghly Project | Total. | Damoodah Project | Sarun Project. | Orissa Coast Canal | Total. | | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Working Expenses**—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To end of year. Direct | 27,83,947 | 17,57,699 | 3,32,547 | 22,25,125 | 70,99,318 | ... | | | | 44,240 | ... | 44,240 | 44,240 | 71,43,558 |
| To end of year. Indirect | 1,49,660 | 90,704 | 14,843 | 1,40,845 | 3,96,052 | .. | .. | | .. | 1,559 | | 1,559 | 1,559 | 3,97,611 |
| Total | 29,33,607 | 18,48,403 | 3,47,390 | 23,65,970 | 74,95,370 | | | | | 45,799 | | 45,799 | 45,799 | 75,41,169 |
| **Net Revenue.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the year. From direct returns only | (—)1,21,918 | 11,484 | 17,310 | 2,46,099 | 1,52,975 | . | . | . | . | (—)41,482 | | (—)41,482 | (—)41,482 | 1,11,493 |
| For the year. From direct and indirect returns | (—)1,21,918 | 11,484 | 17,310 | 2,46,099 | 1,52,975 | .. | | | | (—)41,482 | | (—)41,482 | (—)41,482 | 1,11,493 |
| To end of year. From direct returns only | (—)14,53,227 | (—)2,06,643 | 1,22,217 | 43,552 | (—)14,94,101 | | | | . | (—)31,402 | ... | (—)31,402 | (—)31,402 | (—)15,25,503 |
| To end of year. From direct and indirect returns | (—)14,53,227 | (—)2,06,643 | 1,22,217 | 43,552 | (—)14,94,101 | | | .. | | (—)31,402 | | (—)31,402 | (—)31,402 | (—)15,25,503 |
| *Simple interest at 4 per cent. on capital outlay (including interest while works were under construction).* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the year | 7,75,721 | 3,11,065 | 70,908 | 9,17,494 | 20,75,188 | 21,257 | 5,697 | 26,954 | 6,271 | 24,293 | 19,312 | 43,545 | 76,770 | 21,51,958 |
| To end of year | 84,88,480 | 34,49,156 | 9,16,710 | 73,68,720 | 2,02,22,966 | 1,55,259 | 44,726 | 1,99,985 | 95,984 | 58,349 | 20,926 | 79,275 | 3,75,244 | 2,05,98,210 |
| *Difference between net revenue and interest* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the year. If credit be taken for direct returns only | (—)8,97,639 | (—)2,99,581 | (—)53,598 | (—)6,71,395 | (—)19,22,213 | (—)21,257 | (—)5,697 | (—)26,954 | (—)6,271 | (—)65,715 | (—)19,312 | (—)85,027 | (—)1,18,252 | (—)20,40,465 |
| For the year. If credit be taken for indirect returns also | (—)8,97,639 | (—)2,99,581 | (—)53,598 | (—)6,71,395 | (—)19,22,213 | (—)21,257 | (—)5,697 | (—)26,954 | (—)6,271 | (—)65,715 | (—)19,312 | (—)85,027 | (—)1,18,252 | (—)20,40,465 |
| To end of year. If credit be taken for direct returns only | (—)99,41,707 | (—)36,55,699 | (—)7,94,493 | (—)73,25,168 | (—)2,17,17,067 | (—)1,55,259 | (—)44,726 | (—)1,99,985 | (—)95,984 | (—)89,751 | (—)20,926 | (—)1,10,677 | (—)4,06,646 | (—)2,21,23,713 |
| To end of year. If credit be taken for indirect returns also | (—)99,41,707 | (—)36,55,699 | (—)7,94,493 | (—)73,25,168 | (—)2,17,17,067 | (—)1,55,259 | (—)44,726 | (—)1,99,985 | (—)95,984 | (—)89,751 | (—)20,926 | (—)1,10,677 | (—)4,06,646 | (—)2,21,23,713 |

*General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on assessments for the year 1881-82.*

| | Capital Outlay. | | Revenue Account, 1881-82. | | | | | | | | Charges for interest, 1881-82. | Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of 1881-82. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Revenue Receipts. | | | Working Expenses. | | | Net Revenue. | | | | | |
| | During 1881-82. | To end of 1881-82. | Direct. | Indirect | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | From direct returns. | From direct and indirect returns. | | Direct. | Indirect | Total. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Productive Public Works.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works in operation—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa Canals | 3,10,018 | 2,03,01,526 | 3,02,874 | ... | 3,02,874 | 3,28,660 | 16,407 | 3,45,067 | (—)42,193 | (—)42,193 | 7,75,721 | (—)0·21 | ... | (—)0·20 |
| Midnapore Canal | 1,15,167 | 80,82,197 | 2,92,009 | ... | 2,92,009 | 2,28,474 | 10,116 | 2,38,590 | 53,419 | 53,419 | 3,11,065 | 0·66 | ... | 0·66 |
| Hidgelee Tidal Canal | ... | 18,38,073 | 46,484 | .. | 46,484 | 28,678 | 1,806 | 29,984 | 16,500 | 16,500 | 70,908 | 0·89 | ... | 0·89 |
| Sone Canals | 7,56,173 | 2,42,23,183 | 7,62,294 | ... | 7,62,294 | 4,57,822 | 32,871 | 4,90,193 | 2,72,101 | 2,72,101 | 9,17,194 | 1·12 | ... | 1·12 |
| Total | 12,11,358 | 5,44,44,979 | 14,03,661 | ... | 14,03,661 | 10,43,134 | 60,706 | 11,03,840 | 2,99,827 | 2,99,827 | 20,75,188 | 0·55 | ... | 0·55 |
| **Works other than Productive Public Works—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirhoot Project | ... | 6,06,075 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,257 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoogly ditto | ... | 1,45,242 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,697 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 7,51,317 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,954 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Works suspended—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Damoodah Project | .. | 1,72,895 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,271 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Works in progress—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarun Project | 47,742 | 6,53,343 | 4,317 | .. | 4,317 | 44,240 | 1,559 | 45,799 | (—)41,482 | (—)41,482 | 24,233 | (—)6·34 | ... | (—)6·34 |
| Orissa Coast Canal | 7,87,689 | 9,09,719 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,312 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 8,35,431 | 15,63,062 | 4,317 | ... | 4,317 | 44,240 | 1,559 | 45,799 | (—)41,482 | (—)41,482 | 43,545 | (—)6·34 | ... | (—)6·34 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 20,96,789 | 5,68,32,253 | 14,07,978 | ... | 14,07,978 | 10,87,374 | 62,259 | 11,49,633 | 2,58,345 | 2,58,345 | 21,51,958 | 0·46 | ... | 0·46 |

(3)

*Comparison between Rainfall in Khureef and Rubbee Seasons for the year 1881-82 and 1880-81.*

| | | Khureef. | | | | | | | Rubbee. | | | | | | | Total of year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | Total. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | Total. | | |
| | | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In | In. | In. | In. | In. | In | In. | In. | |
| Orissa | 1881-82 | 17·04 | 14·27 | 9 83 | 15·20 | . | 0·44 | 56·77 | .. | ... | 1·14 | ... | 1·69 | 9 18 | 12·01 | 68 78 | This statement has been prepared from the monthly Irrigation returns as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. |
| | 1880-81 | 9 95 | 11 19 | 24·77 | 9 78 | 8 51 | 1·76 | 65·94 | ... | ... | ... | 1 70 | 0·80 | 0 78 | 3 08 | 69 02 | |
| Average rainfall for 26 years | | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 56 01 | |
| Midnapore | 1881-82 | 18·67 | 18 14 | 15·75 | 5 62 | 4·65 | ... | 62·83 | 0 24 | ... | 1·55 | ... | 2·68 | 7·27 | 11·74 | 74 57 | |
| | 1880-81 | 10·12 | 9·02 | 17·09 | 7·90 | 3 62 | 0 06 | 46·81 | 0 07 | 0·15 | .. | 5·00 | 0·80 | 4 81 | 10·98 | 57·79 | |
| Average rainfall for 13 years | | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 55 31 | |
| Panchkoorah | 1881-82 | 21·41 | 19·43 | 20·54 | 3·86 | 5·86 | ... | 71·10 | 0 58 | ... | 0 38 | ... | 1·51 | 8·68 | 11·15 | 82 25 | |
| | 1880-81 | 10·17 | 7 01 | 10·42 | 9 90 | 3·62 | ... | 42·02 | ... | ... | ... | 4·04 | 1·06 | 5·31 | 10·41 | 52 43 | |
| Average rainfall for 12 years | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 50·23 | |
| Buxar | 1881-82 | 5 11 | 12 93 | 14·07 | 2·29 | 4·24 | . | 38 64 | . | ... | 0·40 | | ... | 0·40 | 0·80 | 39·44 | |
| | 1880-81 | 1 91 | 23 83 | 6·14 | 1·74 | 5·06 | 0·71 | 39·42 | 0 04 | 0·07 | 0·30 | 0·32 | ... | 1·29 | 2·02 | 41·44 | |
| Arrah | 1881-82 | 5·27 | 10·89 | 18 86 | 3·82 | 3·53 | .. | 42·37 | ... | .. | 0·08 | ... | 0 05 | 1·57 | 1·70 | 44·07 | |
| | 1880-81 | 5·14 | 19·81 | 16·75 | 3·32 | 4·27 | 0·39 | 49·68 | . | 0·11 | 0·21 | . | 0 85 | 2·73 | 3·90 | 53 58 | |
| Bankipore | 1881-82 | 5·19 | 0 78 | 9·08 | 6·13 | 5 62 | ... | 36·70 | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | 1·96 | 1·96 | 38·66 | |
| | 1880-81 | 6 72 | 2 17 | 21·67 | 2·39 | 6·28 | 0·16 | 57·39 | ... | . | .. | 1 20 | ... | 5 44 | 6·64 | 64 03 | |

(4)

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1881-82 and 1880-81.*

| Name of Canal. | Area. | | | Area irrigated in 1881-82. | | | | Area irrigated in 1880-81. | | | | 1881-82 compared with 1880-81. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area commanded. | Area provided with distributaries. | Area for which distributaries have been constructed. | Khureef. | Rubbee. | Perennial. | Total. | Khureef. | Rubbee. | Perennial. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| *Orissa Canals* | Acres. | Acres | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | Acres. |
| Kendrapara canal, including extension and Gobri branch | 1,20,400 | 87,300 | 87,300 | 53,540 | 3,972 | 93 | 57,611 | 40,273 | 3,581 | 74 | 49,028 | 7,683 | ... |
| Pattamoondi canal | 51,250 | . | | 12,491 | 525 | ... | 13,016 | 11,519 | 424 | ... | 11,943 | 1,073 | ... |
| Taldunda | 15,250 | 14,185 | 14,185 | 10,998 | 336 | 38 | 11,372 | 10,354 | 321 | 31 | 10,706 | 666 | ... |
| Machgong | 71,800 | 35,100 | 35,100 | 32,012 | 482 | 75 | 32,569 | 28,340 | 301 | 53 | 28,694 | 3,875 | ... |
| High level canal, 1st range | 62,600 | 44,730 | 44,730 | 15,783 | 86 | 2 | 15,871 | 13,956 | 246 | 3 | 14,205 | 1,066 | ... |
| Ditto 2nd „ (Balasore district) | 1,20,000 | .. | . | 1,781 | 2 | 50 | 1,833 | 1,729 | 4 | 12 | 1,745 | 94 | ... |
| Ditto 3rd „ (Balasore district). | 57,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Orissa Canals | 5,07,800 | 1,81,315 | 1,81,415 | 1,26,611 | 5,403 | 204 | 1,32,278 | 1,12,171 | 4,877 | 173 | 1,17,221 | 15,057 | ... |
| *Midnapore Canal.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under the Midnapore weir | 2,50,000 | 1,00,000 | 99,273 | 91,972 | ... | ... | 91,972 | 91,685 | .. | .. | 91,685 | 287 | ... |
| Do. the Panchkoorah weir. | 67,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 10,965 | 285 | ... | 11,250 | 10,965 | ... | ... | 10,965 | 285 | ... |
| Tidal reaches | 16,000 | . | . | 1,212 | ... | ... | 1,212 | 1,212 | .. | ... | 1,212 | ... | ... |
| Total Midnapore Canal | 3,33,000 | 1,23,000* | 1,22,273* | 1,04,149 | 285 | . | 1,04,434 | 1,03,862 | ... | ... | 1,03,862 | 572 | ... |
| *Sone Canals.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Main canal series | 14,33,000 | 9,88,314 | 6,57,440 | 96,008 | 29,791 | 21,190 | 1,46,989 | 1,16,008 | 39,912 | 21,352 | 1,77,992 | ... | 31,003 |
| Eastern ditto ditto | 3,07,610 | 3,07,610 | 2,63,840 | 21,381 | 7,004 | 701 | 29,086 | 17,510 | 10,378 | 1,775 | 29,663 | ... | 577 |
| Total Sone Canals | 17,40,610 | 12,95,924 | 9,21,280 | 1,19,389 | 36,795 | 21,891 | 1,76,075 | 1,34,208 | 50,290 | 23,127 | 2,07,625 | ... | 31,580 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 25,81,210 | 16,00,239 | 12,24,808 | 3,50,149 | 42,483 | 22,155 | 4,14,787 | 3,50,241 | 55,167 | 23,300 | 4,28,708 | 15,629 | 31,550 |

* In addition to this, 2,000 acres are irrigable from the Tidal reaches.

## *Statement showing the Total Traffic during 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81 on the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals.*

| Name of Canal. | Number of miles open. | | Number of boats, including emptins. | | Tonnage of Boats. | | Value of Cargo. | | Tolls. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| **Orissa Circle.** | Miles. | Miles. | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Taldunda | 27 | 27 | 1,201 | 1,656 | 20,092 | 28,851 | 60,656 | 1,90,912 | 2,999 | 3,788 |
| Machgong | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Kendrapara | 39 | 39 | 5,923 | 7,602 | 39,702 | 69,259 | 17,19,005 | 23,40,685 | 29,211 | 41,231 |
| Ditto extension | ... | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Gobri | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| High level, 1st range | 33 | 33 | 1,608 | 1,849 | 11,149 | 12,807 | 2,15,860 | 1,89,030 | 3,537 | 3,186 |
| Ditto 2nd ,, | 12½ | 12½ | 1,008 | 2,005 | 15,842 | 27,988 | 1,10,919 | 1,22,124 | 5,171 | 7,611 |
| Ditto 3rd ,, | 17 | 17 | 429 | 550 | 3,175 | 4,937 | 25,841 | 18,175 | 953 | 1,389 |
| Total | 147½ | 162½ | 10,828 | 14,062 | 89,960 | 1,43,522 | 21,38,281 | 28,61,336 | 41,870 | 57,146 |
| **South-Western Circle.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapore | 70 | 70* | 45,461 | 51,408 | 292,453 | 332,328 | 1,43,15,068 | 1,47,79,798 | 77,691 | 97,942 |
| Hidgellee Tidal | 29 | 29 | 21,783 | 20,069 | 152,781 | 132,984 | 24,34,731 | 21,29,733 | 54,059 | 45,257 |
| Total | 99 | 99 | 67,244 | 71,477 | 445,233 | 465,312 | 1,68,49,799 | 1,69,09,531 | 1,31,750 | 1,43,199 |
| **Sone Circle.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Main and Patna | 66 | 66½ | 4,169 | 3,878 | 39,603 | 42,616 | 19,18,444 | 16,24,381 | 27,471 | 22,733 |
| Western Main | 22 | 22 | 485 | 1,181 | 6,070 | 21,155 | 3,31,351 | 6,10,007 | 2,462 | 4,369 |
| Arrah | 65 | 65 | 2,591 | 3,790 | 22,453 | 36 897 | 10,91,478 | 19,71,259 | 8,205 | 10,326 |
| Buxar | 43½ | 43½ | 237 | 1,829 | 1,481 | 12,376 | 29,773 | 2,51,539 | 398 | 4,473 |
| Total | 216½ | 216½ | 7,482 | 10,678 | 69,597 | 113,044 | 33,73,046 | 44,57,146 | 38,536 | 54,903 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 463½ | 478½ | 85,554 | 96,217 | 604,790 | 731,878 | 2,21,82,026 | 2,42,27,943 | 2,12,156 | 2,54,648 |

* Inclusive of 5 miles of canalised river and 17 miles of Naraingbur channel.



## PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

### *Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.*

| | Number of Boats. | | Tonnage of Cargo | | Value of Cargo. | | Tolls. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Articles of food | 1,770 | 2,183 | 10,123 | 24,542 | 12,01,859 | 13,84,703 | 9,080 | 13,315 |
| Stimulants | 3 | 5 | 12 | 32 | 8,000 | .. | 16 | 19 |
| Clothing | 10 | 18 | 204 | 668 | 32,175 | 47,067 | 61 | 84 |
| Staples of manufacture | 148 | 158 | 1,841 | 1,088 | 3,32,545 | 2,87,740 | 1,209 | 1,228 |
| Building materials | 581 | 343 | 7,854 | 4,027 | 1,80,493 | 80,117 | 4,073 | 2,542 |
| Live-stock | ... | 1 | | 42 | | 3,000 | ... | 6 |
| Fuel | 49 | 43 | 607 | 563 | 2,223 | 1,135 | 198 | 264 |
| Cooking utensils and domestic implements | 23 | 31 | 81 | 100 | 2,010 | 1,070 | 38 | 49 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,899 | 6,148 | 34,722 | 52,777 | 3,53,640 | 10,37,948 | 19,368 | 21,918 |
| Total | 7,483 | 8,930 | 61,523 | 84,739 | 21,14,395 | 28,22,779 | 34,643 | 39,067 |
| 1881-82 More | .. | 1,447 | ... | 23,216 | ... | 7,08,384 | ... | 4,424 |
| 1881-82 Less | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### *Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.*

| | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles of food | 17,157 | 20,379 | 188 844 | 1,99,190 | 51,03,872 | 53,66,903 | 61,495 | 73,478 |
| Stimulants | 2,048 | 2 341 | 17,582 | 19,952 | 8 98 641 | 11,77,413 | 4,651 | 6,279 |
| Clothing | 1,016 | 1,028 | 10 718 | 10,638 | 30,50 937 | 41,07,855 | 2,448 | 2,668 |
| Staples of manufacture | 2,555 | 2,072 | 32,317 | 20,142 | 55,44,087 | 50 67,932 | 8,011 | 6,614 |
| Building materials | 3,185 | 2,405 | 42,155 | 34,691 | 3,30,545 | 3.48,432 | 10,105 | 9,081 |
| Live-stock | 137 | 152 | 439 | 638 | 12,752 | 21,407 | 154 | 208 |
| Fuel | 797 | 872 | 15,674 | 15,717 | 96,140 | 1,01,952 | 4,073 | 5,146 |
| Cooking utensils and domestic implements | 549 | 646 | 4 902 | 5,348 | 42,077 | 48,715 | 864 | 960 |
| Miscellaneous | 30,624 | 41,491 | 1,28,395 | 1,53,165 | 6,55,428 | 6,01,590 | 37,088 | 38,567 |
| Total | 67,003 | 71,461 | 4,40,016 | 4,65,512 | 1,66,33,247 | 1,89,08,308 | 1,29,589 | 1,43,174 |
| 1881-82 More | ... | 4,395 | ... | 24,596 | ... | 2,75,071 | ... | 13,585 |
| 1881-82 Less | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |

### *Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Sone Canals in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.*

| | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles of food | 1,242 | 2,253 | 15,892 | 33,473 | 7,74,357 | 15,50,729 | 8,236 | 15,680 |
| Stimulants | 210 | 259 | 2,075 | 3,208 | 7,58 772 | 2,91,1.0 | 1,618 | 1,836 |
| Clothing | 69 | 32 | 564 | 217 | 92,2.0 | 40,07 | 270 | 113 |
| Staples of manufacture | 716 | 1,205 | 13,169 | 21,861 | 9,02,568 | 13,57,146 | 8,495 | 11,330 |
| Building materials | 432 | 398 | 5,593 | 5,133 | 46,693 | 6 ,048 | 2,989 | 3,558 |
| Live-stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Fuel | 68 | 96 | 726 | 1,021 | 4,561 | 8,018 | 153 | 270 |
| Cooking utensils and domestic implements | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 3,445 | 4,347 | 20,818 | 25,132 | 6,89,100 | 10,13,013 | 14,140 | 16,945 |
| Total | 6,183 | 8,570 | 18,937 | 90,555 | 32,68,313 | 43,3.,621 | 35,940 | 49,879 |
| 1881-82 More | .. | 2,387 | ... | 31,618 | .. | 10,64,308 | ... | 12,939 |
| 1881-82 Less | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th MARCH 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in almost all reporting districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as also in Bengal, in several districts of the Punjab and in Assam. There has also been slight rain in a few places in the Central India and Rajputana States and at Mercara and Hyderabad. Elsewhere there has been little or no rain to report. No report has been received from the Madras Presidency.

Agricultural prospects on the whole continue good throughout the country. The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies and in the Central Provinces. In the Patna division of Bengal the poppy crop has been greatly injured by the recent rains, and in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been sustained by the mustard and oil-seed crop, though a good harvest is still expected. In Coorg the threshing of rice has been nearly completed.

| Presidency or Province and District | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay - (Mar. 7th)** | | |
| Kurrachee | Drizzling rain in Kurrachee and Manjhand. | River at Kotri on 2nd 2 feet 3 inches against 4 feet 8 inches on same date last year; small-pox still prevalent in Kurrachee. 55 fresh cases, 14 deaths from 23rd February to 2nd March, total to latter date 201 cases, 75 deaths, remaining sick 30; disease also in Mahr 3, Sehwan 2, Dadu 2, Tatta 1, and Keti 4 cases, respectively; fever in 7 talukas; cattle disease in 3 talukas: wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 34 lbs., in Sehwan 30, 38, and 46 lbs., in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs., and in Sajawal 36 and 44 lbs., respectively. |
| Hyderabad | Slight drizzle reported in four talukas. | *Rabi* crops in fair condition; dust-storm in Kandiaro on 2nd; small-pox in 7, fever in 6, and cattle disease in 4 talukas, wheat 24, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 18, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | . . . . | *Rabi* crops are being reaped; small-pox in Dhandhuka, *bajri* 31½ and wheat 17 lbs per rupee. |
| Baroda | . . . | *Rabi* crops fair, cotton-picking in progress; small-pox prevailing in the town and taluka of Naosari, cattle disease in the Kadi and Patan talukas, *bajri* 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per British rupee. |
| Surat | . . . . | *Rabi* harvest continues; fever in Bulsar, Pardi, and Mandvi; 14 deaths from small-pox in Surat; *jowari* 41 and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee. |
| Nasik | . . . . | Harvesting *rabi* continues; cattle disease in Sinnar; small-pox in Chandor taluka; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 45 lbs. per rupee. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | . . . . | Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; wind normal except on the 6th, when abnormal wind was northerly. |
| Poona | . . . . | Harvesting of *rabi* progressing; *bajri* 43 and *jowari* 59 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee. |
| Ahmednagar | . . . . | *Rabi* crops almost harvested; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopargaon; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Akola. |
| Sholapore | . . . . | *Rabi* harvest nearly completed in some places, in others in progress; weather hot, *jowari* 69 lbs. 20 tolas, and *bajri* 57 lbs. 16 tolas per rupee |
| Dharwar | . . . . | Wheat and gram being harvested; late *jowari* good; scarcity of drinking water in Nargund petha; fever in 2 talukas; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee. |
| Kanara | . . . . | Second crop rice plants in ear on coast, sugarcane harvest completed; small-pox in Karwar and Sirsi: fever subsiding; cattle disease in Hallial; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee; in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot. |
| Rajkot | . . . . | Weather cool; general health good; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest in general progress; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few districts. |
| **Bengal—(Mar. 7th)** | | |
| Chittagong | 6·22 | Heavy rain on 3rd, with storm damaging spring crops; prices steady; cow-pox still continues; a few cases of cattle disease reported. |
| Dacca | ·93 | Pressing of sugarcane in full progress; prospects of *boro* paddy and other standing crops good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—*contd.*** | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) | ·73 | *Rabi* crops being gathered, and sugarcane pressed; lands being ploughed for early crops; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good. |
| Moorshedabad . . | ·02 | Winter crops satisfactory, and being cut in some places; *boro* paddy cultivation proceeding; land being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy; a few cases of small-pox reported in some places; cholera still lingers in thana Shahanagore. |
| Rajshahye . . . | . . . . | Very slight rain; prospects of spring crops continue favourable; ploughing being vigorously carried on; public health generally good. |
| Burdwan . . . | 2·85 | Sugarcane and *rabi* crops being cut; fever and cholera reported from various parts of the district |
| Rungpore . . . | ·04 | Prospects of crops favourable; early rice being sown in some places; public health good. |
| Bhagalpur . . . | ·41 | Prospects good; *rabi* harvest has commenced in places; lands being prepared for early sowings of paddy. |
| Purneah . . . | ·08 | Prospects of crops still good; public health good. |
| Patna . . . . | ·31 | Prospects of *rabi* crops continue good with the exception of poppy; pressing of sugarcane going on; public health good. |
| Durbhunga . . . | *Nil* | *Rabi* crops being harvested; prices falling; public health good. |
| Hazaribagh . . . | . . . . | Slight rain in a few places; weather warm and seasonable; *rabi* crops being cut in places; prospects favourable; general health good. |
| Cuttack . . | ·51 | Weather hot and cloudy; late rice being threshed; *rabi* crops being gathered; sugarcane being pressed; spring rice promising; public health generally good; cholera reported to have appeared in some places in Kendrapara sub-division. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There was more or less rain in most parts of these provinces during the week; in Behar slight showers fell only in a few parts; the rain was rather heavy for the season in some of the districts, particularly in Chittagong, where a storm also occurred damaging the standing crops; the rain has much facilitated ploughing for the autumn crops, which is generally being pushed on with vigour; prospects of all cold-weather crops and of spring rice continue to be generally favourable, except poppy in the Patna division, which is said to have been greatly injured, especially in the district of Sarun, by previous rain; harvesting of cold-weather crops is in progress, and that of sugarcane is still proceeding; cholera and small-pox reported from some districts, but no where in an epidemic form; fever still lingers in a few districts, but it has much decreased. |
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—** | | |
| Benares (March 6th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy with occasional slight showers; crops very good, but fine weather required; health good, prices steady. |
| Allahabad ( „ 7th) | . . . | A little rain in three tahsils with hail in one here; poppy and mango crops have suffered; *rabi* crops being cut; mustard crops have been much injured by blight from cloudy weather and wheat and gram a little; people healthy; prices steady. |
| Gorakhpur ( „ 5th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy; crops promising, except oil-seeds; prices stationary. |
| Jhansi ( „ „ ) | . . . | Weather still cloudy; very slight injury to wheat by blight is reported from pargana Jhansi; gram is unirrigated, land is being cut for irrigation; supplies sufficient; prices fluctuating; small-pox still lingering; cattle disease continues. |
| Agra ( „ 6th) | No rain | Weather cloudy during the week; continued cloudy weather slightly injurious to standing crops; well irrigation continues; small-pox in three parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly |
| Bareilly ( „ „ ) | ·25 on 4th | No injury from hail; weather still cloudy and threatening injury to *rabi*. |
| Meerut ( „ „ ) | Meerut . . ·30<br>Hapur . . ·40<br>Mowana . ·10<br>Ghaziabad . ·20 | Weather unsettled during past week; showers on nights of 28th and 3rd; dry crops much benefited; no damage; health good; prices steady. |
| Kumaon ( „ „ ) | Plenty timely rain | Crops much better; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged. |
| Lucknow ( „ „ ) | No rain | Cloudy weather continues; wind variable; condition of people and crops good; small-pox and measles in the city disappearing. |
| Partabgarh ( „ „ ) | Slight rain during the week. | No damage to crops; peas have been gathered, and barley is now being cut; health good; prices stationary. |
| Sitapur ( „ „ ) | ·30 | Irrigated crops suffering from *garmi*; prospects still on the whole fair; slight rise in price of *arhar* and *bajra*. |
| Fyzabad ( „ „ ) | Slight rain on 4th | Cloudy weather, injurious to the crops, mustard and oil-seeds injured; health good; prices stationary. |
| Rae Bareli (Mar. 5th) | ·1 at Sadr | Weather cloudy; wind variable; *rabi* crops continue good; condition of people normal; prices unchanged. |
| Cawnpore ( „ 6th) | ·60<br>Derapur . . ·10<br>Bilhaur . . ·10 | Hail-storm at Cawnpore and Derapur on the 5th; health generally good; small-pox prevalent in Cawnpore, prices slightly risen. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **N.-W. Provinces and Oudh**—*contd.* | | |
| Farukhabad (Mar. 6th) | Slight shower on 1st | Weather seasonable, sometimes cloudy; a little hail at Muhammadabad; health of the district on the whole good; but small-pox is still prevalent in some places; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—There have been showers of rain in almost all reporting districts, with hail in Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Bareilly; in a few districts the crops, particularly mustard and oil-seeds, have been injured by blight, but a good harvest is still expected; the general health is good; small-pox is disappearing in Lucknow, it continues in Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Agra, and Jhansi; cattle disease is still reported from Moradabad, Jhansi, and Kumaon; prices are fluctuating in a few districts, but are generally steady. |
| **Punjab—(Mar. 6th)** | | |
| Delhi . . . . | ·40 | Small-pox in city and district continues; state of crops good; prices rising slightly. |
| Hissar . . . . | Slight drizzle | Harvest prospects excellent; health good; prices fluctuating. |
| Umballa . . . . | . . . . | Health good; *rabi* crops generally poor, yield expected to be below average; rain wanted; prices stationary |
| Jullundur . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Amritsar . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady. |
| Lahore . . . . | . . . . | Health and harvest prospects good; price of wheat falling and of others stationary. |
| Ferozepore . . . | Slight rain | Health and harvest prospects good; prices rising. |
| Sialkot . . . . | ·40 at Zafarwal | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Rawalpindi . . . | ·25 rain and 6 inches snow at Murree. | A few cases of cattle disease in the Pindigheb tahsil and of fever in Fatehjang and Kahuta tahsils; *rabi* prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Peshawar . . . | ·30 | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Mooltan . . . . | Drizzle at Sadr | Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating. |
| Dera Ismail Khan . . | Slight rain | Health and harvest prospects fair; prices steady. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—The health and harvest prospects of the Province are generally good, except in the Umballa district where the yield is expected below average, and where rain is needed. |
| **Central Provinces**— | | |
| Nagpur (Mar. 7th) | . . . . | Weather hot, occasionally cloudy; prospects good; harvest completed; health good, cattle disease in Nagpore and Umrer; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore . . | . . . . | Weather cloudy and cool; reaping continues; prospects favourable; wheat 20 and rice 15 seers per rupee; health good |
| Saugor (Mar. 5th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy, getting hot; prospects excellent; prices steady; health good. |
| Seoni ( „ 6th) | . . . . | Weather cloudy and close; cutting of *rabi* crops continues; fever increasing; wheat 19½ and rice 19 seers per rupee |
| Hoshangabad ( „ „ ) | . . . | Weather cloudy and warm; reaping continues; health good; wheat 16, rice 11, and *jowar* 19 seers per rupee. |
| Raipur ( „ 3rd) | . . . . | Weather warm; prospects favourable; reaping continues; common rice 32 and wheat 24 seers per rupee. |
| Sambalpur ( „ 1st) | . . . . | Weather variable and unhealthy; sugarcane lands being prepared; fever prevalent; common rice 56 seers per rupee. |
| Khandwa . . . | . . . . | Weather getting warm; preparation for *kharif* sowings commenced; 356 cases small-pox, 41 deaths; rice 15, wheat 16, and *jowar* 24 seers per rupee. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Weather warm; reaping continues; prospects favourable; health variable; prices steady. |
| **British Burma—(Mar 3rd)** | | |
| Akyab . . . | . . . . | Thirty-six deaths from cholera in one township and five in another, five from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good. |
| Rangoon . . . | . . . . | Two deaths from cholera and one from small-pox, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein . . . | . . . . | Public health good. |
| Prome . . . . | . . . | Public health good. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) . | ·27 | Total rainfall to date ·27; public health good; both in Moulmein and district. |
| Toungoo . . . | . . . . | Three deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good. |
| | | *General Remarks.*—Some cholera in Akyab district, public health otherwise generally good. |
| **Assam—** | | |
| Gauhati (Mar 6th) | ·50 | Weather seasonable; high wind prevailing; public health good; land being ploughed for *aus*; gathering of mustard in progress. |
| Sylhet ( „ 7th) | 2·44 | State and prospects of crops good; public health generally good. |
| Cachar . ( „ „ ) | 4·55 | Weather rainy; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; one death from small pox from Katigora reported. |
| Dibrugarh ( „ „ ) | 1·25 | Weather rainy; mustard being harvested; pressing of sugarcane going on; lands being ploughed for *aus*; small-pox reported from Dumduma. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| **Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 7th)** | | |
| Mercara . . . | ·66 | Threshing of rice nearly completed; slight fall in price of coffee; price of food grains stationary; prospects of season good; fever and small-pox prevalent in North Coorg and in Mercara taluk. |
| **Berar and Hyderabad-** | | |
| Amraoti. (Mar. 7th) | . | Weather clear and warm; threshing in progress; prospects good; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee. |
| Akola . ( „ „ ) | . . . . | Reaping of *rabi* crops continues, outturn good. |
| Hyderabad ( „ „ ) | .44 | Melon crops in 3 talukas partially injured by rain; *rabi* and *tabi* crops in good condition; small-pox prevails in 2 talukas; prices— wheat 17, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* 25, yellow *jowari* 30½, and *tur* 24½ seers per halli sicca rupee. |
| **Central India States— (Mar. 7th)** | | |
| Indore . . . | . . . | Health good; weather changeable; agricultural prospects favourable. |
| Morar (Gwalior) . . | . . . | Health and prospects good; weather cloudy. |
| Sutna . . . . | ·02 | Health and prospects good. |
| Neemuch . . . | No rain | High winds yesterday; gram being reaped; public health good. |
| Goona . . . . | . . . | Health and crops good, wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. |
| Bhopal . . . . | . . . . | Weather seasonable; crops and public health good. |
| Agar . . . . | . | Health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong . . . | . | Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices steady; health good. |
| Manpur . . . . | . . . | Prospects good; heavy westerly wind blowing, health good. |
| **Rajputana—** | | |
| Abu (Mar. 7th) | ·48 | Weather cloudy and windy; health good. |
| Sirohi ( „ 4th) | . . . | Weather cloudy; wells full, health and prospects good. |
| Marwar ( „ 2nd) | ·12 | Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. |
| Harowtee ( „ 5th) | ·06 | Slight injury to standing crops by cloudy weather and showers; health good. |
| Jhallawar (Feb 27th) | . . | Weather cloudy; health and prospects good. |
| Ajmere (Mar. 6th) | . . | Weather cloudy; gram crop injured by cold wind, small-pox prevalent. |
| Jeypore ( „ „ ) | Slight rain | Weather cloudy; prospects and health good; prices stationary. |
| Ulwur ( „ „ ) | . . | Weather cloudy throughout week; wheat and barley crops slightly injured, small-pox continues, otherwise health good. |

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1883-84.

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## I.—Preliminary.

**Preliminary.**

**1.** No legislation will be undertaken in connection with the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84. Under these circumstances the law does not permit of the Financial Statement being made in the Legislative Council. That Statement must take the form of a written Minute which will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

*Law bearing on Financial Statement.*

**2.** It may perhaps be as well that, at the risk of repeating what has often been said before, I should explain the precise condition of the law bearing upon the present issue.

**3.** Section 19 of 24 & 25 Vic. Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861) is conceived in the following terms :—

"No business shall be transacted at any meeting for the purpose of making "Laws and Regulations" (with the exception of the amendments of the Rules for the conduct of Business) "other than the consideration and enactment of "measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of such enactment."

It results, therefore, that as no legislation is proposed in connection with the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84, the Financial Statement cannot be made in the Legislative Council without a contravention of the law which governs the proceedings of that Council. This, as was explained by Lord Northbrook in 1873,* "is not a mere technical or "formal difficulty, for not only are the words of the "Act in themselves explicit, but in order to prevent any possible misconception, "it was explained by the Secretary of State, in the Despatch No. 14 of the 9th "of August 1861, with which the Act was transmitted to India, that one object "of the nineteenth Section of that Act was that this (*i.e.*, the Legislative) "Council should not 'interfere with the functions of the Executive Government, "and occupy its time with matters which are not directly and immediately "connected with the special duties assigned to it'—that is to say, the con-"sideration and enactment of Laws and Regulations."

* Legislative Council Proceedings of March 5th, 1873.

**4.** I regret that the condition of the law precludes the possibility of any discussion on the existing financial situation in the Legislative Council. The law on the subject is, however, explicit and must of course be obeyed. The Government has no discretionary power in the matter.

*Figures in conventional sterling.*

**5.** Except in cases where the words "true sterling" are entered in a parenthesis after any figure, all the figures in this Statement are, as usual, given in "conventional sterling," that is to say, £1 = Rs. 10. On the occasion of the last Financial Statement (para. 1) I explained the reasons which render the continuance of this system, for the present at all events, desirable.

**6.** The explanations in this Statement are given upon the figures as arranged in Appendix I.

## II.—Changes in the forms of the Accounts and Estimates.

**Changes in the forms of the Accounts and Estimates.**

**7.** Judging from the remarks which are frequently made both in and out of Parliament, it would appear that the Accounts and Estimates of the Government of India are regarded by many people as a financial puzzle, which none but experts can hope to understand. It not unfrequently happens that those who cannot understand them rush to the conclusion that the figures, in the form in which they are presented to the public, are wrong and misleading; that there is something radically unsound in Indian financial affairs; that the surpluses are no surpluses at all, but that they would, were the figures properly presented, be turned into deficits; in fact, that an Indian Financial Statement

is merely a more or less dexterous manipulation of figures, and not an accurate indication of the financial situation of the Government of India.

*Present system is scientifically sound.*

**8.** I should be the last to wish to under-rate the difficulties connected with the administration of the Indian finances. Our standard of value is unstable. Our Opium revenue is precarious. The tax-paying community is poor and incapable of bearing any heavy burthens. War and famine are constantly recurring evils. The comparative absence of private capital throws upon the State many onerous duties which in other countries can be more advantageously performed through the agency of private enterprise. All this is true enough. But it is wholly erroneous to suppose that the difficulties of Indian financial administration, considerable though they be, are in any way connected with questions of technical finance. The issue is, in fact, a false one. The machinery for the conduct of our technical finance is remarkably good. I believe it may challenge comparison with that of any other Government in the world. The Accounts and Estimates represent truly and accurately the money received and spent by the Government. The surpluses are real surpluses, and the deficits are real deficits. The figures present neither an optimist nor a pessimist view of the financial situation. They give the bald and true facts of the situation as they stand, without exaggeration in one direction or another.

*But is not generally understood.*

**9.** But however scientifically sound and accurate may be our system of Accounts, nothing is more certain than that the public finds great difficulty in understanding the figures which are published on the occasion of the annual Financial Statement. In proof of this assertion I need only mention that a leading London newspaper, in reviewing the Budget last year, made a mistake of about £2,000,000, owing to a misapprehension of the true meaning of the Estimates as they were presented to the public.

*Some reforms are desirable.*

**10.** It is manifestly the duty of the Government to do all that it can to ensure a comprehension of its Accounts and Estimates. At the same time it is to be remembered that the financial transactions of the Government of India are very large and complicated. Those of the English Treasury are, relatively speaking, much more simple. No one can hope to gain a thorough insight into the true meaning of the Indian Accounts and Estimates unless he is prepared to devote a certain amount of time and trouble to the task. The most that the Government can do is to facilitate their comprehension to the utmost by arranging the figures in the most simple and concise form of which the circumstances admit.

*And also possible.*

**11.** The whole of this question has been fully considered within the last few months, and it has been found possible to re-arrange the figures in such a manner as to maintain intact our present system, which, as I have already said, is everything that can be desired from a departmental point of view, whilst at the same time I trust that the Accounts and Estimates in their new form will be more easily comprehensible to the public than appears heretofore to have been the case.

*Description of existing system.*

**12.** Before proceeding any further, it will be desirable that I should describe the forms in which the Accounts and Estimates have heretofore been presented to the public.

**13.** Up to the present time the ten following documents have been appended to the Financial Statement :—

*Documents heretofore attached to the Financial Statement.*

*Statement I.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England.*—This Statement gives the whole of the Revenue, whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, under 29 major heads, and the whole of the Expenditure, whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, under 37 major heads of Account.

*Statement II.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and England.*—The only difference between this Statement and *State-*

*ment I* is that the Revenue from *Productive Public Works* is shown separately, instead of being amalgamated with other Revenue connected with Public Works as is done in *Statement I.* A corresponding separation is made on the Expenditure side of the Account. It is on the figures, as arranged in this Statement, that the explanations given at the time of the Budget by the Financial Member of Council have heretofore been based.

*Statement III.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England in the three Divisions, Imperial, Provincial, and Local.*—This Statement gives the same figures as in *Statements I* and *II*, but arranged so as to show to what extent the Revenue and Expenditure are respectively Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

*Statement IV.—Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and England.*—This Statement gives the joint cash account of the Home and Indian Treasuries.

*Statement V.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India.*—This Statement gives in detail the Revenue and Expenditure exclusive of all transactions in England.

*Statement VI.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Home Treasury of the Government of India.*—This Statement gives the detail of the Revenue and Expenditure in England.

*Statement VII.—Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India in India.*—This Statement shows what portion of the total sums given in *Statement IV* are received and disbursed in India.

*Statement VIII.—Receipts and Disbursements at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.*—This Statement shows what portion of the total sums given in *Statement IV* are received and disbursed in England.

*Statement IX.—Closing Balances of the Provincial Governments.—Statement VII* gives the closing balance of the Imperial and Provincial Governments collectively. *Statement IX* shows how much of this amount is reckoned at the credit of each Provincial Government.

*Statement X.—Statement showing the net Revenue and Expenditure of India.*—This Statement was published for the first time in March 1882.

*Reasons why the Accounts are difficult to understand.*

**14.** The difficulty of understanding the Indian Accounts and Estimates seems to arise mainly from two causes. In the first place they are too bulky. In the second place, the development of Provincial and Local Finance has given rise to the necessity of adjusting entries, which to those who are not fully acquainted with the somewhat complicated detail of the arrangements made between the Imperial and Provincial Governments are, without doubt, rather difficult to understand.

*Bulkiness of Accounts and Estimates.*

**15.** As regards the bulkiness of the published Statements, it is to be observed that under Mr. Wilson's classification in 1861 the Revenue was shown under 15, and the Expenditure under 23 major heads of Account. The Commissioners in their report of 1864 somewhat expanded this classification, and in 1866 Mr. Massey, adopting generally the proposals of the Commissioners, showed the Revenue under 20, and the Expenditure under 32 heads.

**16.** Since 1866 new administrative wants have sprung up, with the result that, in order to keep pace with those wants, it has from time to time been necessary to open new heads of Account. The passing of the Registration Acts led to the opening of a new head, entitled *Registration*, on both sides of the Account. The policy of financial decentralisation and the incorporation into the General Accounts of Local Revenue and Expenditure necessitated a new head of Account under the title of *Provincial Rates.* In 1870 the heading *Minor Departments* first made its appearance. The expenditure under this head had formerly appeared under *Administration.* With the adoption of the policy of

lending Officers to Native States, the necessity arose of opening a new head of Account, entitled *Civil Furlough Allowances*. The major head of *Famine Relief and Insurance*, which is now divided into three sub-heads, *viz., Relief, Protective Works,* and *Reduction of Debt*, was opened as a necessary result of the famine policy of 1877 and 1881. It was also, from time to time, found necessary to add new heads of Revenue under the titles of *Medical, Stationery*, and *Superannuation Contributions*. But it is under Public Works that the greatest development has occurred. The single head *Public Works* on either side of the Account was all that was required in 1861. Exclusive of Capital Expenditure on *Productive Public Works*, which stands outside the Ordinary Account, and exclusive of the grants for *Protective Works* under *Famine Relief and Insurance*, we have now in *Statement II* no less than 9 figures on the Revenue, and 11 figures on the Expenditure side of the Account, representing Public Works transactions.

**17.** In all, Mr. Massey's 20 figures on the Revenue side of the Account had increased in March 1882 to 36, and his 32 figures on the Expenditure side of the Account had increased to 49.

*Requirements of the public.*

**18.** There is not one detail which is at present given in our Statements of Account, which, for departmental purposes, could be spared. On the other hand, it is impossible not to recognise that the Statements give more detail than is generally required by the public. What I conceive is mainly required by Parliament and by the public is to present the Accounts and Estimates in a form sufficiently concise and simple to be easily understood by those who do not make a special study of Indian Finance, but whose general knowledge of financial subjects enables them readily to understand an Account presented in a clear form. Full details should indeed, as at present, be published, but in a separate form.

*How they may be met.*

**19.** The only way in which we can attain the conciseness and simplicity required by the public, and at the same time meet the necessities of administrative and departmental convenience, will be to push the grouping of the heads one stage further than the "major heads" which have heretofore been shown in the documents appended to the Financial Statement. To make any material alteration in our major heads would either render an accurate comparison with the figures of past years impossible, which would be very objectionable, or it would involve the re-compilation of the Accounts of past years, which would be a very laborious process. With one exception, of slight importance, no such alteration is either desirable or necessary.

*Division of one major head only.*

**20.** The exception to which I allude, is in respect to the heading on the Expenditure side of the Account, which has up to the present time been entitled *27. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.* In the classification adopted from 1861 to 1866, the charges under this head were treated along with refunds, and charges for the collection of Revenue, as direct charges against Revenue. This is also where they are placed in the existing General Account (No. 2 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts); and their close connection with this group is shown in two recent instances, namely, the Excise compensations paid in Bombay, and the payments under the Salt Treaties. Both of these are payments on account of Revenue, and are productive of a corresponding increase of Revenue. They are, therefore, not properly accounted for unless they are grouped as direct charges against Revenue. But such a payment as the yearly allowance of the Ex-King of Oudh, which also goes under this head, cannot properly be considered as a charge against Revenue. It may be more properly regarded as a purely political charge. We propose, therefore, in the future to break up the existing major head into two portions. One of these portions, entitled *Assignments and Compensations*, will be grouped under *Direct Demands on the Revenue.* The other, entitled *Territorial*

*and Political Pensions,* will be grouped under *Miscellaneous Civil Charges.* With this exception no change will be made in the existing units of Account.

*New classification.*

**21.** I now invite attention to Appendix I attached to this Minute. This Appendix contains the six following documents:—

(1) General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.
(2) Abstract A, Details of Revenue.
(3) Abstract B, Details of Expenditure.
(4) Abstract C, Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.
(5) Abstract D, Provincial and Local Balances.
(6) Abstract E, Net Revenue and Expenditure.

For the future these six Statements will take the place of the ten Statements heretofore published.

*The General Statement.*

**22.** Any one who wishes to see at a glance the nature of the whole of the financial transactions of the Government of India for the years under review need only look at the General Statement. He will there see the total Revenue and Expenditure,—whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, and whether in India or in England,—grouped under a few main heads. He will also see the whole of the cash transactions, which stand outside the Revenue and Expenditure Account. He will also see the opening and closing balances of the Government, whether in England or in India. Thus, for instance, looking to the Accounts for the year 1881-82, it will be seen that the Revenue amounted to £73,695,806, and the total Expenditure charged against Revenue to £71,113,079, thus leaving a surplus of £2,582,727; that the total Receipts, including not only Revenue, but the net receipts on account of *Debt, Deposits, and Advances*, and the gross receipts of the Secretary of State on account of Bills drawn on India, amounted to £93,516,749; that the total Disbursements, including not only Expenditure charged against Revenue, but also Capital Expenditure on *Productive Public Works* and Disbursements on account of *Debt, Deposits, and Advances* and of Council Bills, amounted to £93,871,777; that the opening cash balance in England on April 1st, 1881, amounted to £4,127,749; that the opening cash balance in India on April 1st, 1881, amounted to £13,371,101; that the Secretary of State drew Bills on the Indian Treasury amounting to £18,412,429 between April 1st, 1881, and March 31st, 1882, and that Bills amounting to £18,336,997 were paid during the same period; that the closing cash balance in England on March 31st, 1882, amounted to £2,620,909; and that the closing cash balance in India on March 31st, 1882, amounted to £14,522,913. These are the leading financial features of the year.

*Details in General Statement.*

**23.** We have carefully considered the extent to which it will be desirable to give details in the General Statement. I may observe that in the main Statement attached to the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, the Revenue is shown under ten heads, and the Expenditure, excluding *Interest on Debt*, which for special reasons has eight heads to itself, is shown under fourteen heads. We have roughly taken the Statement issued by the English Treasury, which is an admirable composition of its kind, as a model for our guidance.

*Principal Heads of Revenue.*

**24.** The first entry in the General Statement on the Receipt side of the Account is *Principal Heads of Revenue.* This group contains eleven items (*vide* Abstract A), of which five only are shown separately in the General Statement. These are—

*Land Revenue.*
*Opium.*
*Salt.*
*Stamps.*
*Excise.*

25. These are the main heads of Indian Revenue. They have, following the English system, been arranged in what may approximately be considered the order of their relative importance. The remaining items grouped under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are classed in the General Statement under *Other Heads*. This entry includes the following heads :—

*Provincial Rates.*
*Customs.*
*Assessed Taxes.*
*Forest.*
*Registration.*
*Tributes from Native States.*

Any one who wishes to see the detail under these heads has only to turn over the page and look at Abstract A, to which he is referred in the first column of the General Statement.

*Post Office, &c.*

26. The next item is *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.* These are given in one figure in the General Statement, but are separated in Abstract A.

*Receipts by Civil Departments.*

27. The next entry in the General Statement is *Receipts by Civil Departments*, a term borrowed from the English Finance and Revenue Accounts. On turning to Abstract A it will be seen that this group includes the following heads of Account :—

*Law and Justice.*
*Police.*
*Marine.*
*Education.*
*Medical.*
*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

*Miscellaneous.*

28. The entry *Miscellaneous* in the General Statement includes—

*Interest.*
*Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.*
*Stationery and Printing.*
*Miscellaneous.*

The details of each item are given in Abstract A.

*Productive Public Works.*

29. It will be borne in mind that in *Statement II*, under the old classification which is now to be superseded, the Revenue from Productive Public Works was shown separately from other Public Works Revenue, and that an analogous separation was made on the Expenditure side of the Account. It is very desirable to maintain this distinction. It has, therefore, been maintained in the General Statement. It is, of course, to be borne in mind that the word "Productive" has, for the purposes of the present argument, a technical signification. It is not to be inferred that a work not classed as Productive is entirely unremunerative. What is meant is that only Capital Expenditure on works classed as Productive is allowed to stand outside the Ordinary Account. Borrowing in respect to the construction of these works is permissible. Expenditure on all works not classed as Productive is charged to Revenue.

*Revenue from Productive Public Works.*

30. It will be seen on referring to Abstract A that the entry in the General Statement entitled *Revenue from Productive Public Works,* includes the following items :—

*State Railways* (*Gross Earnings*).
*Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways* (*net Traffic Receipts*).
*East Indian Railway* (*net Traffic Receipts*).
*Irrigation and Navigation* (*Direct Receipts*).
*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company* (*net Traffic Receipts*).
*Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.*

*Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive.*

31. The entry in the General Statement entitled *Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive*, includes the following items :—

*State Railways.*
*Subsidized Railways.*
*Irrigation and Navigation.*
*Military Works.*
*Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.*

*Other Public Works.*

32. Up to the present time the receipts and expenditure connected with *Military Works* and *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*, have appeared under the head *34. Other Public Works*. This heading was first adopted in February 1880. The entry does not carry its own meaning with it, and on that account appears to be objectionable. As a matter of fact the money is spent partly on *Military Works*, which receive a fixed annual grant of £1,000,000, and partly on *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*. Under these circumstances the most simple plan appears to be to adopt a nomenclature in the Accounts which carries its own signification with it.

*Receipts by Military Departments.*

33. The next item in the General Statement, namely, *Receipts by Military Departments*, is divided, in Abstract A, into three heads, *viz.* :—

*Army.*
*Military Operations in Afghanistan.*
*Military Operations in Egypt.*

The two last items are, of course, exceptional, and only appear in the Accounts and Estimates of the years when Military Operations were conducted in Afghanistan and Egypt respectively.

*Expenditure.*

34. I now turn to the Disbursement side of the Account. Here again the Expenditure has been grouped under a few main heads, the detail being given in Abstract B, to which a reference is made in the first column of the General Statement.

*Interest.*

35. The first entry is *Interest*. It is to be borne in mind that this entry only gives the Interest charged to Ordinary Debt, that is to say, it is exclusive of the amount of Interest charged to Productive Public Works. This latter charge appears lower down in the General Statement, being included in the group entitled *Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)*. The single head of *Interest* in the General Statement is, in Abstract A, divided into two heads, *viz.* :—

*Direct Demands on the Revenue.*

*Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works),*
*Interest on Deposits.*

36. The next entry is *Direct demands on the Revenues*. This entry, as will be seen by reference to Abstract B, includes the following items :—

*Refunds and Drawbacks.*
*Assignments and Compensations.*
*Charges in respect of Collection, viz.* :—
*Land Revenue.*
*Opium (including cost of production).*
*Salt (including cost of production).*
*Stamps.*
*Excise.*
*Provincial Rates.*
*Customs.*
*Assessed Taxes.*
*Forest.*
*Registration.*

The whole of these items are payments on account of Revenue, that is to say, they are, to a greater or less degree, productive of a corresponding increase of Revenue. They are, therefore, properly grouped under *Direct demands on the Revenues.*

*Post Office, &c.*

**37.** The next entry is *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.* Following the course adopted on the Revenue side of the Account, the Expenditure under these three heads is shown in one figure in the General Statement. The detail is given in Abstract B.

*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.*

**38.** The next entry in the General Statement is *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.* A reference to Abstract B will show that this entry includes the following items:—

*General Administration.*
*Law and Justice.*
*Police.*
*Marine (including River Navigation).*
*Education.*
*Ecclesiastical.*
*Medical.*
*Political.*
*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

*Miscellaneous Civil Charges.*

**39.** The next entry is *Miscellaneous Civil Charges.* A reference to Abstract B will show that this entry includes the following items:—

*Territorial and Political Compensations.*
*Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.*
*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*
*Stationery and Printing.*
*Miscellaneous.*

*Famine Relief and Insurance.*

**40.** The next entry is *Famine Relief and Insurance.* Up to the present time the expenditure on *Protective Works*, whether on Railways or Canals, has been shown in one figure. In future it is proposed to show the expenditure on Railways and that on Irrigation separately. The entry *Famine Relief and Insurance* in the General Statement, is, therefore, in Abstract B divided into the following sub-heads:—

*Famine Relief.*
*Protective Works, Railways.*
*Protective Works, Irrigation.*
*Reduction of Debt.*

*Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).*

**41.** The next entry is *Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).* This answers to the entry *Revenue from Productive Public Works* on the Revenue side of the Account. A reference to Abstract B will show that the details are given under the following heads:—

*State Railways (Working and Maintenance).*
*Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits).*
*East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits).*
*Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).*
*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.).*
*Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works:—*
*Railways.*
*Irrigation.*
*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

**42.** The next entry is *Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.* This answers to the entry *Receipts on account of Public Works not*

*classed as Productive* on the Revenue side of the Account. A reference to Abstract B will show that the details are given under the following heads:—

*State Railways (Capital Account).*
*State Railways (Working and Maintenance).*
*Subsidized Railways.*
*Southern Mahratta Railway.*
*Frontier Railways.*
*Irrigation and Navigation.*
*Military Works.*
*Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.*

*Army Services.*

**43.** The next entry, *Army Services*, is divided into three heads in Abstract B, *viz.*:—

*Army.*
*Military Operations in Afghanistan.*
*Military Operations in Egypt.*

The last two items are, of course, exceptional.

*Gain by Exchange.*

**44.** The next entry is *Exchange on Transactions with London.* Up to the present time one item, entitled *Gain by Exchange*, has been entered on the Revenue, and another item, entitled *Loss by Exchange*, has been entered on the Expenditure side of the Account. As regards the item *Gain by Exchange*, I beg to refer those who wish to gain a thorough knowledge of what this entry means to the Report of the Comptroller-General on the Accounts of 1880-81, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of March 4th, 1882. For my present purposes it will perhaps be sufficient to say that every rupee entered under *Gain by Exchange* represents merely the recovery of an amount which has been already charged under *Loss by Exchange*, and which has, therefore, to be written back. There is, I need hardly say, no real gain, using the term in its ordinary signification.

*Loss by Exchange.*

**45.** The true meaning of the entry *Loss by Exchange* has been very frequently explained (see especially para. 80 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82). But so long as we continue to employ the words heretofore used, so long will a large body of the public continue to think that the whole amount of this adjustment is really money lost to the tax-payers. To describe fully what this entry means would involve an amount of writing which would be quite inconsistent with the brevity necessarily required in an item of Account. But if we cannot describe what is meant in the body of the Accounts, we can, at all events, avoid the use of words which are misleading. To speak of the total amount entered under *Loss by Exchange* as money lost, is, of course, wholly erroneous, for under any reasonable hypothesis in respect to the relative value of gold and silver, only a portion of the amount can be considered as a real loss. We propose, therefore, for the future, in so far as the published Accounts are concerned, to get rid of the item *Gain by Exchange* on the Revenue side of the Account altogether, to discontinue the use of the word "Loss," and to insert a net figure on the Expenditure side of the Account, under the head of *Exchange on Transactions with London.*

*Provincial Surpluses and Deficits.*

**46.** Following the order of entries on the Disbursement side of the General Statement, the next items are the two adjusting entries, namely, *Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them,* and *Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.* For the moment I postpone my observations in respect to these two entries.

*Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.*

**47.** After these entries the *Total Expenditure charged against Revenue* is given.

*Productive Public Works, Capital Account.*

**48.** Immediately under this item comes the *Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).* This is the same entry which has formerly

figured in *Statement II*, under the head of *37. Productive Public Works.* The detail of this entry is given at the end of Abstract B under the following heads:—

*State Railways.*
*East Indian Railway.*
*Irrigation and Navigation.*
*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.*
*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

*Debt Heads.*

**49.** I have, so far, dealt only with the Revenue and Expenditure portions of the General Statement. I now proceed to deal with the Debt heads.

*Receipts.*

**50.** The Receipts under *Debt, Deposits, and Advances* are given under the following heads:—

*Permanent Debt (net Incurred).*
*Unfunded Debt (net Incurred).*
*Deposits and Advances (net).*
*Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries).*
*Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts).*
*Remittances (net).*
*Secretary of State's Bills drawn.*

*Disbursements.*

**51.** Analogous entries are given in respect to the Disbursements on the other side of the Account. Full details in respect to the *Debt, Deposit, and Advance* Accounts will be found in Abstract C, which contains, indeed, more detailed information than has heretofore been given in *Statements IV, VII,* and *VIII* of the old classification.

*Opening and Closing Balances.*

**52.** The General Statement closes, on the Receipt side of the Account, with the balance at the commencement of the year in England and in India, and on the Disbursement side of the Account, with the balance at the close of the year in England and in India.

*Provincial and Local Balances.*

**53.** Abstract D gives the *Provincial and Local Balances.* This Account contains, in a somewhat condensed form, the same information as was given in *Statement IX, Closing Balances of the Provincial Governments* under the old classification.

*Net Revenue and Expenditure.*

**54.** Abstract E gives the *Net Revenue and Expenditure.* It contains the same information as was given in *Statement X* of the old classification, but arranged in a somewhat more precise form.

*Adjusting entries.*

**55.** I have so far stated what it is proposed to do with a view to making the Accounts and Estimates more simple and concise. I now propose to deal with the question of the adjusting entries entitled *Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits*, which, as I have already mentioned (para. 14) do not appear to be readily understood.

*Explanation of entries.*

**56.** The nature of these entries has frequently been explained before, but it will perhaps be as well that I should endeavour to explain them again. Under the Provincial system of Finance, the Government of India either makes allotments to Provincial Governments, or else hands over to them, in whole or in part, certain branches of the Revenue. If in any one year a Provincial Government spends less than its income, the amount by which it under-spends its income constitutes virtually a debt due by the Government of India to that Provincial Government. If, on the other hand, a Provincial Government, having a balance at its credit, spends in any one year, in addition to the income of that year, a portion of the accumulated balances of former years, then the debt due by the Government of India to that Provincial Government is by so much reduced. It would, of course, be very easy to present an Account which should show nothing but Imperial Revenue and Expenditure, and such an Account would, no doubt, be much more readily understood by the public than one which

embodies Imperial, Provincial, and Local Revenue and Expenditure. But it has been held, and I venture to think rightly held, that the adoption of this course is open to very great objection. It would not present an accurate picture of the sums received and spent by the Government in India. Thus, to take a single instance, under this system the Stamp Revenue for the year 1881-82 would appear as amounting only to £576,252 (see Appendix I. Abstract A), but, as a matter of fact, the Revenue derived from Stamps amounted to £3,381,372, of which £576,252 was Imperial and £2,805,120 was Provincial and Local. If, therefore, we want to show the total amount received and spent by the Government in India, and if at the same time we want to show in the same Account the net result of the year's finance to the Imperial Government only, it is absolutely necessary to make use of two adjusting entries. The *Provincial Surpluses*, that is to say the amounts by which the Provincial Governments have underspent their income and which, as I have already said, constitute a debt due from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, must be added to the total expenditure. On the other hand, the *Provincial Deficits*, that is to say the portion of Provincial expenditure which has been defrayed from the accumulated Provincial balances of past years, and which, by so much, diminishes the debt due from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, must be deducted from the total expenditure. This is done in the two adjusting entries which appear on the Disbursement side of the Account in the General Statement.

57. It is very possible, however, even with this explanation, and in spite of the explanatory language now employed for the first time in the General Statement,—to which I invite a reference,—that the matter will not be very readily understood. I have, therefore, appended to this Minute a memorandum (Appendix IV) which deals with the question at greater length, and which may possibly serve to render it more clear to the few people who are interested in the subject. Further, it will be seen on reference to Abstracts A and B of Appendix I that a separation is made between the Imperial Revenue and Expenditure on the one hand, and the Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure on the other hand. It will be seen that the Imperial Revenue and Expenditure in England and in India are shown separately, as was the case in *Statements V* and *VI* heretofore published. The whole of the Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure is in India, at least the few English items are brought on the Indian part of the Accounts. No such separation is, therefore, necessary. In *Statement III*, formerly published, the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure was shown separately from the Local Revenue and Expenditure. It has been thought, however, unnecessary to continue this separation so far as the Accounts and Estimates attached to the Financial Statement are concerned. It will be seen that in Abstracts A and B no such separation is made. A reference to the columns showing Imperial Revenue and Expenditure alone in Abstracts A and B will show, that although, of course, the several items are different to those shown in the General Statement—Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure being included in the latter,—*the net result is the same as that given in the General Statement after the adjusting entries have been made.* Thus, looking at the Accounts for the year 1881-82, the *Total Revenue* is given in the General Statement as £73,695,806, and the *Total Expenditure charged against Revenue* is given as £71,113,079, leaving a surplus of £2,582,727. In Abstract A the Imperial Revenue only is given as £54,618,853, and in Abstract B the Imperial Expenditure charged against Revenue is given at £52,036,126, thus leaving, as in the General Statement, a surplus of £2,582,727.

58. A further change has been made which will, I trust, help towards the ready comprehension of this subject. If reference be made to *Statement III*, *Adjustments in former Statement III.*

published on the occasion of former Financial Statements, in which a distinction is made between Imperial, Provincial, and Local Revenue and Expenditure, it will be seen that the following entries appear on the Expenditure side of the Account :—

*Add—*

*Contributions to Imperial.*
*,, ,, Provincial.*
*,, ,, Local.*

*Deduct—*

*Imperial Allotment.*
*Contributions from Imperial.*
*,, ,, Provincial.*
*,, ,, Local.*

*To be discontinued.*

59. These adjustments are, without doubt, somewhat complicated and difficult to understand. For the future we propose to get rid of them altogether by passing all adjustments between Imperial and Provincial through the Land Revenue head, that is to say, they will be treated as additions to or subtractions from the Provincial share of the Land Revenue. It will be seen, on referring to the end of Abstract B, that no such entries appear as those which I have quoted from *Statement III* of the old classification.

*Fallacy of leaving Adjusting Entries out of account.*

60. I am aware that it may,—and by those who are resolved to take an ultra-pessimist view of the financial position of India, very probably will,—be said that the surplus of £59,800 shown, for instance, in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83, is fictitious, and that the correct view of the situation is to take no account of the adjusting Entries and thus show a deficit of £1,465,600. I can only say that any such statement would be wholly incorrect. As I have already said (para. 8), I am very far from wishing to under-rate the difficulties connected with the administration of the Indian Finances. It is not the duty of the Government, nor is it my duty, to take either an optimist or a pessimist view of the situation, but to lay before the public the facts of the situation as they stand, without exaggeration either in one direction or the other. But I may say that, whatever be the real difficulties connected with the financial administration of India, nothing could be more incorrect than to say, that because the Imperial and Provincial Revenue, taken together, falls short of the Imperial and Provincial Expenditure, taken together, in 1882-83 by £1,465,600, that, therefore, there is anything unsound in the financial situation, or that the surplus on Imperial Account does not in reality exist. On the contrary, so far as this particular argument is concerned, the fact that the Provincial Governments have been able to accumulate considerable sums in past years, and are now able to spend those sums, to a certain extent, on works of public utility, is in itself exceedingly satisfactory. The fallacy of this argument will perhaps become apparent if we look at the converse case presented in the Accounts of 1881-82. The true Imperial Surplus in that year, as appears from the General Statement and from Abstract B, is £2,582,727. But, under the assumption that the adjusting entries should be left out of account, the Surplus would be £4,102,519, that is to say £2,582,727 on Imperial and £1,519,792 on Provincial and Local Accounts. So, again, if we look at the Accounts for the last eleven years, that is to say, from 1871-72 to 1881-82, both inclusive (see Appendix III), it will be seen that there

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue | 67,913,900 |
| Expenditure | 69,379,500 |
| Deficit | 1,465,600 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue (Abstract A) | 73,695,806 |
| Expenditure (Abstract B) | 69,593,287 |
| Surplus | 4,102,519 |

have been six years in which the Revenue exceeded the Expenditure, the combined surpluses amounting to £ 11,494,784. Further, that there have been five years in which the Expenditure exceeded the Revenue, the combined deficits amounting to £12,760,621. The net result of the eleven years is, therefore, a deficit of £1,265,837, a result which, I may observe, cannot be considered as otherwise than satisfactory when it is remembered that during these years two severe famines and one costly war took place, and that the Expenditure includes nearly £1,500,000 as an insurance against future famines. But if we exclude the adjusting entries, we should arrive at a wholly different result. The eleven years would then show a net surplus of £2,041,494, that is to say, this incorrect mode of treatment would show a result of £3,307,331 better than the reality (see the end of Abstract B in Appendix III).

*Conclusion.*

**61.** Such, therefore, are the steps we propose to take with a view to facilitate the comprehension of the Indian Accounts and Estimates. It will be seen that the bulk of the published Statements is very considerably diminished, and yet I venture to think that all the details that are really necessary have been given. I need hardly say that for those who require to go into further detail, the Finance and Revenue Accounts (generally known as the Yellow Book), which have always been published, will be available, as well as the Appropriation Audit Report of the Comptroller General, which is published for the first time this year (see *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1883).

**62.** The discussions which will, without doubt, ensue in connection with the Financial Statement now published, will probably show whether the object we have had in view has been attained. It is very possible that neither the officers of the Financial Department nor myself are good judges of what will and what will not be readily understood by the public. It is not impossible that our own familiarity with the subject, and the fact that it is our special business to be constantly dealing with these figures, leads us to suppose that the whole subject is more easy of comprehension than is really the case.

*Old classification published.*

**63.** With a view to enabling the nature of the changes now made to be more readily understood, I have annexed to this Minute (Appendix II) the Accounts for the year 1881-82 as well as the Estimates for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 in the forms heretofore published.

*Accounts of former years.*

**64.** With a view, also, to enabling comparisons to be more easily made with former years, I annex to this Minute the Accounts from the year 1871-72 arranged according to the new classification (Appendix III).

*Appendices.*

**65.** It has heretofore been the custom to publish as Appendices to the Financial Statement, a series of commercial and statistical tables. These will, as heretofore, be published, (see *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1883) but they will not be appended to the Financial Statement. They will be published separately. In future years the only Statements which will ordinarily be annexed to the Financial Statement will be—

(1) The General Statement.
(2) Abstract A, Details of Revenue.
(3) Abstract B, Details of Expenditure.
(4) Abstract C, Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.
(5) Abstract D, Provincial and Local Balances.
(6) Abstract E, Net Revenue and Expenditure.

*Services rendered by various officers.*

**66.** I cannot close these remarks without expressing my cordial thanks, on behalf of the Government of India, for the assistance rendered by Mr. Cave

Browne and Mr. Waterfield at the India Office, and by Mr. Westland and Mr. Barbour in India, in dealing with this complicated subject. Should the object we have in view be attained, and the Accounts and Estimates of the future be more readily comprehensible to the public than heretofore, the credit will be mainly due to the labours of these gentlemen.

## III.—Accounts for 1881-82.

**Accounts, 1881-82.**

67. The Accounts of the year 1881-82 show the following result:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 73,695,806 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 71,113,079 |
| Surplus . | 2,582,727 |

*Remarks on the Accounts.*

68. The year 1881-82 was in every respect one of remarkable prosperity. Almost every branch of Revenue yielded a sum largely in excess of the Estimates. The net *Opium* Estimate (£6,500,000) was exceeded by £1,305,000, of which £1,099,400 was due to excess Revenue and £205,600 to relatively low Expenditure consequent on a rather short Opium crop in Behar. *Salt* gave (net) £164,400 in excess of the Budget, and £220,400 in excess of the Revised Estimate. *Excise* gave £398,400 (net) in excess of the Budget Estimate. The import duties were abolished on March 10th, and allowance was made in the Revised Estimates for a falling off in *Customs* Revenue during the last three weeks of the year on that account. This falling off was, however, more than counterbalanced by the excess receipts from the export duty on rice, which yielded £104,100 more than the Budget Estimate. Owing to a large demand for timber, *Forests* gave (net) £117,800 in excess of the Budget Estimate. A large premium (£155,300) was realised on the Government loan of £3,000,000, which was taken up at an exceptionally high figure ($105\frac{3}{16}$). *State Railways* yielded (net) £119,100 in excess of the Budget, and £101,100 in excess of the Revised Estimates. *Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways* (*net Traffic Receipts*, after deduction of *Interest and Profits*) yielded no less than £722,700 in excess of the Budget, and £136,700 in excess of the Revised Estimates. The *East Indian Railway* (*net Traffic Receipts*) gave £461,900 in excess of the Budget, and £151,900 in excess of the Revised Estimates.

*Extraordinary Receipts and Expenditure.*

69. It is true that the surplus of the year was swelled by some extraordinary receipts. The portion, which remained to be brought to account during the year, of the *English Contribution for the Afghan War*, exceeded the net War expenditure of the year by £380,600 (see para. 70 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83 and para. 196 of the Appropriation Audit Report for 1881-82). Also the *Salt* Revenue during the last three weeks of the year was exceptionally high. I shall presently allude more specifically to this subject (see paras. 112—115). On the other hand, some very heavy extraordinary payments were made and the Expenditure under *Exchange* was largely in excess of the Estimates. The amount (£670,000) contributed by the Provincial Governments to the Afghan War Expenditure was repaid to those Governments by the Government of India. Special payments, amounting in all to £360,000, were made in connection with the renewal of the Provincial contracts (see paras. 64 and 70 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83). The Expenditure under *Exchange*

exceeded the Estimate by no less than £493,700. This excess was mainly due (1) to the fact that a large demand for bills sprung up at the end of the year, which enabled the Secretary of State to draw £1,212,400 (true sterling) in excess of his requirements for 1881-82, and (2) to the fact that the average rate obtained on the whole of the remittances (£18,412,429, true sterling), was 1*s.* 7·895*d.* against an Estimate of 1*s.* 8*d.*

**70.** On the whole, it may be said that, if the exceptional expenditure as well as the extraordinary items of Revenue be excluded from the account, the surplus would appear largely in excess even of the high figure (£2,582,727) which it actually attained.

**71.** For further details in connection with the Accounts of 1881-82, I beg to refer to the Comptroller General's Appropriation Audit Report published in the *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1883.

## IV.—Effect of abolishing the Import Duties.

**Effect of abolishing the Import Duties.**

**72.** It is of course too early yet to gauge the full measure of the advantage which India will ultimately derive from the abolition of the import duties, but the figures annexed to this Minute (Appendix V) are of some interest.

**73.** Exclusive of Government stores the imports of merchandise in the ten months from April 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, amounted to £41,945,202, being £2,775,718 in excess of the imports for the corresponding period of 1881-82 (£39,169,484). The exports amounted to £65,770,066, being £1,324,783 in excess of the corresponding period of the year 1881-82 (£64,445,283).

*Import of articles exempted from duty.*

**74.** I append also (Appendix V) a Statement showing the quantities and values of those articles imported into British India, which were exempted from Customs duty last March, during the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82.

*Increase of Imports.*

**75.** The articles in which an increase is shown in both quantity and value are 40 in number, the most important being Twist and Yarn, which have increased 11·59 per cent. in quantity and 7·5 per cent. in value; Grey Piece-goods, which have increased 1·92 per cent. in quantity and 2·0 per cent. in value; Coloured Piece-goods, which have increased 29·43 per cent. in quantity and 29·47 in value; Hardware and Cutlery, which have increased 22·88 in value; Copper, which has increased 32·07 in quantity and 31·01 in value; Iron, which has increased 34·12 in quantity and 37·59 in value; and Raw Silk, which has increased 43·80 per cent. in quantity and 52·28 per cent. in value. The increase in some minor articles of trade, such as Corals, Jewellery, Brass, Paints and Colours, Shells and Cowries, and Umbrellas are satisfactory indications of general prosperity.

*Decrease of Imports.*

**76.** The articles of trade in which a decrease is shown are 14 in number, the most important being White Piece-goods, which have decreased 18·35 per cent. in quantity and 10·88 in value; Silk Piece-goods, which have decreased 25 26 in quantity and 24·89 per cent. in value; and Tea, which has decreased 15·30 per cent. in quantity and 12·72 per cent. in value.

**77.** The total value of the articles of trade in which there has been an increase is £28,517,941, and of those in which there has been a decrease, £5,499,360; so that, of all articles affected by the remission of the duties, those in which the trade has increased represent a value of more than five times as great as that of the articles in which there has been a decrease. If we balance one set against the other, the total increase in the value of merchandise im-

ported during the ten months is 7·26 per cent. It is, of course, impossible to say with accuracy how far this increase is due to the abolition of the duties and how far it would have taken place had the duties been maintained. All that can be said with certainty on this subject is that the abolition of the duties must have contributed to increase the volume of trade.

*General result.*

**78.** Considering the low rate of exchange, which has, of course, operated unfavourably to imports, and considering the Egyptian complications, which not only for some time interrupted trade but, by creating a demand for Government transport, kept freights during part of the year at a higher level than they otherwise would have been, the result may be considered as satisfactory. In a slow-moving country such as India, it was not to be expected that the full advantage to be derived from the abolition of the import duties would be immediately obtained, or that consumption would increase at once in the ratio known to European countries.

**79.** The relief afforded to trade in general owing to the cessation of all the embarrassment and delay consequent on the levy of duties at the custom-house, cannot be represented in any arithmetical form. It is, however, a very important factor in the consideration of the question. The complaints on various petty matters, which were so frequently addressed to the Government whilst the duties were levied, have now almost entirely ceased.

*Effect on Indian goods.*

**80.** Independently of the question of the effect of the abolition of the import duties on the volume of the trade, it is desirable to examine whether the abolition has exercised any appreciable effect upon the import trade in those articles which compete with Indian-made goods of similar kinds.

*Cotton goods.*

**81.** Of such articles the most important are Cotton Twist and Cotton Piece-goods. In respect to these articles there has been a general increase, both in the quantity and the value of the imports, except under the head of White Piece-goods.

*Twist.*

**82.** The Twist which is imported from Europe does not compete with Indian Twist. For years past the great bulk of the Twist imported has been of counts much higher than any that can as yet be made in the Indian mills, which limit themselves to the production of Twist of counts not exceeding 32 (Mule) and 20 (Water). All such kinds of English Twist were freed from duty in March 1878.

*Piece-goods.*

**83.** Of the Grey Piece-goods imported, those classes which compete with Indian-made goods were also exempted from duty in March 1879.

**84.** White Piece-goods are hardly produced at all as yet in India, except experimentally in one or two of the Bombay mills. As I have already mentioned, there has been a large decline in the imports of this class of goods.

**85.** The Piece-goods classed as "Other sorts" are not made in India.

**86.** The remission of the customs duties last year did not, therefore, in any way affect Indian mills, which have had to work without the protection of 3½ per cent. on Twist since March 1878 and of 5 per cent. on Grey Piece-goods of counts below 30s, since March 1879 As was pointed out in the Financial Statement of last year (paras. 210 and 211), the duty which was abolished last March really protected one class of Manchester goods against another, and even to some slight extent protected English goods against those manufactured in India. The duty forced trade into an artificial channel by stimulating the consumption of the coarser kinds of goods and discouraging the use of medium and finer classes to the extent of a differential rate of 5 per cent. I believe I am correct in stating that since the remission of the duty consumers have everywhere shown a tendency to go back to the old styles of cloth.

*Export of Cotton goods.*

**87.** The export of Indian-made Cotton Twist and Piece-goods has increased very largely as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82. The export of Twist has increased by 44·9 per cent., namely, from 26,346,556 lbs. to 38,179,998 lbs., the increase in the China trade being especially remarkable. Piece-goods have increased to the extent of 31·3 per cent., namely, from 25,484,391 yds. to 33,454,359 yds. I am informed that eight new mills are in course of erection in Bombay, and will commence work during the current year. The prosperity of the mill-owners depends of course to a large extent upon the course of prices. Prices have fallen during the year, with the result that if we look not at the quantities, but at the values, we find that the value of Twist exported has only increased by 29 per cent. and that of Piece-goods by 20 per cent. It is, however, abundantly clear that the Indian cotton trade has in no way been detrimentally affected by the measures taken last March.

*Raw Silk.*

**88.** The import of Raw Silk has very largely increased as compared with the corresponding period of last year, although prices have been fully maintained. It is to a great extent of Chinese origin imported into Bombay for the silk mills and for hand-loom weaving, and into Burma for hand-loom weaving only. Bengal is the only Province of India where the silk-producing industry is conducted on any extensive scale. For many years past it has been in a declining condition. China silk competes with it not only in the European market but in India itself. Bengal has never been able to send any considerable quantity of silk to Bombay, which is supplied almost wholly from sources external to India. But with Madras, Bengal has formerly done a considerable trade, and this trade appears to be declining. On the other hand, the export of raw silk from Bengal to foreign countries has again given some signs of returning vigour, having increased from 281,966 lbs. to 372,072 lbs., which is, however, still below the figure of the corresponding ten months of 1880-81 (398,323 lbs.).

*Sugar.*

**89.** Last year, when the import duties were abolished, some apprehension was expressed lest their abolition should injuriously affect the sugar industry of India, and it was urged that that industry stood in need of protection. Without going into the question of the principle involved in this argument, it will be sufficient for me to say that the experience of ten months has shown that no injury to the sugar industry of India has resulted from the abolition of the duties. For all practical purposes it may be said that all the sugar imported into India is refined or crystallized sugar, which is brought from Mauritius and China to Bombay. Refined sugar is only produced to a very small extent in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras. It is almost all used for local consumption by Europeans. In the places where such sugar is consumed no sugar has as yet been imported from abroad. The Indian export trade in sugar is carried on mostly from Madras. By far the greater portion is unrefined sugar, that is to say, molasses, jaggery, etc. The removal of the duty, therefore, did not affect Indian sugar at all, and in fact could not have done so. It appears also from the Trade Returns that, whilst the import of refined sugar has decreased from 666,587 cwt. to 519,367 cwt., that is to say by 22 per cent., the export from India of unrefined sugar has increased from 758,054 cwt. to 1,069,509 cwt., that is to say by 41 per cent Further, the export of refined sugar, which was only 15,580 cwt. in 1880-81 and 29,008 cwt. in 1881-82, increased in 1882-83 to 98,273 cwt. Again, if we look at the internal trade of India, the exports of refined sugar from Bengal to Bombay have increased from 20,465 cwt. in the whole of the year 1881-82 to 61,682 cwt. in the ten months ending January 31st, 1883.

*Tea.*

90. Tea is one of the articles which was relieved from duty last March. The imports, however, have not increased, but have, on the contrary, fallen off from 2,393,413 lbs. to 2,027,119 lbs., a reduction of $15\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Much of the tea imported into India is intended for trans-frontier consumption in Central Asia. The import trade has, without doubt, been a good deal checked by the heavy duties which are imposed by the Russian Government.

*Tobacco.*

91. The import of Tobacco has increased from 1,146,803 lbs. to 1,316,350 lbs., an increase of $14\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., which is very possibly due to the reduction of the duty. This increase of imports has not, however, resulted in any reduction in the consumption of Indian tobacco, the demand for Indian cigars being not only undiminished but increasing.

*Importations of silver.*

92. A very noticeable feature in the transactions of the year is the large amount of treasure imported (*vide* Appendix V). During the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, the value of the exports of merchandise exceeded that of the imports by £22,153,355. The debt thus due from Europe to India was paid (1) by the net importation of treasure to the extent of £11,193,922, of which £4,394,651 was gold and £6,799,271 silver, and (2) by drafts of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasury to the extent of £12,804,500, thus leaving a balance of £1,845,067 remitted to India in apparent excess of the trade requirements of the ten months.

93. During the corresponding period of 1881-82 the excess of exports over imports was £23,524,590, the net imports of treasure amounted to only £7,061,635, of which £4,214,855 was gold and £2,846,780 silver, and the amount of Secretary of State's Bills paid was £17,381,100, leaving a balance of £918,145 remitted to India in apparent excess of the trade requirements of the ten months.

94. Attached to Appendix V will be found a few observations upon the progress made in the policy of purchasing Government Stores in India instead of in England. As I have before pointed out it will not be possible to make any very serious impression on the amount of stores imported from England until iron work and machinery, equal in quality and not superior in price to that manufactured in England, can be made in India.

## V.—Effect of reducing the Duty on Salt.

**Effect of reducing the Duty on Salt.**

95. It will be remembered that prior to March 10th, 1882, the duty levied on Salt in Bengal was R2-14 a maund. Elsewhere, except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, duty was levied at the rate of R2-8 a maund. On March 10th, 1882, the duty was reduced to an uniform rate of R2 a maund all over India, except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, where no change was made.

96. The main points to be considered in connection with the reduction of the duty are (1) whether the retail price of Salt has fallen, and (2) whether consumption has increased.

*Fall of retailed price.*

97. As regards the first point, there can be no doubt whatever that, generally speaking, the reduction has, to a greater or less extent according to the circumstances of each locality, reached the consumer. The following table shows the retail price per maund of Salt (1) in the second half of February 1882, that is to say, immediately before the reduction of the duty; (2) in the first half of June 1882, that is to say, about three months after the reduction; and (3) in the first half of January 1883, that is to say, about 10 months after the reduction.

The figures give the average price struck on the totals for all the districts in each province.

| Provinces. | Second half of February 1882. | First half of June 1882. | Fall in prices per maund in June 1882, as compared with February 1882. | First half of January 1883. | Fall in prices per maund in January 1883, as compared with February 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| Madras . . . . | 3 2 5 | 2 10 4 | 0 8 1 | 2 9 8 | 0 8 9 |
| Bombay . . . . | 2 15 5 | 2 10 6 | 0 4 11 | 2 9 1 | 0 6 4 |
| Bengal . . . . | 4 7 1 | 3 6 6 | 1 0 7 | 3 6 2 | 1 0 11 |
| Assam . . . . | 5 9 1 | 4 12 5 | 0 12 8 | 4 10 2 | 0 14 11 |
| North-Western Provinces . | 4 3 4 | 3 12 11 | 0 6 5 | 3 9 6 | 0 9 10 |
| Oudh . . . . | 4 7 1 | 4 0 5 | 0 6 8 | 3 14 1 | 0 9 0 |
| Punjab . . . . | 3 9 10 | 3 0 9 | 0 9 1 | 2 15 8 | 0 10 2 |
| Central Provinces . . | 4 9 2 | 4 2 11 | 0 6 3 | 3 14 5 | 0 10 9 |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts | 4 7 1 | 4 0 5 | 0 6 8 | 3 13 8 | 0 9 5 |
| Mysore . . . . | 4 2 1 | 3 14 10 | 0 3 3 | 3 12 11 | 0 5 2 |
| Coorg . . . . | 4 6 7 | 4 3 4 | 0 3 3 | 4 3 10 | 0 2 9 |
| Rajputana . . . . | 3 9 2 | 3 3 5 | 0 5 9 | 3 0 6 | 0 8 8 |
| Central India Agency . . | 4 1 3 | 3 9 6 | 0 7 9 | 3 6 6 | 0 10 9 |

*Comparative price lists.*

**98.** It will be seen that, with the single exception of the small province of Coorg, prices fell materially within the first three months after the reduction of duty, and that ten months after the reduction, prices had reached a still lower level. In Coorg only have prices slightly increased since the first fall after the reduction, but they are still about 4 per cent. lower than they were just before the reduction. Mysore also shows, comparatively speaking, only a small fall in price, *viz.*, from R4-2-1 to R3-12-11, or 7·74 per cent. In the other provinces the fall ranges from 12·66 per cent. in Oudh to 23·8 per cent. in Bengal. As the reduction of duty was about 30 per cent. in Bengal as compared to 20 per cent. elsewhere, it was, of course, to be expected that the fall of price would be proportionately great in that Province.

*Average fall of price.*

**99.** The testimony of official reports confirms the conclusion to be drawn from the price lists. Thus, to quote one of many such reports, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, writing very shortly after the reduction of duty says—

*Official reports.*

"The most important change is that in the retail price of common eating Salt. The "reduction of duty reached the masses to a certain extent before the close of the year "under report (1881-82). It has since reached them even more perceptibly. This reduc- "tion in cost may have an important effect upon this district, for it may lead to a very "considerable expansion of the fishing industries, and thus provide occupation for the "surplus population and for the agricultural population when work on the land is slack. "One consignment of coarse salt has, I hear, been already sent to Sahibgunge for fish- "curing purposes. * * * * Salt-fish, properly prepared, "would be an important and valuable addition to the food-supply of this district."

"A large future," the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal observes in reviewing this report, "lies before this (the fish-curing) industry."

**100.** It will be remembered that some special measures were adopted with a view to ensuring publicity being given to the reduction of the duty. These

*Publicity.*

measures appear to have been generally attended with success. In Behar, especially, a recent report says "the news that the Salt Tax had been reduced " * * * is said to have spread with unexampled quickness."

*Increased consumption.*

**101.** I now turn to the question of increased consumption. The following table shows the consumption during the eleven months from March 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82. The figures for Burma are excluded, as no change was made last March in the rate of duty levied in that province. I may remark, however, that the consumption in Burma has up to the present time been less in 1882-83 than it was in 1881-82.

*Comparison of 1881-82 and 1882-83.*

*In thousands of maunds* (000s *omitted*).

| Province. | Consumption, March 1st, 1881, to January 31st, 1882. | Consumption, March 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883 | Percentage of increase + or of decrease —. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | |
| Bengal . . . . . | 8,207 | 8,723 | + 6·29 |
| Inland Customs . . . . . | 6,178 | 6,112 | — 1·07 |
| Bombay . . . . . | 4,361 | 4,695 | + 7·66 |
| Sindh . . . . . | 148 | 166 | + 12·16 |
| Madras . . . . . | 5,604 | 6,405 | + 14·29 |
| TOTAL . | 24,498 | 26,101 | + 6 54 |

*Increases and Decreases since 1877.*

**102.** The following figures show the increase or decrease for the eleven corresponding months of each year, from 1874-75, as compared with the previous year:—

| | | | | Maunds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 1st, 1874, to January 31st, | | 1875 | . . . . | +288,000 |
| ,, | 1875 | ,, | 1876 . . . . | + 77,000 |
| ,, | 1876 | ,, | 1877 . . . . | +498,000 |
| ,, | 1877 | ,, | 1878 . . . . | +491,000 |
| ,, | 1878 | ,, | 1879 . . . . | +367,000 |
| ,, | 1879 | ,, | 1880 . . . . | +1,724,000 |
| ,, | 1880 | ,, | 1881 . . . . | —690,000 |
| ,, | 1881 | ,, | 1882 . . . . | +1,016,000 |
| ,, | 1882 | ,, | 1883 . . . . | +1,603,000 |

*Difficulty of making accurate comparisons.*

**103.** So many changes have been made since 1873 that it is difficult, by any comparison with past years, to arrive at a thoroughly accurate conclusion as to the extent to which consumption has been stimulated by the reduction of the duty. Of course, under normal circumstances, as the population grows the consumption of Salt will also increase, if no disturbing elements, such as a change in the rate of duty or a famine, intervene. This normal growth of consumption has generally been taken at rather less than 1 per cent. It is, however, to be observed that the large increase in 1879-80 (1,724,000 maunds) followed on a year of relatively low consumption and was again followed by a year of relatively low consumption. On the other hand, 1881-82 was a year of high consumption, the increase being 1,016,000 maunds over 1880-81. It is, therefore, especially satisfactory to note that, in spite of the high consumption in 1881-82, the year 1882-83 shows an increase of no less than 1,603,000 maunds. There can be no doubt that a very considerable portion of this increase is due to the reduction in the duty.

**104.** If we turn to the details of each province, some remarkable differences in the rate of increase are observable.

*Madras.*

**105.** The largest increase (14·29 per cent.) is shown in Madras. This was to be expected. As I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (para. 199) the people of Southern India require more Salt than the more Northern populations, whose principal food consists of wheat and pulses. Moreover, the people in Madras have, in quite recent times, been accustomed to a lower rate of duty. In view to the abolition of the Customs Line the duty in Southern India was raised in December 1877 from Re. 1-13 to R2-8 a maund. In consequence, consumption was, without doubt, curtailed. It was to be expected that, so soon as the duty was reduced, the people would readily go back to their old rate of consumption.

**106.** The reduction of duty is not, however, the sole reason why the increase is so large in Madras. In the first place a great deal has been done within the last year or so to improve the organisation of the Salt Department in the Madras Presidency, with the result that illicit consumption has probably been to some extent checked. And, in the second place, Madras Salt has been for some years displacing the Salt supplied from Pooree. The figures given in the margin show that the quantity of Salt supplied from the Pooree warehouses has been steadily falling off for the last four years, and that the falling off in 1882 has been especially remarkable.

| | Maunds |
|---|---|
| 1879-80 . . . | 308,384 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 241,559 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 163,932 |
| 1882-83 (ten months) . | 90,722 |

*Sind.*

**107.** The increase in consumption in Sind has been nearly as great as in Madras, *viz.*, 12·16 per cent. The total consumption in this province is, however, small. A portion of the increase is probably due to Sind Salt having to some extent taken the place of Rock Salt in the Lower Punjab.

*Bombay.*

**108.** The increase in Bombay, though considerable (7·66 per cent.) falls far short of that in Madras and Sind. A portion of this increase is, without doubt, due to Bombay Salt having to some extent displaced Sambhur Lake Salt in Northern and Central India.

*Bengal.*

**109.** Bengal shows an increase of 6·29 per cent. I have already mentioned (para. 106) that the territorial area supplied from Bengal has, in one quarter, been restricted, owing to Madras having, to some extent, taken the place of Pooree Salt. On the other hand, the abolition of the differential rate of duty on sea-borne Salt has, of course, placed that Salt in a better position to compete with Sambhur Lake Salt in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. An indication of the extent to which this displacement has taken place is given in the following figures, which show the quantity of Cheshire Salt imported by rail into the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the last four years :—

| | Maunds. |
|---|---|
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 32,306 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 27,405 |
| 1881 82 . . . . . | 31,957 |
| 1882-83 (six months only) . . . . . | 107,589 |

There was also during the year, for the first time, an importation of Cheshire Salt,—to the extent of about 10,000 maunds,—into the Central Provinces.

*Inland Customs.*

**110.** The only quarter where a decrease is shown is under the head of "Inland Customs." This is mainly Sambhur Lake Salt, which supplies Northern India. The territorial area heretofore supplied from this source has been much restricted. As I have already mentioned (paras. 108-109) Bombay Salt from the west, and Cheshire Salt from the east, have both pushed their way into the territory heretofore supplied mainly from the Sambhur Lake. Under these circumstances, the fact that there has only been a decrease of 1·07 per cent. on the Salt sold by the Inland Customs Department shows that the people, within the more limited area now supplied by that Department, have increased their consumption. This was to be expected, for it is certain that the abolition

of the Customs Line in 1878 resulted in a great rise of price in the Native States of Rajputana, and that the people of those States, in consequence of the enhanced price, curtailed both their own personal consumption and that of their cattle. It was, therefore, to be expected that, with a reduction of duty, a tendency would be shown to revert to the old rate of consumption. The Governor-General's Agent reports that "there is no doubt whatever that the "late reduction has reached the consumer and, generally speaking, I may say "that he has benefited exactly to the extent of the reduction made in the duty."

*Financial effect of reduction.*

**111.** Turning to the financial effect of the measure, it is to be observed that an increase of consumption to the extent of 1,603,000 maunds represents, at Rs. 2 a maund, an additional revenue of £320,600. To the extent of this sum, therefore, it may be said that the loss of revenue consequent on the reduction of duty (£1,400,000) has been recouped by the increased consumption of eleven months.

*Comparison with Estimate.*

**112.** Regarding the matter from the point of view of the anticipations framed last March, it is to be observed that, in order to arrive at a proper appreciation of the facts of the case, it is necessary to consider the figures for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 together. The duty, it will be remembered, was lowered on March 10th, 1882. The immediate effect of the reduction was to give a great stimulus to clearances of Salt in Bengal, and, although to a less degree, to wholesale purchases elsewhere. The market became over-stocked, and consequently during the early months of the current financial year, the revenue suffered. It follows, therefore, that the revenue of 1881-82 was disproportionately increased, and that of 1882-83 disproportionately diminished, by the course of trade during the last three weeks of March 1882.

**113.** The gross revenue for 1881-82, after making what was at the time considered a reasonable allowance for a reduction of the revenue during the last three weeks of the year, was, in framing the Revised Estimates, taken at £7,213,000. The actual receipts were £7,375,620, being £162,620 in excess of the estimate.

**114.** The gross Revenue for 1882-83 was estimated last March at £6,049,000. It is now estimated at £6,128,700, being £79,700 in excess of the Budget Estimate. This figure does not, however, accurately represent the full amount by which the Revised exceeds the Budget Estimate of Revenue. The Expenditure under *Salt* is now taken at £139,600 less than the Budget Estimate. To the extent of £59,000 this large decrease of Expenditure is due to the following cause. At the commencement of the financial year a system prevailed in Northern India under which Salt was conveyed by the Government from the Salt sources to certain depôts. The charges likely to be incurred on account of transport from the sources to the depôts appeared on the Expenditure side of the Estimates of 1882-83, and, inasmuch as the cost of transport was added to the selling price of Salt at the depôts, an analogous amount appeared on the Revenue side of the Estimates. During the year the depôt system was abandoned, with the result that both the Revenue and Expenditure under *Salt* were reduced to the extent of £59,000. The real excess of Revenue over the Budget Estimate is, therefore, not £79,700, but (£79,700+£59,000) £138,700.

**115.** Taking the two years together, therefore, the result is that the Estimate of gross Revenue framed last March stood at £13,262,000, and that the Estimate now stands at £13,504,320, being £242,320 in excess of the Original Estimate. To this figure, however, it is, as I have already explained, necessary to add a sum of £59,000, thus bringing up to £301,320, the true figure by which the Salt Revenue has exceeded the Estimate framed last March.

*Results satisfactory.*

**116.** Very rapid advance in this, or in any other matter, is not to be expected in India. But on the whole it may be said that the results obtained so far in

connection with the reduction in the duty on Salt are satisfactory. The progress in the direction of increased consumption has been greater than was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was framed last March. Should the same rate of increase continue the Revenue, at the reduced rate of duty, will in less than three years from the present time stand at the same figure as it did prior to the reduction of the duty.

## VI.—Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

**Revised Estimates for 1882-83.**

**117.** Up to the present time the Estimates for the year about to expire, which are presented at the time the Financial Statement is made, have been termed the Regular Estimates. I have been unable to discover how or why the word "Regular" came to be adopted. It was used by Mr. Laing in 1861. It was not used on the occasion of the Financial Statement of 1862, but it re-appeared in 1863, and its meaning was explained by Sir Charles Trevelyan in a foot-note. Since 1863 the word has always been used.

**118.** There does not appear to be any reason for continuing the use of a word, which can only be understood by those who know the technical meaning attached to it, when another word, which any one can understand, is available. For the future, therefore, the word "Revised" will be used instead of "Regular."

**119.** I proceed to deal with the Revised Estimates for the year 1882-83.

*General Situation in March 1882.*

**120.** The financial year which is about to close has presented many remarkable features. At the commencement of the year the salient points of the financial situation were as follows. The country had at length recovered from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1877-78. The return of peace enabled the Government to turn its attention to those fiscal and domestic reforms, the consideration of which had necessarily been postponed during the continuance of the Afghan war. A large surplus was available. A favourable opportunity presented itself, therefore, for the execution of certain fiscal reforms, the desirability of which had long been recognised. With the exception of the duty on wine, spirits, malt liquor, arms, ammunition, opium, and salt, the whole of the import duties were abolished. A large reduction was effected in the duty on salt. Some substantial relief was afforded to the agricultural classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

*Dangers peculiar to Indian finance.*

**121.** Hardly had effect been given to these important and beneficial reforms, when it became apparent that three out of the four peculiar dangers to which the finances of India are exposed would, to a greater or less degree, have to be encountered in the immediate future. These dangers are war, a diminution of the Opium revenue, an increase of expenditure on account of charges payable in sterling, and famine. In respect to every one of these dangers,—including, in the particular instance in point, war,—it may be said that their occurrence is governed by causes over which the Government of India can exercise little or no control. On the other hand, the entire brunt of bearing three out of four of these risks falls on the Imperial Government of India.

*The Provincial system.*

**122.** In connection with this last remark I wish for one moment to digress, in order to show the bearing of the Provincial system of finance upon the points immediately under discussion.

*Its many advantages.*

**123.** The policy of financial decentralisation, which was not the least of the numerous benefits conferred by Lord Mayo and Sir John Strachey on India, has been productive of the most beneficial results. In the remarks I am about to make I wish it to be clearly understood that I am very far from wishing to say anything in the slightest degree condemnatory of that policy. On the contrary it is, as is well known, a policy which commands the entire approval of the present Government, and with which, I may perhaps be permitted to say, I heartily sympathise. The advantages of the system far outweigh any

of its disadvantages. On the other hand it cannot be denied that this very desirable reform has been unavoidably accompanied with one disadvantage, and it is to this disadvantage that, for reasons which I will presently specify, I now wish to allude.

*And one disadvantage.*

*Developments of the policy.*

**124.** It will be remembered that the original policy of decentralisation has received further development on the two occasions,—first in 1877, and again in 1882,—when the quinquennial contracts between the Imperial and Provincial Governments terminated.

*Arrangements under contracts of 1882.*

**125.** On the occasion of the last Financial Statement (paras. 38—64) I explained fully the precise terms of the new Provincial contracts. It may, however, be convenient that I should again explain the general nature of the arrangements resulting from those contracts.

**126.** The Provincial Governments now receive the whole of the Revenue under heads which produce about £4,000,000 a year, half of the Revenue under heads which produce about £8,000,000, a larger or smaller percentage on heads (chiefly Land Revenue) which produce about £23,000,000, and an almost nominal share in Revenues which produce about £7,600,000. On the other hand, the Provincial Governments administer the Expenditure wholly under heads for which the grants amount to about £15,000,000, and to a very small extent under heads for which the grants amount to about £4,000,000 a year. In other words, about three-fifths of the Revenue of British India, amounting roughly to £42,000,000, and about one-fourth of the Expenditure, amounting roughly to about £19,000,000 a year, have, under the contract of 1882, been provincialised; that is to say, the Provincial Governments have to a greater or less extent, according to the circumstances of each head, an interest in and responsibility for their administration.

*Stability is essential to the system.*

**127.** It is essential to the proper working of the Provincial system of finance that an element of stability should, to as great an extent as possible, be imported into the arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Unless the latter are assured that any increase of revenue consequent on improved management, or any savings which may accrue from economical administration, will remain at their own disposal, but slight inducement will be offered to them to improve the management of their resources or to exercise economy in their administration. Accordingly, in concluding the contracts of 1882, the assurances previously given to the effect that the Imperial Government would not call on the Provincial Governments for any pecuniary assistance, save on occasions of very great and extraordinary emergency, were ratified and to some extent emphasised. The money (£670,000) contributed by the Provincial Government towards the expenses of the Afghan war was at the same time repaid.

*Famine the only danger to which Provincial finance is exposed.*

**128.** It thus happens that, of the four dangers to which I have alluded above, one only,—famine,—can, save under very extraordinary circumstances, affect Provincial finances. I am far from condemning this arrangement. On the contrary, I think it is, on the whole, the best of which the circumstances of the case admit. It is the Provincial Governments, and not the Government of India, who are brought in immediate contact with the people. They supervise the whole of the ordinary administrative work of the country. Through their instrumentality, or through agency working in close connection with their officers, most of the smaller, and some of the larger, public works are executed. It is a distinct advantage that, should any sudden emergency arise, such as war, a diminution of the Opium Revenue, or a further depreciation in the value of silver, the Provincial Governments should be able to feel that the progress of any administrative reforms they may have undertaken, or the execution of any public works for which Provincial funds are available, will not be checked. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that, whilst the probability of any such

emergency arising has in no degree diminished since the adoption of the Provincial system of finance, the power of the Government of India to cope with an emergency is to some extent impaired by reason of the pledges taken towards the Provincial Governments.

*No further imperial grants can be made.*

**129.** I make these remarks for the following reasons. All the new contracts have now been finally concluded. I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (para. 45) that some questions still remained outstanding with the Madras Government. These have now been settled. Under these circumstances it is very desirable that it should be fully understood that no further changes can be made in the terms of the several contracts. The Government of India, on its side, will adhere strictly to the principles laid down in the Resolution of September 30th, 1881. On the other hand, it must call upon the Provincial Governments to abide with equal strictness to their portion of the contracts. The contracts have not been made in any illiberal spirit. Each Provincial Government starts with a balance at its credit and with a normal revenue in excess of its normal expenditure. Under these circumstances the Provincial Governments must look solely to the gradual development of their own resources, and to economy in their own administration, to provide whatever further funds may be required for services classed as Provincial. The Government of India cannot entertain any further proposals for increased Imperial grants on account of those services. It may be, and probably is, the case that in almost every Province of India the funds available are not commensurate with the work which sooner or later will require to be done. That is the normal condition of a country whose necessities are great, whilst the tax-paying power of its population is small. Under these circumstances, progress in many directions will possibly be comparatively slow, and it is inevitable, under all the conditions of Indian Government, that it should be slow. But what I particularly wish to point out is that the Government of India cannot at present make any further grants from Imperial funds in order to ensure more rapid progress. Indeed, in some respects it may be said that the Provincial Governments are in a better position to provide whatever funds may be required than is the case with the Imperial Government. For the reasons which I have already given an element of stability is imported into Provincial finance which Imperial finance cannot at present possess. Not only do the three points to which I have alluded constitute dangers which are wholly borne by the Imperial Government of India,—not only does the fourth danger (famine) materially affect Imperial as well as Provincial finance,—but if any further fiscal reforms are to be made,—and there are several which it would be very desirable to make,—any loss of money which may accrue from their execution must be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

*Altered situation during the year.*

**130.** To return from this digression. I have said (para. 121) that hardly had the large fiscal reforms of last year been carried out when it became apparent that three out of the four dangers to which the finances of India are specially exposed would have to be encountered in the immediate future.

*Egyptian Expedition.*

**131.** In the first place, we have had a war. The cost of the Indian Contingent which was sent to Egypt is now estimated at £1,297,000. Her Majesty's Government has intimated its intention of repaying £500,000 (true sterling) of this amount to the Government of India. This sum of £500,000 will be brought to credit at once. A corresponding reduction will take place in the Secretary of State's drawings for 1883-84. The net cost of the Egyptian Expedition to the Indian Treasury will, therefore, be £797,000.*

* This is the net figure which appears in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83, but in 1883-84 there will be a diminished charge under *Exchange* by reason of the reduction of £500,000 (true sterling) in the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings. The diminution of expenditure under this head may at present rates be calculated at about £115,000. It may be said, therefore, that the ultimate net charge which will fall on the Indian Revenues by reason of the Egyptian Expedition is £682,000 (R68,20,000).

*Opium.*

**132.** Turning to Opium, I give below the net Revenue for the last four years:—

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1878-79 | | 7,701,000 |
| 1879-80 | | 8,252,000 |
| 1880-81 | | 8,451,000 |
| 1881-82 | Revised Estimate | 7,838,000 |
| | Actuals | 7,805,000 |

**133.** The fluctuations in the Opium Revenue from month to month, and indeed, from week to week, are so considerable that it is very difficult to make any very close estimate even for the short period of the present financial year which remains to expire. According to the best estimate that can be framed, however, the net Revenue will probably amount to £7,217,000, being £33,000 less than the Budget Estimate. The deficiency is due to the Expenditure being greater by £95,000 than was anticipated last March. This excess expenditure is partly due to the fact that the Opium crop in Bengal was a good one, and that, therefore, more money than was expected had to be paid for crude Opium, and partly to the fact that 2,000 maunds of Malwa Opium were purchased for the manufacture of Excise Opium. The excess expenditure is partly balanced by an increase of Revenue to the extent of £62,000 over the Budget Estimate.

*Competition of the Chinese drug.*

**134.** It will be seen, therefore, that the estimated net Revenue from Opium for the current financial year is less by £1,234,000 than the actual receipts of 1880-81, less by £621,000 than the Revised Estimate for 1881-82, and less by £588,000 than the Actuals of 1881-82. There can be little doubt that the main cause of this progressive diminution is to be found in the increased competition of the indigenous Chinese drug, to which I alluded in the last Financial Statement (paras. 143—145). The falling-off in the Opium Revenue has not seriously disturbed the finances of the year. The net Budget Estimate will probably be nearly realised. What, however, I wish to point out is, that in former years Opium has very often yielded a large sum in excess of the Estimate, and has thus enabled the Government to meet any unforeseen demands which might be thrown upon it during the course of the year. Nothing of this kind has occurred during the current year. On the contrary, the Opium Revenue is, as I have already mentioned, likely to fall below the Budget Estimate of £7,250,000 by £33,000. I shall presently revert to this question in dealing with the Budget Estimate for the year 1883-84 (paras. 195—207).

*Exchange.*

**135.** Turning to the question of Exchange, it is to be observed that the Budget Estimate provided for the sum of £15,342,000 (true sterling) being remitted to England, and that the rupee was taken at 1*s.* 8*d.* During the last three weeks of March 1882 bills to the extent of £908,000 (true sterling) in excess of the requirements of the year 1881-82 were placed on the market. This amount was taken in deduction of the drawings for the current year, which were thus, so far as this transaction only is concerned, reduced to £14,434,000 (true sterling).

*Serious inconvenience due to instability in the value of the rupee.*

**136.** At no period has the inconvenience to India of having to make a large annual payment in sterling been more apparent than during the current year. I will not now attempt to discuss whether it is to the advantage of India that the value of the rupee expressed in sterling should be low, that is to say lower than it used to be when the relative values of gold to silver were as 1 to 15½. That is a subject on which a great deal might be said. But it is not the fact that the value of the rupee is, comparatively speaking, low that causes inconvenience. It would be possible, although it might be exceedingly troublesome, to adjust the Indian fiscal system to a rupee of any value. What causes inconvenience alike to Government and to trade is that the value of the rupee is unstable. It is impossible to state accurately in Indian currency what the annual liabilities of the Government of India are. Those liabilities have

to be calculated afresh every year according to the variations which take place in the relative value of gold and silver, and a calculation which will hold good for even one year is exceedingly difficult to make. In March 1882 the value of the rupee was taken at 1*s.* 8*d.*, and at the time this estimate was made it was a reasonable one, based on the facts of the past and present. The value of silver was then about 52*d.* an ounce, which corresponds with a value of 1*s.* $8\frac{3}{16}$*d.* to the rupee. But since then the value of the rupee has been as high as 1*s.* $8\frac{5}{16}$*d.*, and as low as 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{16}$*d.* The average price obtained for the bills, amounting to £14,184,000 (true sterling), placed on the market up to March 9th, 1883, has been 1-$7\frac{1}{32}$*d.* When the Budget was framed it was thought that a debt of £14,184,000 (true sterling) would be liquidated by a payment of R17,02,03,000. It has actually cost R17,43,81,000 to liquidate that debt. It is sufficient to state these facts in order to show the grave inconvenience to the Government which results from the unstable value of the rupee.

*Southern Mahratta Railway and Famine Insurance*

**137.** It will be desirable that I should explain in this place two financial transactions of the year which are intimately connected with each other and with the Expenditure under *Exchange*. The first relates to the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The second to the application of the annual grant of £1,500,000 under *Famine Relief and Insurance*.

**138.** The Southern Mahratta Railway was commenced by the Government as a famine work in April 1879, and work was afterwards recommenced by Government in November 1881. Up to the end of 1881-82 £394,000 had been spent on it, of which £291,000 had been charged to the Protective grant. A further sum of £369,800 was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1882-83 from the Protective grant for expenditure on this line.

**139.** In the summer of 1882 the line was handed over to a private Company. Capital to the extent of £1,724,600 (true sterling) has already been raised in London and paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India. Of this amount about £550,000 is due to the Government for work already done, the remainder being intended to provide funds for the continuation of the works. The amount to be re-credited to the Protective grant during the present year is estimated to be £270,000, besides the expenditure incurred this year, and whatever is repaid will be credited to the head of *Famine Relief and Insurance* and become available for the construction of Protective Works, in addition to the annual grant of £750,000. Further, the original allotment of £369,800 made in the Budget from the Protective grant for expenditure on the Southern Mahratta Railway became available for expenditure on other Protective Works. The Public Works Department was, however, unable to spend the large sum of money which thus became available on Protective Works during the year. Their total net expenditure on these works in 1882-83 is now estimated at only £144,200. It was thought undesirable not to utilise at once the large sum of money belonging to the Famine Insurance grant which was thus available. A transfer of £605,800 will, therefore, be made to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, thus increasing the amount available during the year for reducing debt to £1,330,200. A demand for money having recently sprung up, and the Secretary of State having already drawn the total sum required for the annual expenditure in England, it is contemplated to remit home an additional sum of about £1,000,000 (true sterling) during 1882-83, to invest this sum, and to apply it, as opportunity may offer, to the reduction of sterling debt in England. The Commissioners have been consulted on the subject, and approve of this arrangement. A separate account of the transaction will be rendered to them. The cost of the bills drawn in order to carry out this transaction will be debited to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt. In 1883-84 a reduction will be made in the amount available for *Reduction of Debt*, and a corresponding increase in the amount available for *Protective Works*, that is to say, the former having, in 1882-83, been increased

*Reduction of D*

to £1,330,200 will, in 1884-85, be reduced to £131,700 and the latter having, in 1882-83, been reduced to £144,200, will, in 1884-85, be increased to £1,355,800. It is estimated that the direct expenditure on *Famine Relief* in 1882-83 and 1883-84 will be £25,600 and £12,500, and consequently the aggregate expenditure on *Famine Relief*, *Protective Works*, and *Reduction of Debt* will be £1,500,000 in each of the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

**140.** So far I have only dealt with the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company mainly in so far as they affect the Revenue and Expenditure of the year. I now turn to the consideration of the transactions in so far as they have affected the Ways and Means of 1882-83.

**141.** As the capital of the Company was paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India, it was necessary, in order to enable the Company to proceed with its works, to provide funds for the Company from the Treasuries of the Government of India. A sum estimated at £480,000 (£400,000, true sterling) had to be so provided. For this, of course, no provision had been made in the Estimate of Ways and Means for the year. The Secretary of State, therefore, undertook to reduce his drawings during 1882-83 by an amount of £400,000 (true sterling), but he did not reduce his drawings by the total amount of the paid up capital of the Company. The balance of the money paid by the Company to the Secretary of State in excess of £400,000 (true sterling) was used to strengthen the Home cash balance, and thus enable the Secretary of State to purchase the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking. It results, therefore, that, inasmuch as the Government of India has to supply funds for the Company in India at a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.*, every £1 paid to the Company in India involves a payment of R12, of which R2 appears as expenditure under *Exchange*. As a matter of fact the total expenditure under *Exchange* is, on this account, increased by £126,500 in 1883-84.

*Result of these Operations.*

**142.** I trust that I have made these operations clear. They are somewhat complicated. The general result, so far as the drawings and the expenditure under *Exchange* of the year 1882-83 are concerned, is as follows: (1) The Secretary of State's drawings for the year 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th; (2) the expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* is now estimated at £3,116,000, being £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate; (3) a further sum, estimated at £227,000, representing *Exchange* on the remittance home of the sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be charged against *Appropriation for the Reduction of Debt* (*vide* Abstract C).

| | £ | £ (True Sterling) |
|---|---|---|
| Original Estimate . . . | | 15,342,000 |
| Deduct:— | | |
| (1) Excess drawings in 1881-82 in round figures . . . | 900,000 | |
| (2) Reduction by Secretary of State on account of Southern Mahratta Railway transactions . . | 400,000 | |
| Total deductions . | 1,300,000 | |
| Add:— | | |
| (1) Remittance on account of Debt Commissioners . . | 1,000,000 | |
| Net deduction . | | 300,000 |
| Revised Estimate of drawings . | | 15,042,000 |

*Budget Estimates, 1882-83.*

**143.** The Budget Estimates for 1882-83 was as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 66,078,000 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 65,793,000 |
| Surplus . | 285,000 |

*Revised Estimates, 1882-83.*

**144.** I have already mentioned (para. 131) that net Expenditure to the extent of £797,000, for which no provision was made in the Budget, was incurred during the year on account of the Egyptian Expedition. Also that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate

(para. 142). In spite, however, of the Egyptian expenditure, of the heavy charge for *Exchange*, and in spite of the fact that the net *Opium* Revenue is expected barely to come up to the Estimate (para. 133), the Revised Estimate shows a small surplus of Revenue over Expenditure. It is as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 67,914,000 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 67,854,000 |
| Surplus . | 60,000 |

*Reasons of surplus.*

**145.** This satisfactory result is mainly due to two causes. In the first place the harvests were everywhere good, and the country has generally been in a prosperous condition. In the second place, in view of the large fiscal reforms which were carried out last year, it was thought advisable to frame all the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure with even more than the usual caution. Otherwise it would not have been prudent to have undertaken those reforms.

*Increases of Revenue.*

**146.** Almost every branch of Revenue shows an increase over the Budget Estimate, whilst many branches of Expenditure show a diminution as compared with the Budget.* Thus the net *Land Revenue* (including *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation*) shows an improvement of £172,000, of which £60,000 is on account of increased Revenue, and £112,000 on account of a diminution in Expenditure. *Forests* (net) show an improvement of £107,000; *Excise* (net) of £288,000; *Customs* (net) of £91,000; *Salt* (net) of £219,000, of which £80,000 is for excess Revenue, and £139,000 for diminished Expenditure; *Stamps* (net) of £68,000; *Railways* including those classed as Productive Lines (*State*, *Guaranteed* and *East Indian*) of £225,000, net; and *Irrigation and Navigation* (net) of £53,000 on the Ordinary and £17,000 on the Productive Account. The *Marine* Expenditure (net) is £104,000, the *Army* Expenditure (net) £74,000, and the Expenditure (net) under *Law and Justice* £121,000, less than the Budget Estimate.

*Diminutions of Expenditure.*

*Exceptional receipts.*

**147.** The Revenue of the year has been swelled by two exceptional receipts. In the first place, certain remissions of *Land Revenue* were contemplated in the Bombay Presidency last year, and in order to meet the loss on Imperial account involved in those remissions, a sum of £251,000 was credited to the Bombay Government in the Accounts of 1881-82. The amount remitted has, however, turned out to be less by £101,000 than was anticipated. This amount has, therefore, been again brought to the credit of the Imperial Government.

*Patwari Fund.*

**148.** In the second place, the balance of the Patwari Fund in the North-West Provinces, amounting to £199,000, has been brought to the credit of the Imperial Government. Under the arrangements made last year in connection with the abolition of the Patwari cess (see Financial Statement for 1882-83, paras. 59—

* In considering these figures it is to be borne in mind that the total amount by which the Revised Estimate, whether of an item of Revenue or of Expenditure, differs from the Budget Estimate, does not necessarily go to swell or diminish the Imperial surplus. Thus, to take a single example, an excess in gross Revenue of £284,900 under *Excise* means that the Imperial Government expects to receive £142,450 and the Provincial Governments £142,450, more than was originally estimated. So also, to take an example on the Expenditure side of the Account, almost the whole of the amount by which the Expenditure under *Land Revenue* falls short of the Estimate, benefits the Provincial Governments only. The figures given above, therefore, must only be taken as a general indication of the reasons why the Imperial Revenue has more than balanced the Imperial Expenditure. I have not thought it necessary to state in detail to what extent the excess of Revenue or diminution of Expenditure benefits the Imperial and Provincial Governments respectively.

I may mention in connection with this point that the Increase and Decrease columns, which formerly appeared in *Statements I* and *II* under the old classification of the Accounts and Estimates (see Appendix II, pages 68 to 71) are not given in Abstracts A and B of the new classification (see Appendix I, pages 54 to 59). It will be readily seen that they could not conveniently be given. This is, without doubt, a disadvantage, but the new classification is so superior to the old classification in all other respects as to make its adoption desirable. As both the old and new classifications are published this year (see para. 63 of Financial Statement), the inconvenience will not be felt immediately.

63), the Imperial Government has to bear the charges formerly paid from the Patwari Fund. The balance of the Fund was devoted to meeting charges connected with Surveys and the preparation of a Record of Rights in permanently-settled districts, and the charges on these accounts are being met at the cost of Imperial Revenues, which are recouped by receiving a credit of the balance of the Fund.

**149.** Both of these are extraordinary items of Revenue which will not recur in future years.

*Increases of Expenditure.*

**150.** On the other hand, the Expenditure under a few heads has exceeded the Budget Estimate, and some extraordinary expenditure has been borne which will not recur in future years.

**151.** The Expenditure under *Interest on Debt* is now calculated at an increase in all of £119,000, the increase being partly due to an arrear payment to the Maharaja of Patiala and partly to the charge for temporary loans in England in excess of the Budget Estimate; of this increase £71,000 appear in the Ordinary and £48,000 in the Productive Account. *Stationery and Printing*, owing mainly to unusually heavy purchases of stock, has cost £56,000 (net) more than was anticipated. The cost of *Administration* has exceeded the Estimate by £74,000, and that of *Superannuations* (net) by £79,000.

**152.** It was thought desirable to complete the *Frontier Railways* as soon as possible. An additional grant of £60,000 in excess of the Budget allowance was, therefore, made under this head during the year. The *Southern Mahratta Railway* has cost £33,000 (interest charge), and *Subsidized Railways* have cost £21,000, in excess of the Estimate. *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* are now estimated at £51,000 in excess of the Estimates. The excess is mainly due to additional grants having been made during the year for the extension of the Salt works at Uru in the Bombay Presidency, and for the erection of Government offices and clerks quarters at Simla. The construction of these buildings will lead to a diminution in the present annual charge on account of rent for the houses now hired.

## VII.—The Wheat Trade.

**The Wheat Trade.**

**153.** The principal feature of the financial situation of the moment is that during the past year there has been a still further fall in the value of the rupee. The highest price obtained by the Secretary of State during the year 1882-83 for his Bills was 1*s.* $8\frac{3}{16}$*d.* on April 5th. The lowest price was 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{16}$*d.* on December 20th and 27th. The balance of trade between Europe and India was to an unusual extent settled by importations of silver, especially during the early months of the financial year. (See Appendix V.)

*Value of Silver.*

**154.** Some temporary and adventitious causes may possibly have tended to depreciate exchange during the year. But, in the main, the value of the rupee expressed in sterling must, of course, depend on the relative value of gold and silver. The highest price realised for silver in the London market during the year 1882 was $52\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per oz. corresponding to a rupee of 20·289*d.*; the lowest 50*d.* corresponding to a rupee of 19·3467*d.*; the average was $51\frac{5}{8}$*d.* per oz. corresponding to a rupee of 19·9755*d.** On the whole the general tendency has been downwards.

* *The Statist.* Financial and Commercial History of 1882.

*Importance of removing obstacles from trade.*

**155.** The only way in which it is within the power of the Government of India to meet the difficulties attendant on a depreciation in the value of the rupee is to free trade so far as is possible from all obstacles, and especially to do all in its power to develop the export trade.

*The Wheat Trade.*

**156.** A great deal has already been done in this direction. The import duties have been almost entirely abolished. The export duty on rice remains. It

would be most desirable that this duty should be removed. The financial situation does not, however, for the present permit of its abolition. Something, however, may be done in the way of encouraging the export trade in food grains, and especially in wheat. *Its recent development.*

**157.** This trade may, for all practical purposes, be said to date from the year 1873, when the export duty was removed. In 1881-82 nearly a million tons (19,863,520 cwt.) were exported. The export during the current year (1882-83) will probably be about 14,000,000 cwt.,—a figure which, although below the exceptionally large export of 1881-82, is still 100 per cent. in excess of that of 1880-81. The great strides made in this trade during the last few years are to a great extent due to railway extensions in India and, so far as the great exports of 1881-82 are concerned, to deficient crops in the United States.

**158.** For all practical purposes it may be said that the whole of the Indian wheat trade is with Europe In 1881-82 only 310,000 cwt. out of 19,863,000 cwt. were shipped to other than European markets. The largest market for Indian wheat—as for most of the other staple products of India—is England. Out of the total quantity exported in 1881-82, England took nearly one-half, and has taken about the same proportion during the current year. France took 5,308,000 cwt. last year (1881-82) and has this year (1882-83) taken over 3,000,000 cwt. out of the 11,828,000 cwt. already exported. Indian wheat also goes to Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Egypt. But shipments to Egypt are only nominally for that country. Ships go to Port Said "for orders," and the exports recorded in our trade returns as going to Egypt are mostly intended for some Continental market. *Markets for Indian Wheat.*

**159.** The total production of wheat in the United Kingdom is estimated by Sir James Caird at 12,000,000 quarters, or rather over 53,000,000 cwt. (2,650,000 tons). The yield is said by Sir James Caird to be decreasing. He estimates that from 1873 to 1877 the average yield was $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters to the acre, and in 1879 not more than 2 quarters. In former years the yield has reached $3\frac{1}{4}$ quarters and more to the acre. He thinks that there is a decrease in fertility. The area under wheat is also diminishing and land is being used for more profitable crops, for dairy-farming, for grazing, and for market-gardening. Looking to the increase of population and to the general tendency to devote land to other uses than the growth of wheat, it may be anticipated that the demand for wheat in England from other countries will increase in the future. *Production of wheat in England.*

**160.** During the calendar year 1882, the English market was supplied with wheat from abroad to the extent shown in the following table :— *Imports into England from Foreign countries.*

| | Cwt. |
|---|---|
| Russia | 9,571,021 |
| Germany | 3,083,921 |
| Turkey and Roumania | 721,030 |
| Chili | 1,656,361 |
| Australia | 2,475,127 |
| B. N. America | 2,684,828 |
| United States | 35,059,623 |
| Egypt* | 174,862 |
| India | 8,477,479 |
| Other Countries | 267,370 |
| TOTAL | 64,171,622 |

**161.** In addition to this amount of wheat, wheat-flour to the extent of 13,028,705 cwt. was supplied to the English market from foreign countries during the year 1882, of which the United States furnished 7,777,262 cwt.

**162.** The total imports of wheat and wheat-flour were, therefore, 77,200,327 *The United States.*

* The low imports from Egypt were due to the war. The average imports from that country to England are considerably higher than the figure given above.

cwt., of which the United States supplied nearly 43,000,000 cwt., or about 56 per cent. of the whole. It is clear, therefore, that the United States is the most formidable rival with which India has to compete in the supply of wheat to the English market. Wheat flour has not as yet been exported from India.

*Its advantages.*

**163.** In this competition the United States possesses many natural advantages over India, which are, however, to some extent counterbalanced by one important disadvantage.

*Relative production of the two countries.*

**164.** Looking first to the advantages, it is certain that the United States can supply a much larger total quantity of wheat for export than can be supplied by India. Sir James Caird, addressing the Statistical Society on November 15th, 1881, said :—

"In a single year the United States increased their acreage by an extent equal to our (the English) total growth. In the 20 years from 1840 to 1860 their wheat production rose from 10 to 20 million quarters. In the 20 years from 1860 to 1880 it grew from 20 to 60 million quarters, and their extent of good wheat land is practically unlimited. The two great corn products of that country are wheat and Indian corn, in regard to the first of which this country, and Western Europe generally, will become increasingly dependent on America, and the price of wheat here will be chiefly ruled by the production there."

*Acreage under cultivation in India.*

**165.** In the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1881, it is stated that in 1880 the area under wheat was 37,986,717 acres, the total production amounting to 271,531,624 cwt. or over 62 million quarters (over 13½ million tons).

**166.** It is difficult to state accurately either the acreage under wheat in India or the total outturn of the crop. Our agricultural statistics are still very defective for most provinces, and there are none at all for Bengal. According to the figures given in the Administration Reports of the different Provinces, there were, in 1880-81, 19,474,594 acres under wheat. These figures are, however, inclusive of 1,000,000 acres in Bengal, which is simply a guess, and is probably very wide of the mark. We shall probably not be far wrong if we take 21 millions as the total present acreage. The great wheat fields are in the Punjab, where also the quality is the best, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. Bombay, Berar, and Bengal also grow wheat extensively, though in smaller quantity.

*Outturn per acre.*

**167.** The outturn per acre varies enormously according to the province and soil, and according to whether the field is irrigated or not. It is difficult to attain accuracy on this point, but it would seem that for all India the average yield cannot be taken, on a liberal estimate, at more than 700 lbs. to the acre, which is less than half the produce of English (from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.) and considerably less than that of the American wheat fields (850 lbs.).* At this rate of yield the total outturn would be about 6½ million tons, of which it may roughly be said that about one million tons are available for export.

*Capability of increased production.*

**168.** The question of the extent to which the amount of wheat available for export could be increased without trenching on the food supply of the people or materially enhancing prices is one of great difficulty. Some remarks bearing on the subject will be found in the Report of the Famine Commissioners, Part I, para. 158. Some high authorities are of opinion that, under favourable conditions as regards the prospect of a market, it would be possible within a few years to double the amount of wheat available for export, that is to say, to increase it to about 40,000,000 cwt. There can be no doubt that very large quantities of land are awaiting cultivation, especially in the Punjab, Burma, Assam, and the Central Provinces, but of course a good deal of this land is not suitable for

* In some places in America 25 bushels to the acre and more have been taken off an acre, but this quantity is greatly in excess of the average yield. The average outturn in 1880 for all the United States was 799 lbs. to the acre, but this was a small yield. In 1877 it was 848 lbs. A yield of 850 lbs. to the acre is probably a fair general average

As regards the figure given above for India (700 lbs.), it is to be borne in mind that it purports to give the *average* yield per acre. In some districts the yield is certainly in excess of this figure, and on all *irrigated* land the yield is largely in excess of 700 lbs.

the cultivation of wheat. In the eastern districts of the Central Provinces the new lines of railway will now open out a very large tract of wheat-producing country, which up to the present time has been unable to find a market for its surplus produce owing to defective means of communication.

**169.** Any opinion on this subject can be little more than conjecture. All that can be said with certainty is that, on the one hand, the Indian outturn is capable of very considerable increase, and that the growth of the population in India is proceeding at a relatively slower rate than that of the United States, with the result that the proportionate amount of any increased production required for home consumption is less in the former than in the latter country. On the other hand, the processes of American are superior to those of Indian agriculture. The land in the North-Western and Western States is unexhausted and is of very great natural fertility. The acreage available for further cultivation is described on high authority as being "practically unlimited." The yield per acre in the United States is larger than in India. Under these circumstances it may be regarded as certain that, although the Indian supply of wheat available for export may be very considerably increased, the American supply may be increased to a still greater extent.

*Ocean freights.*

**170.** A further advantage possessed by the United States over India is in the matter of ocean freight. This advantage is not so great as might be the case under different conditions as regards the fiscal laws of the United States. The heavy duties levied by the United States Government on imported foreign goods naturally check the imports into America from Europe, with the result that, in the comparative absence of a demand for freight from Europe to America, shipowners are obliged to recoup themselves by charging relatively high freights from America to Europe. The disadvantage under which America labours by reason of this condition of things is artificial and not natural. It is imposed by the fiscal law and would be removed were that law changed. In spite, however, of the present condition of the United States Customs Tariff, proximity to the English market, together with the fact that Indian shipping has to pay Canal dues, is sufficient to turn the scale in favour of the United States. The distance from New York to Liverpool is 3,073 miles. The distance from Calcutta to London by sea is 8,083 miles; from Bombay to London 6,274 miles; from Kurrachee to London 6,080 miles. Dues are levied on passing through the Suez Canal at the rate of 10*frs.* 50*c.* per registered ton.

*Comparative freights.*

**171.** The charge for steamer freight from New York to Liverpool is very variable. The rates in 1881 and 1882 were, on an average for the year:

| | 1881. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool . . . . . | 15*s.* 2*d.* | 12*s.* 2*d.* |
| „ London . . . . . | 16*s.* 11*d.* | 16*s.* 0*d.* |

**172.** In January of the present year the rates were, to Liverpool 21*s.* 9*d.*, and to London 22*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Freights seem generally to rule high in January. Comparing the rates from New York to Liverpool for 1882 with Indian rates, we find that during the year 1882 the average charge from Kurrachee to London was £1-18-9 a ton; from Bombay to London £1-15-2¼; from Calcutta to London £2-2-11.* Taking the average American rates of 1882 as the basis of comparison, New York may be said to possess an advantage over Kurrachee to the extent of about 26*s.* 7*d.* or 22*s.* 9*d.* a ton, over Bombay of 23*s.* 0¼*d.* or 19*s.* 2¼*d.*, and over Calcutta of 30*s.* 9*d.* or 26*s.* 11*d.*, accordingly as the Indian rates are compared with the New York rates to Liverpool or to London. On the other hand, Indian rates compare favourably with freight from San Francisco to the United Kingdom, which in 1881 averaged £3-3-11½ a ton. Last year, of the whole import of wheat into the United Kingdom from the United States, 42 per

* The rates stated here for Bombay and Kurrachee are for the ton of 20 cwt., the rates quoted in commercial circulars being for the ton of 10 and 18 cwt. respectively.

cent. was shipped from the Pacific seaboard; in 1881 it was 31 per cent.; in 1880 only 18 per cent.

*Railway communication.*

**173.** The United States possess a further advantage in facility of inland communication. The American railway system has been very rapidly extended during the last few years. No less than 105,000 miles of railway are now open. This rapid progress is due to the vigorous commercial enterprise of the people of America, and to the large amount of capital seeking investment in American undertakings. It is in this respect more than in any other that India presents a remarkable contrast. Local capital is either not available or seeks, generally speaking, for more profitable investments than Indian Railways afford. English capital has only recently begun to turn its attention to Indian Railways, and can as yet scarcely be persuaded to dispense with Government assistance. The development of the country has up to the present time mainly devolved on Government, and, as a necessary result of this state of things, progress has been relatively slow.

*Railway rates in the United States;*

**174.** In the matter of railway rates also American is at a great advantage as compared to Indian wheat. So far back as 1876 the rate from Chicago to New York, a distance of 960 miles, was on an average 17 cents a bushel, or £1-5-6 per ton for the whole distance. In 1878 and 1879, the published tariff rate was 20 cents per 100 lbs. (18*s.* 4*d.* per ton) for the whole distance, but under stress of competition wheat was carried from time to time in 1879 to New York at 18, 15, and even as low as 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 9*s.* 2*d.* per ton for the whole distance. Sir James Caird in his evidence before the Royal Agricultural Commission in December 1881, said that the rate had been reduced as low as ¼*d.* per ton per mile. This rate is equal to £1 per ton for the whole distance. The writer of an interesting pamphlet recently published in India* gives 14·5 cents a bushel as the latest rate he has seen quoted. This is equal to £1-1-9 per ton for the whole distance. In the official Report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the following figures are given as the average through rates in 1881 from Chicago to New York:—

* *Indian Wheat versus American Protection; or, The influence on English Trade and American Protection of the Development of India.*

| | Cents per bushel. | In sterling per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| By lake and canal . . . . | 8·6 | 12*s.* 11*d.* |
| By lake and rail . . . . | 10·4 | 15*s.* 7*d.* |
| By rail entirely: | | |
| (1) During the season of navigation only . . . . . | 11·7 | 17*s.* 6*d.* |
| (2) During the year . . . | 14·4 | 21*s.* 7*d.* |

**175.** The competition of water carriage has evidently a marked effect on rail rates in America. In India, although about 20 per cent. of the wheat brought to Calcutta is still brought down the river in boats, this traffic does not in the least regulate the railway rates.

**176.** I have been informed on good authority that wheat is now carried from St. Louis, down the Mississippi, all the way through to Liverpool, for 14 cents a bushel, which is equal to 4*s.* 7¼*d.* per quarter or £1-1-1½ per ton. Mr. Leyland, owner of the Leyland line of steamers trading between Boston and Liverpool, told the Royal Commission on Agriculture that the custom is to take the wheat at Chicago (about 1,500 miles from Boston) and deliver it at Liverpool at a through rate, including everything. This rate in 1881 averaged 10*d.* a bushel of 60 lbs. or £1-11-1⅓ per ton, of which two-fifths went to the ship and three-fifths to the railway, the division being made by arrangement.

177. Turning to India, we find that the rate charged in March 1883 by the East Indian Railway from Delhi to Howrah, a distance of 954 miles, is Rs. 71 per 100 maunds, which, at an exchange of 1*s.* 7½*d.*, is equal to £1-11-5 per ton. *and in India.*

178. From Lahore to Kurrachee, a distance of 821 miles, the rate is 12 annas 3 pie per maund, equal to £1-13-11¾ per ton for the whole distance.

179. From Delhi to Bombay, over the Rajputana Railway, a distance of 889 miles, the rate until very recently was 13 annas 6 pie per maund, equal to £1-17-5¼ per ton for the whole distance.

180. From Jubbulpore to Bombay, a distance of 616 miles, the rate is 10 annas 5 pie per maund, equal to £1-9-8½ per ton for the whole distance; that is to say, it costs considerably more to carry a ton of wheat 616 miles over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, than it does to carry the same quantity 960 miles over the American line.

181. A comparison of rates from other stations would produce similar results. But it is unnecessary to go further. It is abundantly clear that the Indian are much higher than the American rates.

182. In the detailed management of the trade also America has the advantage over India. There is far less handling of the wheat between the field and the hold of the ship in the former than in the latter country. The wheat is brought from the field into store-houses, and thence shot in bulk into the wagons, which are either brought alongside the ship or to warehouses which lie close to the ship. In India, on the other hand, wheat is brought from the field to a central station, say Cawnpore, is there bought by one trader (perhaps the agent of the shipping firm, perhaps another intermediary) from another trader, who has bought it from the cultivator. It is stored and bagged, then carted to the railway station, unloaded, stacked at the station, and again unstacked to be loaded into the wagons. On arrival at the port of shipment it is unloaded, stored, perhaps bought and sold once more, then carted to the shore and put on board either from a jetty or from a boat. *Management of the trade.*

183. Indian wheat is quoted in the London market at a lower price than American or Australian wheat. The average comparative prices during the year 1882 were as follows:— *Price of Indian wheat.*

| | Per Quarter. | |
|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* |
| American, best . . . . . | 48 | 9 |
| Calcutta, Club No. 1 . . . . . | 43 | 1 |
| Australian, best . . . . . | 50 | 5 |

184. I am informed that the relatively low price of Indian wheat is not so much due to its quality, which is generally very good, but to its admixture with dirt and other inferior grains. At present shippers pay for the conveyance of about 5 per cent. of dirt to England. *Mixture with dirt and other grains.*

185. The admixture of inferior grains with the wheat is, I believe, due to the fact that cultivators often grow other grains in the same field as wheat as a resource in the event of the failure of the wheat crop. This practice tends to keep down the price of Indian wheat.

186. Against this long list of disadvantages under which the Indian agriculturist labours as compared with his American competitor, must be balanced one advantage, which is very considerable. India enjoys free trade, whilst America labours under all the disadvantages of a Tariff designed to protect indigenous manufactures. *Advantages of India over America.*

*American protection.*

**187.** The disadvantage under which America labours by reason of its protective Tariff is very great. The fiscal laws of the United States oblige the American agriculturist to sell in the cheapest and to buy in the dearest market. For all woollen,* cotton, linen and silk manufactures, for iron and steel, for leather, for earthenware and crockery, for tin plates and ware, for hemp and jute fabrics, and for window glass, the American agriculturist has to pay from 20 to 77 per cent. extra—the average being 43 per cent.,—as the cost of protecting indigenous manufactures. An able writer on economic subjects* has estimated that the agriculturists of the United States paid $400,000,000 (£82,192,000) a year as the cost of protection, and ten years ago it was stated on high authority (Mr. D. Wells) that the average purchasing power of labour in the United States had been depreciated to the extent of 19½ per cent. between 1860 and 1873.

* *The Western Farmer of America.* Mr. A. Mongredien.

*Free trade in India.*

**188.** India on the other hand labours, for the purposes of the present argument, under no artificial disadvantages imposed by fiscal legislation. The Indian producer of wheat is absolutely free to exchange his exportable produce to the best possible advantage with the products of foreign countries.

*Importance of the subject.*

**189.** I have dwelt at some length on this subject not only on account of its intrinsic importance, but because I shall be glad if I succeed in drawing the attention of those who have a more intimate practical acquaintance both with the trade and the conditions of Indian agriculture than any to which I can pretend, to the necessity of exertion with a view to strengthening by all possible means the position of Indian wheat in the English market. I have not discussed the question of the relative cost of production in India and in the United States, because, independently of the somewhat difficult economic issues involved in this question, it is very difficult to obtain facts of a sufficiently reliable nature to permit of any very accurate general conclusion being drawn from them. I may say, however, that there is reason to suppose that the prime cost of production in India is less than in the United States.

*Reduction of Railway Rates.*

**190.** It remains for me to state the measures which have been adopted by the Government with a view to facilitating the export of wheat to Europe. In the first place the through rate for wheat conveyed from Delhi or Agra to Bombay has, in communication with the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, been reduced from 13 annas 6 pie to 11 annas a maund, and for other grains and seeds of the same class to 11½ annas a maund. The reduction in the case of wheat will, therefore, be 18·5 per cent. on the present rates. It will, no doubt, be followed by a corresponding reduction on the East Indian line. For the future it will be possible to lay down wheat coming from about Delhi or Agra to Calcutta or Bombay at a price of Rs. 4-4-3, or, at an exchange of *1s.* 7½*d.*, £0-6-11¼ per ton less than has heretofore been the case. To state the case in another way, the lowering of the rates is equivalent to a reduction in price of slightly over *1s. 6d.* per quarter of wheat in the London market.

*Minimum loads.*

**191.** In the second place, the restriction as regards minimum loads has been abolished on the Rajputana and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Lines.

*Facilities at Stations and Ports.*

**192.** In a letter recently issued from the Public Works Department, giving effect to this decision, the following passage occurs:—

"In conclusion, I am to draw general attention to the fact that every expansion of the "export trade will bring to bear a heavier strain upon the facilities for handling, warehousing, "removing, and shipping produce at the Railway Stations and Ports. These facilities are "believed to be even now in many cases inadequate, and their improvement will, His

* The duty on Wool has within the last few weeks been reduced, and that on Cotton Goods and Metals has been increased.

"Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts, engage the serious attention of the "several local authorities at an early date."

I trust that this very important branch of the subject will receive the serious attention which it deserves.

*Improved communications.*

**193.** Turning to the question of improved communications, it is to be observed that during the last two years the Railway policy of the Government of India has been unsettled. I do not think that is any matter for surprise or for regret. In inaugurating a policy under which Railways were, to some extent at all events, to be constructed through the agency of private enterprise, it was almost inevitable that there should be a period of transition during which it would be exceedingly difficult to adhere to any fixed policy. It was easy to declare beforehand the broad aim which the Government sought to attain, namely, the construction of Railways through the agency of unaided private enterprise, but experience alone could show how far that aim was attainable. We have now had two years' experience of the private enterprise policy. During that time a certain number of facts have been accumulated, which, we think, are sufficient to enable us to lay down a definite policy, at all events for the immediate future, say, for five years. We have, therefore, very recently addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, but I am not as yet in a position to state what the final decision of the Government will be.

*Progress in the construction of Railways.*

**194.** In the meanwhile I may as well state very briefly what have been the main facts as regards Railway construction during the last two years. At the commencement of the year 1881-82 there were 9,619 miles of Railway open to traffic, and 646 miles under construction, making a grand total of work either completed or in hand of 10,265 miles. At the commencement of the year 1882-83 there were 9,961 miles of line open for traffic and 1,302 under construction, making a grand total of 11,263 miles either completed or in hand. During the year 1882 83, 290 miles were opened to traffic, and the commencement of 1,194 miles of new line was authorised. The present position, therefore, is that we have 10,251 miles of line open to traffic, and 2,332 miles either under construction or sanctioned for commencement in 1883-84. It is expected that 719 miles will be opened for public use during the year 1883-84, leaving 1,613 miles for completion in 1884-85 and subsequent years. Comparing, therefore, the commencement of the year 1881-82 with the commencement of 1883-84, it will be found that the amount of line either open or under construction has in two years been increased by 2,318 miles. An immense deal, of course, remains to be done, and I trust it may be possible in the future to push forward the construction of Railways at a more rapid pace than in the past. At the same time it may be held that the progress during the last two years has, on the whole, been fairly satisfactory.

## VIII.—Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

**Budget Estimates, 1883-8**

*Opium.*

**195.** I have already mentioned (para. 133) that the net Opium Revenue for 1882-83 is now estimated at £7,217,000. I pointed out on the occasion of the last Financial Statement (paras. 139 and 140) that during the four years 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1881-82, the annual sales of Bengal Opium had been in excess of the annual production, and, further, that these large sales had only been possible by reason of the exceptionally good crops of 1875-76 and 1876-77, which had enabled a very strong reserve to be constituted. I alluded to the fact that since 1878 the reserve had been steadily diminishing in quantity. I added—

"This process of depletion cannot continue indefinitely. An exceptionally good crop "may, indeed, again replenish the reserve. But we cannot rely on a fortuitous circum-

"stance of this sort. An average crop, or, at all events, a succession of average crops, "will oblige us to resort to one of two alternatives. We shall be forced either to in- "crease the production, or to diminish the amount offered for sale."

*Notification of June 28th, 1882.*

**196.** The final result of the Opium crop is known about the month of June or July. The outturn of "provision" Opium—that is to say, Opium for export to China—in 1881-82 was 54,039 chests. The number of chests offered for sale in 1881-82 was 56,400. It was, therefore, thought desirable to reduce the number of chests to be offered for sale in 1883-84. Accordingly, on June 28th, 1882, the year's notice required by custom was given to the effect that from August 1883 (inclusive), the number of chests offered for sale would be reduced from 4,700 to 4,450 a month—a reduction at the rate of 3,000 chests in the year. It follows that during the year 1883-84 there will be four monthly sales of 4,700 chests each, and eight monthly sales of 4,450 chests each. In all 54,400 chests will be offered for sale in 1883-84, being 2,000 chests less than in 1882-83.

*Reduction of duty on Malwa Opium.*

**197.** Turning to Malwa Opium, it will be remembered that on June 28th, 1882, the duty was reduced by Rs. 50 a chest.

**198.** It is under these circumstances that we have to consider the Opium Estimate for the coming year.

*Opium Estimate for 1883-84.*

**199.** It is to be remembered that a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale should, all other things being equal, enhance the price which is realised on the diminished number of chests which are sold. But the reduction in quantity during 1883-84 (2,000 chests) may not be sufficient to exercise any appreciable effect on prices. It would not, therefore, be prudent to rely on a rise of price.

**200.** Also it is to be remembered that a diminution in the export of Bengal Opium to China will probably lead to a corresponding increase in the export of Malwa Opium. But here again it would not be prudent to rely on any compensating action of this sort in framing the Estimate for the coming year.

*Revenue.*

**201.** After a full consideration of the details of the question it has, therefore, been decided to take the gross Opium Revenue for 1883-84 at £9,200,000, being £362,000 less than the figure shown in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

*Expenditure.*

**202.** I turn now to the question of Expenditure. The expenditure under this head depends almost entirely on the yield of the poppy crop in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. As I have already mentioned (para. 133), the expenditure during the current year has been, relatively speaking, somewhat high (£2,345,000), owing partly to the fact that the outturn of both the Patna and Benares Agencies was somewhat above the average of past years, and partly to the fact that 2,000 maunds of Malwa Opium were purchased during the year to be manufactured into Opium for sale in India, thus allowing the reserve of Bengal Opium, which has heretofore been exclusively supplied for sale in India, to be strengthened to a corresponding extent.

*Crop of 1882-83.*

**203.** The accounts received up to the present time as regards the crop in the Benares and Patna Agencies, especially in the latter, are unsatisfactory. The total outturn of the two Agencies is at present estimated at not more than 47,000 chests. Much reliance cannot, however, be placed on any estimate formed at this period of the season. All that can be said with certainty is that the total crop will be considerably below the average, and that the final results are more likely to prove worse than they are to prove better than present Estimate.

*Estimate of Expenditure.*

**204.** The bad consequences of a short poppy crop do not make themselves felt immediately. The immediate effect of a partial failure of the crop is to strengthen the financial position by diminishing Expenditure. The ultimate effect is, probably, to weaken the financial position by diminishing the Revenue. It is

probable that the Expenditure in 1883-84 will fall short of that in 1882-83 by £270,000, but, in framing the Estimates, it has not been thought prudent to rely on so large a reduction of Expenditure. The Expenditure has, therefore, been taken at £2,165,000, being £180,000 less than that shown in the Revised Estimate for 1882-83.

*Net Revenue.*

**205.** The net Opium Revenue has, therefore, been taken at £7,035,000, being £182,000 less than the Revised and £215,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1882-83.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue | 9,200,000 |
| Expenditure | 2,165,000 |
| Net Revenue | 7,035,000 |

*Number of chests for sale.*

**206.** In recent years it has been the custom to give a full year's notice of any change which is contemplated in the number of chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale. The necessity of giving so long a notice is inconvenient from the point of view of the Government. It will also be possible to abridge the period without causing any inconvenience to the trade. But we are pledged not to make any change in the existing system without giving a full year's notice. The present system will, therefore, remain in force until the end of March 1884. For the future the following plan will be adopted: The yield of the Opium crop is always known accurately about the month of June or July. When it is known, the number of chests to be offered for sale during the next calendar year will be publicly notified. A formal notification giving effect to this change of system will issue immediately.

*Summary of position.*

**207.** It may be convenient to those who are interested in the Bengal Opium trade that I should summarise the main facts of the present situation. They are as follows:—

(1) 4,700 chests of Opium will be offered for sale each month from April to July 1883 (both months inclusive).

(2) 4,450 chests will be offered for sale each month from August 1883, to March 1884 (both months inclusive).

(3) For the future the system of giving a full year's notice of any change in the number of chests to be offered for sale will be abandoned. The quantity to be sold in one calendar year will be publicly notified about the month of June or July of the preceding year.

(4) It is the intention of Government to reduce the number of chests, which will be offered for sale in 1884-85, below the quantity fixed by the notification of June 28th, 1882 (4,450 chests a month), but I am unable at present to state the precise amount of the reduction. A notification giving this information will issue so soon as the final results of the present Opium season are known, that is to say, about the beginning of July 1883.

(5) It is at present estimated that the total outturn of the Patna and Benares Agencies for the current year will be not more than 47,000 chests of "provision" Opium, that is to say, Opium for export to China. But any estimate which can at present be framed must necessarily be very unreliable.

(6) The Opium reserve will, on December 31st, 1883, stand at 13,859 chests.

*Exchange.*

**208.** I now turn to the question of *Exchange*. There is at present every reason to suppose that there will be a considerable demand for money during the early months of 1883-84. The export of wheat will, not improbably, be stimulated by the reduction in the Railway rates to which I have already alluded (Part VII). Under these circumstances it is quite possible that a higher average rate for Bills may be realised in 1883-84 than has been realised in 1882-83 (1*s.* 7·52*d.*). On the other hand, the Secretary of State's drawings for 1883-84 are now estimated at £16,300,000 (true sterling), being £958,000 (true sterling) in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 £15,342,000 (true sterling). The future of silver is also uncertain. Under

these circumstances it would not be prudent to take a higher figure than 1*s.* 7⅛*d.* as the value of the Rupee. Taking the Rupee, therefore, at 1*s.* 7⅛*d.*, the Expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* for 1883-84 is estimated at £ 3,548,000, being £ 773,000 in excess of the Budget, and £ 432,000 in excess of the Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

*Other Estimates of Revenue.*

**209.** The other Estimates have been cautiously framed. *Land Revenue* (net) is taken at £50,000, and *Forests* (net) at £76,000 less than in the Revised Estimates of 1882-83. *Excise* (net) is taken at a figure (£9,000) very slightly in excess of the Revised Estimate for the current year. *Customs* (net) are also taken very slightly (£3,000) in excess of the Revised Estimates, although owing to a reduction of establishment consequent on the abolition of the import duties, the expenditure will be £13,000 less than in 1882-83. *Salt* (net) is taken at £9,000 less than during the current year, an increase of expenditure to the extent of £47,000 being anticipated. This is a very low estimate and will probably be exceeded. *Stamps* (net) are taken at £34,000 more than the Revised Estimate, which allows for less than the normal growth of Revenue. The *Mint* receipts (net) are taken at £37,000 less than the Revised Estimate in order to allow for a probable diminution in the imports of silver, on which the receipts under this head mainly depend. *Railways* (*State, Guaranteed* and *East Indian*, net) have been taken at £209,000 over the Revised Estimates. The Estimate is a moderate one. *Railways* (*Ordinary*) have been taken at £40,000 less than the Revised Estimate.

*Expenditure.*

**210.** On the Expenditure side of the Account, full provision has been made for all wants that can now be foreseen. The extension of the Railway system necessitates heavy Expenditure under *Telegraphs*. An increase of £85,000 over the Revised Estimates for the current year is allowed under this head. Allowance is also made for increased Expenditure under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (£44,000 net), *Law and Justice* (£91,000 net), Police (£78,000 net), *Education* (£61,000 net), *Medical* (£24,000 net), *Territorial and Political Pensions* (£55,000), *Miscellaneous* (£84,000 net), *Subsidized Railways* (£30,000), and *Southern Mahratta Railway* (£52,000).*

**211.** On the other hand, in respect to three large items, the Expenditure of 1883-84 will fall below that of 1882-83. There is a diminution of £188,000 under *Refunds and Drawbacks*. This is due to the cessation of the large remissions of Land Revenue in Bombay and to the fact that the refunds under *Customs* will be much less in 1883-84 than they were in 1882-83. The Expenditure on *Frontier Railways* has now nearly ceased, thus reducing the Expenditure by £214,000 as compared with the Revised Estimates of 1882-83. The Expenditure under *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Ordinary*) is taken at £116,000 less, and that on the *Productive* account at £23,000 more than the Revised Estimate. The reduction under *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Ordinary*) is principally in Provincial Expenditure and but slightly affects the Imperial Surplus or Deficit. Under this head also the charge of £50,000 for payment of interest to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which is shown in the Budget Estimate of 1882-83, disappears now that the works of the Company have become the property of the Government. Under *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* there is a reduction of £119,000 below the Revised Estimate for 1882-83. *Marine* also shows a reduction of £30,000; *Stationery and Printing* of £32,000; *Political* of £69,000.

**212.** I append to this Statement (Appendix VI) a minute by my hon'ble colleague, General Wilson, which gives full explanations as regards the Military Expenditure of the year.

* See note to para. 146 of this Statement. It is to be borne in mind that in some cases the increase of Expenditure does not affect Imperial Finance, as the charges are Provincial.

*Opium.*

**213.** It will be remembered that when, in 1880-81, the net Revenue derived from Opium amounted to £8,451,000—the largest sum ever realised—and when, in spite of this fact, the net Revenue for 1881-82 was taken in the Budget Estimates at only £6,500,000, this latter Estimate was severely criticised, both in and out of Parliament, as being too low. At the time when the Estimate was framed, I freely admit that it was almost certain that the net Revenue for 1881-82 would amount to more than £6,500,000. As a matter of fact, it amounted to £7,805,000. Further, as a matter of technical finance, it may very fairly be said that it is not right to deliberately under-estimate any item of Revenue. But that was not the really important point of issue. It makes little practical difference whether the Estimates are framed on the basis of a surplus of £500,000 and on an estimated net Revenue from Opium of £6,500,000, or whether they are framed on the basis of a surplus of, say, £1,500,000, and a net Revenue from Opium of £7,500,000. The really important question to decide, in March 1882, was this,—to what extent was it safe to take off taxes in reliance on a higher net Revenue than £6,500,000 from Opium?

*Connection between Opium and Salt.*

**214.** In the Financial Statement of last year (para. 192) I gave the following answer to this question :—

"If we abandon a source of Revenue which involves a permanent and absolute loss "of money, and which, moreover, from whatsoever reason, it would be difficult, in the "event of the Opium Revenue failing, to restore to its former position, then the course "would be open to great objection. If, on the other hand, we reduce a duty with a fair "hope that the reduction will increase consumption, and thus, after a while, recoup us for "any loss, and if, moreover, the duty can, without any great fiscal disturbance, be re-im- "posed in the event of the Opium Revenue falling off, then the reduction of taxation "would be unobjectionable. The Salt Duty falls within the latter of these two categories.

"It has been decided, therefore, to estimate the net Opium Revenue in 1882-83 at "£ 7,250,000, and simultaneously to afford some substantial relief to the tax-payers in the "shape of a reduction of the Salt Duty. * * * * * If any unfore- "seen circumstance, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, takes place, and if at the "same time the reduction of the Salt Duty does not result in any considerable increase "in the consumption of salt, it would be open to us to return temporarily to a higher rate "of duty."

*Salt a fiscal reserve.*

**215.** It will be seen, therefore, that the intention, under certain contingencies, of using the Salt Duty as a fiscal reserve was distinctly indicated.

**216.** The loss of Revenue involved in reducing the Salt Duty (£1,400,000 a year) has, as I have already mentioned (para. 111), been already recouped by increased consumption to the extent of £320,600, a result more satisfactory by £302,000 than that which was anticipated last March. But in view of the facts (1) that the net Opium Revenue of 1883-84 is taken at £215,000 less than that of 1882-83 (Budget Estimate); (2) that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is estimated at £773,000 more than in 1882-83 (Budget Estimate); and (3) that, as is pointed out by General Wilson (see his Minute in Appendix VI), the savings in Military Expenditure in India have been to a great extent swallowed up by an increase of £100,000 (true sterling) on account of non-effective charges in England,—it would have been no matter for surprise if the Government had been obliged to resort to an enhancement of the rate of duty on Salt in order to balance the Revenue and Expenditure of the year 1883-84.

*No increase of taxation necessary.*

**217.** We are, however, fortunately under no such necessity. Not only are we able to balance our Revenue and Expenditure, but we are able, without any increase of taxation and without in any way starving the public services or checking the progress of Public Works of utility, to provide an adequate surplus in order to meet any of the numerous unforeseen contingencies which so frequently arise in India.

*Budget Estimates, 1883-84.*

**218.** The Budget Estimates for the year 1883-84 are as follows—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 67,274,000 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 66,817,000 |
| Surplus . | 457,000 |

*Reasons of Surplus.*

**219.** This satisfactory result is due (1) to the fact that the Indian Revenue is more elastic than is very generally supposed; (2) to the fact, to which I have already alluded (para. 145), *viz.*, that, in view of the large fiscal reforms undertaken last year, it was thought desirable to frame the Estimate of every item of Revenue and Expenditure with even more than usual caution; and (3) to the fact that, in carrying out those reforms, we were aware that the heavy charge for *Frontier Railways*, for which provision was made in 1882-83, would be greatly diminished in 1883-84 (see para. 249 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83). Allowing for an additional grant of £60,000 made during the year, the estimated Expenditure on these Railways is £282,000 in 1882-83. In 1883-84 it will only be £68,000.

*Postponement of further fiscal reforms.*

**220.** On the other hand, the high Expenditure under *Exchange* and the diminution of the Opium Revenue have rendered it necessary to postpone the execution of those further fiscal reforms which, under more favourable conditions in respect to these two important points, might otherwise have been feasible. We have not thought it desirable to adhere, on grounds of financial necessity, to the high rates hitherto charged on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the conveyance of food-grains. We are fortunately in a position to give effect to a very salutary measure of reform in reducing those rates. But the consideration of any further measures of fiscal reform must be postponed. Last year a favourable opportunity presented itself for the execution of some very large and beneficial improvements in the fiscal system. This year the state of the case is different. The financial position is perfectly sound, but the situation is one in which great caution is required. We have to look, not only to the circumstances of the immediate moment, but also to the contingencies which may arise in future years.

*Famine.*

**221.** Against one, and perhaps the most serious, of these contingencies—I mean famine—we are insured to the extent of £1,500,000 a year.

*Exchange.*

**222.** As regards the possibility of any further fall in the value of silver, all that can be said is that financial equilibrium has been more than secured on the basis of an estimated value to the rupee (1*s.* 7½*d*), which cannot be considered as erring on the side of optimism.

*Opium.*

**223.** Opium constitutes the chief danger of the immediate future. I have for a long time past been inclined to take a somewhat desponding view of the future of the Opium Revenue, and recent events have confirmed the views which I had heretofore held. Considering (1) that the crop is singularly precarious, (2) that the indigenous drug of China is daily becoming a more serious competitor to Indian Opium, and (3) that the Indian Revenue depends in no slight degree on the domestic legislation of a foreign country (China),—it can scarcely, in my opinion, be doubted that the yearly Revenue which India derives from Opium will, in all probability, show a tendency to fall off in the future. For reasons which I have already stated (paras. 203-204), it is almost certain that, although the Opium Estimate of 1883-84 has been taken at £215,000 below the Budget and at £182,000 below the Revised Estimate for 1882-83, the Estimate for 1884-85 will have to be taken at a still lower figure.

*Financial situation, 1884-85.*

**224.** I will not venture to predict what may be the financial situation at the commencement of the year 1884-85. All that can now be said on this subject is that we commence the year 1883-84 with a surplus of £457,000 in hand; that the Estimates for 1883-84 have been very cautiously framed; that the material prosperity of the country is increasing, and, unless famine should intervene, will continue to increase, with the result that the Revenue from *Excise*, *Salt*, *Stamps*, *Railways*, *&c.*, is steadily growing; and, lastly, that by the reduction of the Salt Duty, the financial position has been much strengthened, and a fiscal reserve constituted which, should the occasion unfortunately arise, can be used in case of necessity. So long as the value of the rupee and the Opium Revenue continue liable to such fluctuations as those which we have recently witnessed, the financial situation of India must always contain some special elements of instability; but I see no reasons for taking any desponding view of that situation at present. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the country will be well able to cope with whatever financial difficulties the future may have in store.

## IX.—The License Tax.

**The License Tax.**

**225.** In making the Financial Statement last March, I summed up the attitude of the Government in respect to the License Tax in the following words (para. 251):—

"We recognise the evils of the present tax. We recognise that in its present form "it cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. Beyond this "we do not at present go. We reserve to ourselves complete liberty of action in the "future, either to propose the abolition of the License Tax, to recast it, or even, should "such a course appear desirable when the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84 "come under consideration, to allow it to continue in existence in its present form for a "while longer"

*Situation of the Government.*

**226.** I quote these words now in order to show that the hands of the Government are perfectly free in dealing with this question. We have recognised that the tax is objectionable, and that it cannot in its present form be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. But beyond this we have given no pledges whatever, whether in respect to the nature of the changes which will eventually be made in the existing laws regulating this subject, or in respect to the time when they shall be made.

*No present change.*

**227.** In the Financial Statement last year (para. 245) I alluded to the defects in the existing system under which the License Tax is levied. I need not, therefore, repeat what I then said. I will only say that, after full consideration, the Government has decided not to propose any change in the existing system for the present.

**228.** Nothing can be more undesirable in India than to introduce frequent changes in the fiscal system. The evils arising from the present system under which the License Tax is levied are emphatically such as it would be preferable to endure, rather than to remedy, unless some remedy can be applied with a reasonable confidence that no further change will in the immediate future be necessary. There are, moreover, some special considerations which point to the desirability of making no changes in the fiscal system at present. The financial year which is about to close has presented features which are altogether abnormal, and, even if this had not been the case, the experience of a year is not sufficient to enable any very correct judgment to be formed as to the ultimate effect of the large fiscal reforms which were carried out in March

1882. The future of Silver and of Opium is also very uncertain. On every ground, therefore, the present moment is a time when great caution should be exercised. Under these circumstances the Government, after full consideration, is of opinion that the wisest course to adopt will be to make no changes in the existing fiscal system, but to allow more time to elapse with a view to watching the effect of those reforms which have been already effected.

*Government reserves its freedom of action.*

**229.** It will, of course, be clearly understood that, in dealing with the License Tax, the Government reserves to itself complete liberty of action in the future, and that I can give no definite pledge as to the course which will be eventually pursued.

## X.—Stock Notes and Post Office Savings Banks.

**Stock Notes and Post Office Savings Banks.**

**230.** It will be remembered that about a year ago two schemes were introduced with a view to affording safe investments to the poorer classes. The first was the issue of Stock Notes. The second the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks.

*Stock Notes.*

**231.** Projects analogous to that of the Stock Note scheme had frequently been discussed in previous years, and various opinions, both official and unofficial, had been expressed on the subject. It was thought that the experiment was worth trying. In one District of the Central Provinces, in a portion of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in the whole of the Punjab, the right of selling Stock Notes was in the first instance temporarily reserved to monopolists. In the remaining provinces sales were effected only through the Civil Treasuries. More recently, in addition to the Civil Treasuries, the agency of the Post Office has been employed in the sale of the Notes. The result has been that Stock Notes to the value of £162,900 have been sold during the year. It is no matter for surprise that sales to a larger amount should not have been effected. The idea was a novel one, and it was not to be expected that, in a country like India, it would readily take root. Although more than 20 years have elapsed since Currency Notes were introduced into India, a very large part of the population still fails to appreciate their utility. Moreover, although the original plan was very carefully elaborated, experience alone could show whether all the details of the scheme were suitable to the circumstances of the country. Shortly after the issue of the Notes, many useful criticisms were made in connection with the scheme. It was, however, not thought desirable to effect any immediate changes in the plan which was originally adopted. A year has now nearly elapsed since the first issue of the Notes. The various suggestions and criticisms which have been made will, therefore, shortly be considered with a view to deciding whether any modifications in the details of the existing scheme are necessary or desirable.

**232.** Prolonged experience can alone show whether the scheme will ultimately take root in the country. In the meanwhile all that can be said is that it is worth while to continue the experiment.

*Post Office Savings Banks.*

**233.** Post Office Savings Banks were opened over a portion of India on April 1st, 1882. Owing to the vested rights of the Bank of Bombay, it was not possible to introduce the scheme in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Madras Presidency it was only introduced in the rural districts, to the exclusion of the large towns. Nor was the scheme introduced in the Presidency town of Calcutta. Arrangements have now been made with the Bank of Bengal and with the Bank of Bombay, which will allow of the introduction of the scheme into Calcutta and into the Bombay Presidency.

**234.** The results attained over the limited area in which Post Office Savings Banks have been opened are as follows. In the nine months ending December

31st, 1882, 31,698 accounts were opened, of which 2,928 were by Europeans and Eurasians and 28,770 by Natives of India. The balance in deposit on December 31st was £207,876.* It is worthy of observation that 91 per cent. of the depositors were Natives and only 9 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. In the case of District and Presidency Savings Banks the proportion, taking the figures of the year 1881-82, was 62 per cent. of Native, and 38 per cent. of European and Eurasian depositors.

**235.** It is satisfactory to note that the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks has not led to any diminution in the deposits heretofore made in the District and Presidency Banks. The net operations of those Banks during the nine months ending with December 31st, 1882, show an increase of the balance in deposit of £60,500 over the balance on April 1st, 1882.

**236.** If we add together the amount of Stock Notes issued during the first nine months of the current financial year and the amount deposited in the Savings Banks, we arrive at a total of £431,300. From the point of view of comparison with some European countries, this amount is no doubt small in proportion to the population. But I do not think that any one acquainted with the condition of society in India would have expected more rapid progress.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Stock Notes | 162,900 |
| Post Office Saving Banks | 207,900 |
| District and Presidency Saving Banks | 60,500 |
| TOTAL | 431,300 |

## XI.—Ways and Means.

**Ways and Means.**

**237.** In the Financial Statement of last year (para. 267) I stated that if no loan for Productive Public Works were raised during the year, the balance on March 31st, 1883, would probably be £10,848,000.

*Drawings of 1882-83.*

**238.** This estimate was based on the assumption that the Secretary of State would draw Bills to the extent of £15,342,000 (true sterling) on the Indian Treasury in the course of the year 1882-83.

**239.** I have already explained (para. 142) that, on the one hand, the Secretary of State's drawings were diminished by £1,300,000 (true sterling), owing to the large drawings in March 1882, and owing to the transactions connected with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and that, on the other hand, it is proposed to draw an additional £1,000,000 (true sterling), in order to reduce sterling debt in England. Thus the total amount of Secretary of State's drawings during the year 1882-83 will, it is estimated, be £15,042,000 (true sterling).

**240.** The balances have been increased during the year by the excess of revenue over expenditure beyond the amount for which credit was taken in the Budget, and also by a loan of £2,500,000 (nominal) which, as it was taken up at an average price of Rs. 98-14·7, yielded £2,472,979.

**241.** On the other hand, the balances have been diminished by the abnormal expenditure on account of the Egyptian expedition amounting, in India, to £1,179,200 and by the high expenditure under *Exchange* due to the fall in the value of the rupee.

*Balance on March, 31st, 1883.*

**242.** The net result of all these operations is that the balance on March 31st, 1883, is now estimated at £13,840,000.

*Ways and Means, 1883-84.*

**243.** I now turn to the question of the Ways and Means for the year 1883-84.

* On March 3rd, 1883, the balance in deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks amounted to £248,000. Information as regards the classification of depositors is not at present available for any date later than December 31st, 1882.

*ublicity as gards Loan erations.*

**244.** Complaints are occasionally made in India on the ground that the Government does not keep the public sufficiently informed in respect to its intentions in the matter of loan operations. I beg to assure those who are interested in this subject that the Government is fully alive to the desirability on every ground of announcing its intentions on this subject at as early a date as possible. We have no wish whatever to keep the public in suspense in this matter a day longer than is necessary. On the other hand, I must again draw attention to the remarks I made on the occasion of the last Financial Statement (para. 271). The operations of the Government of India are so large and varied, and so many unforeseen circumstances are liable to arise during the year, that to estimate in advance the cash requirements of the Government for twelve months must always be a matter of very great difficulty. Indeed, I may go further and say that, even under normal circumstances, it is quite impossible for the best-informed person to say how far the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year are likely to be realised until about the end of the month of September, by which time it may be said that the general result of the harvest, which depends mainly on the south-west monsoon, can be stated with some sort of accuracy. I conceive that nothing would be more calculated to exercise a disturbing influence on the market than that any premature announcement should be made of the intentions of the Government, and that subsequently there should be a change in those intentions. I may add that the uncertainty in connection with the probable cost of the Egyptian Expedition, which, of course, depended largely on the course of events in Egypt, rendered any early announcement of the final intentions of the Government last year especially difficult.

*tatements ublished in the azette.*

**245.** In connection with this subject I should wish to draw attention to the Statements published in the *Gazette of India* about the 10th of each month, and which give, under a few main heads, the latest information in the possession of the Government as to the Revenue and Expenditure up to the last day of the month immediately preceding. An examination of those Statements will give an approximate idea of the extent to which, as the year goes on, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are being realised. It is possible that the form in which these Statements are published might be improved. So far as I am aware they have not up to the present time attracted much attention, but if the result of these remarks should be to attract greater attention to them in the future, and if it be found that, in its present form, the monthly Statement is not readily comprehensible, the possibility of improving the form will be considered.

*an in 1883-84.*

**246.** It will be necessary to raise the usual loan for Productive Public Works in the course of the year. The present intention of the Government is to borrow £2,500,000 in India. The rate of interest will, as usual, be 4 per cent. Full particulars as regards the date on which tenders will be accepted, &c., &c., will be issued on or about July 16th.

**247.** In dealing with the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings (para. 208) and with the loan operations, which are contemplated during 1883-84 (para. 246) I speak subject to the usual reserve, that is to say, that the announcements I now make—

"are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount "stated; or that the amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be "borrowed in India or England, as the case may be."

**248.** Whilst making this reserve, I may add that it is absolutely certain that the loan of £2,500,000, to which I have already alluded, will be contracted.

The only possible modification is, that in the event of any unforeseen contingency arising, such as war or famine, it might be necessary to borrow more. I have at present no reason whatever to believe that it will be necessary to borrow more than £2,500,000. But it must be clearly understood that the Government reserves complete liberty of action to itself in the event of any contingency arising which cannot now be foreseen

*Balance on March 31st, 1884.*

249. The balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated at £11,697,000, but this is a very low Estimate and, unless anything unforeseen occurs, it will probably be exceeded.

## XII.—Conclusion.

*Summary of Financial Statement*

250. It may be convenient that I should summarize the main features of the present Financial Statement. They are as follows —

*Forms of Accounts.*

(1) The forms in which the Accounts and Estimates are now presented to the public have been revised and simplified (paras 7—66)

*Accounts of 1881-82*

(2) The Accounts of 1881-82 show a surplus of £2,582,727 (paras 67—71)

*Trade of 1882-83.*

(3) The volume of the import trade in those articles relieved from duty in March 1882 has in the ten months, from April 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, increased by about 7¼ per cent. (paras. 72—94)

*Price of Salt.*

(4) There has been a general fall in the retail price of Salt since the duty was reduced The amount of the fall in the different provinces ranges generally from about 13 to 23 per cent (paras. 95—100)

*Consumption of Salt*

(5) The consumption of Salt since the reduction of the duty has increased by about 6⅔ per cent, representing a revenue of about £320,000 (paras. 95—116)

*Egyptian Expedition.*

(6) The net cost of the Egyptian Expedition during the year 1882-83, after deducting the £500,000 (true sterling) contributed by the English Government, is estimated at £797,000 (para. 131)

*Opium 1882-83.*

(7) The net Opium Revenue of 1882-83 is now estimated at £7,217,000, being £33,000 less than the Budget Estimate (para 133)

*Exchange, 1882-83.*

(8) The Expenditure under *Exchange* during 1882-83 is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate (para 142).

*Reduction of Debt.*

(9) A sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be remitted home during the year 1882-83 and will be applied to the reduction of Sterling debt in England (para. 139).

*Surplus, 1882-83.*

(10) The Revised Estimates for 1882-83 show a surplus of £60,000 (para 144)

*Railway rates*

(11) With a view to stimulating the export trade, the through railway rates on wheat and other grains and seeds from Delhi and Agra and Bombay have been reduced by 18½ per cent, equivalent, so far as wheat is concerned, to a reduction of 1s 6*d* per quarter in the London market This step will no doubt be followed by corresponding reduction of rates on the East Indian Line (paras 153—194).

*License Tax*

(12) No further fiscal changes are proposed in connection with the financial arrangements of the year 1883-84. The License Tax remains unchanged (paras 225—229)

*Opium, 1883-84.*

(13) The net Opium Revenue for 1883-84 has been taken at £7,035,000, being £215,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1882-83 (para. 205).

*Bengal Opium.*

(14) The amount of Bengal Opium which will be offered for sale up to the end of March 1884 will be regulated by the terms of the Notification of June 28th, 1882 The amount which will be offered for sale from April to December 1884, both months inclusive, will be notified about the beginning of July 1883 (paras. 206—207).

*Exchange, 1883-84.* (15) In the Estimates for 1883-84 the value of the rupee has been taken at 1*s.* 7$\frac{1}{32}$*d.*, and the Expenditure under *Exchange* at £773,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 (para. 208).

*Surplus, 1883-84.* (16) The Budget Estimates for 1883-84, which have been very cautiously framed, show a surplus of £457,000 (para. 218).

*Drawings, 1882-83.* (17) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling) (paras. 142 and 239), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th, 1883.

*Drawings, 1883-84.* (18) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1883-84 are estimated at £16,300,000 (true sterling) (see para. 208).

*Loan of 1883-84.* (19) The usual loan for Productive Public Works will be contracted in India during the year 1883-84. The amount, unless any unforeseen contingency should arise, will be £2,500,000. The rate of interest will be 4 per cent. Further particulars in connection with the loan will be issued on or about July 16th, 1883 (paras. 246—248).

*Cash Balance, March 31st, 1883.* (20) The cash balance on March 31st, 1883, is estimated at £13,840,000 (para. 242).

*Cash Balance, March 31st, 1884.* (21) The cash balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated at £11,697,000 (para. 249), but this is a very moderate Estimate, and it will probably be exceeded.

*Opium prospects, 1884-85.* (22) The accounts of the Opium crop in Bengal and North-West Provinces are unsatisfactory, and it is probable that in 1884-85 the Opium Estimate will have to be taken at a lower figure than that shown in the Budget Estimates for 1883-84 (para. 223).

E. BARING.

*Calcutta, March 15, 1883.*

# APPENDIX I.

## ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

### (NEW CLASSIFICATION.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Accounts . . . | 1881-82. |
| Revised Estimates . . | 1882-83. |
| Budget Estimates . . | 1883-84. |

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*General Statement of*

| Receipts | For details *vide* Abstract | Accounts, 1881-82. | Budget Estimate, 1882-83. | Revised Estimate, 1882-83 | Budget Estimate, 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue—** | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Principal Heads of Revenue— | | | | | |
| Land Revenue | | 21,948,022 | 21,487,000 | 21,700,400 | 21,792,700 |
| Opium | | 9,862,444 | 9,500,000 | 9,561,800 | 9,200,000 |
| Salt | | 7 375,020 | 6,049,000 | 6,128,700 | 6,167,000 |
| Stamps | | 3 381,372 | 3,342,000 | 3,411,600 | 3,427,200 |
| Excise | | 3,427,274 | 3,331,000 | 3,615,900 | 3,623,300 |
| Other Heads | A | 7,659,729 | 6,162,000 | 6,376,500 | 6,383,900 |
| TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS | A | 53,654,461 | 49,871,000 | 50,794,900 | 50,594,100 |
| Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint | ,, | 1,489 699 | 1 637 000 | 1,652,800 | 1,670,000 |
| Receipts by Civil Departments | ,, | 1 513,083 | 1 374 000 | 1,434,200 | 1,402,300 |
| Miscellaneous | ,, | 1 707,226 | 1 286,000 | 1,365 000 | 1,269,500 |
| Revenue from Productive Public Works | ,, | 10 782,063 | 10,423,000 | 10,369 500 | 10,607,600 |
| Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive | ,, | 727 799 | 619,000 | 771,500 | 864,700 |
| Receipts by Military Departments | ,, | 3 821,475 | 868 000 | 1,526,000 | 865,800 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | ... | **73,695,806** | **66,078,000** | **67,913,900** | **67,274,000** |
| **Debt, Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt (net Incurred) | C | | .. | 2,468,600 | 2 060,000 |
| Unfunded Debt (net Incurred) | ,, | 335,853 | 14,000 | 707,200 | 594,400 |
| Deposits and Advances (net) | ,, | | | 262,500 | ... |
| Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries) | ,, | 105,183 | 85,000 | 105,200 | 54,800 |
| Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts) | ,, | | ... | 1,092,000 | .. |
| Remittances (net) | ,, | 877 478 | | 308,400 | ... |
| Secretary of State's Bills drawn | ,, | 18 412,429 | 15,342,000 | 15,042,000 | 16,300,000 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | ... | 93,516,749 | 81,519,000 | 87,899,800 | 86,283,200 |
| Balance on April 1st—England | .. | 4,127,749 | 3,051,349 | 2,620,909 | 3,037,109 |
| India | | 13,371,101 | 14,199,651 | 14,522,913 | 13,840,013 |
| GRAND TOTAL | .. | 111,015 599 | 98,770,000 | 105,043,623 | 103,160,322 |

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

## Accounts and Estimates.

Rio=£1.

| Disbursements | For details vide Abstract | Accounts, 1881-82 | Budget Estimate, 1882-83. | Revised Estimate, 1882-83 | Budget Estimate, 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Expenditure—** | | | | | |
| Interest | B | 4,558,100 | 4,376,000 | 4,450,700 | 4,264,000 |
| Direct demands on the Revenues | ,, | 8,220,111 | 9 003 079 | 8,735 500 | 8,634,300 |
| Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint | ,, | 1 771 662 | 1 918 000 | 1 932,200 | 2,039,800 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts | ,, | 11,038,504 | 11 084 000 | 11 000 900 | 11,153,600 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Charges | ,, | 4,044 532 | 3 761 921 | 3 905,100 | 3 968,100 |
| Famine Relief and Insurance | ,, | 1,500 000 | 1 500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) | ,, | 9,649,005 | 10,027 000 | 9 916 900 | 10,088,400 |
| Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive | ,, | 6 393,531 | 7,210 000 | 7,313 300 | 7,056,100 |
| Army Services | ,, | 15,801 142 | 16 128 000 | 17 509 300 | 16,064,000 |
| Exchange on Transactions with London | ,, | 3 556 700 | 2 775,000 | 3,115 600 | 3 548,000 |
| TOTAL | | 69,593 287 | 67 783,000 | 69,379,500 | 68 316,300 |
| *Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them | End of B | 1 521,019 | ... | 18,300 | 14,700 |
| *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances | ,, | —1,227 | —1,090 000 | —1,543,700 | —1,514,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE | | 71,113,079 | 65,793,000 | 67,854,100 | 66,817,000 |
| Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account) | End of B | 3 311 423 | 3 250,000 | 4,844,400 | 3,820,100 |
| **Debt, Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt (net Discharged) | C | 466 895 | 686 000 | | .. |
| Unfunded Debt (net Discharged) | ,, | .. | .. | . | .. |
| Deposits and Advances (net) | ,, | 140,969 | 150,000 | | 585,200 |
| Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c (net Advanced) | ,, | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals) | , | 502,414 | 542 000 | . | 1,236 700 |
| Remittances net) | , | . | 10 000 | | 391,000 |
| Secretary of State's Bills paid | | 18,336,997 | 15 342,000 | 15 468 000 | 16,300,000 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | ... | 93,871 777 | 85,775 000 | 88 166 500 | 89,150,000 |
| Balance on March 31st—England | .. | 2 620 909 | 2 146 649 | 3,037,109 | 2,313,609 |
| India | .. | 14 522 913 | 10 848,351 | 13 840 013 | 11,696,713 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 111,015,599 | 98,770,000 | 105,043,622 | 103 160,322 |
| Revenue | | 73 695,806 | 66 078 000 | 67,913,000 | 67,274,000 |
| Expenditure chargeable thereon | | 71,113 079 | 65,793 000 | 67,854,100 | 66,817,000 |
| Surplus + or Deficit — | | +2,582,727 | +285,000 | +59,800 | +457,000 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# Abstract A.—*Detail*

The figures in thick type are [illegible]

| | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imperial. | | Provincial and Local. | Total. |
| | England. | India. | India. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Principal Heads of Revenue—** | | | | |
| I.—Land Revenue | ... | 15,313,251 | 6,634,771 | 21,948,022 |
| II.—Opium | .. | 9,862,444 | ... | 9,862,444 |
| III.—Salt | ... | 7,350,727 | 24,893 | 7,375,620 |
| IV.—Stamps | ... | 576,252 | 2,805,120 | 3,381,372 |
| V.—Excise | ... | 675,701 | 2,751,573 | 3,427,274 |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | ... | 178,718 | 2,716,772 | 2,895,490 |
| VII.—Customs | ... | 2,106,434 | 254,954 | 2,361,388 |
| VIII.—Assessed Taxes | ... | 382,986 | 153,843 | 536,829 |
| IX.—Forest | 2,236 | 804,984 | 67,215 | 874,435 |
| X.—Registration | .. | 853 | 283,861 | 284,714 |
| XI.—Tributes from Native States | .. | 706,873 | .. | 706,873 |
| Total | 2,236 | 37,959,223 | 15,693,002 | **53,654,461** |
| **Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—** | | | | |
| XII.—Post Office | ... | 945,326 | 4,581 | 949,907 |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 51,787 | 417,421 | .. | 469,208 |
| XIV.—Mint | 28 | 70,556 | ... | 70,584 |
| Total | 51,815 | 1,433,303 | 4,581 | **1,489,699** |
| **Receipts by Civil Departments—** | | | | |
| XV.—Law and Justice | .. | 85,638 | 591,816 | 677,454 |
| XVI.—Police | .. | 5,699 | 242,306 | 248,005 |
| XVII.—Marine | 13 | 106,764 | 131,099 | 237,876 |
| XVIII.—Education | | 1,086 | 188 206 | 189,292 |
| XIX.—Medical | 3,998 | 5 | 35,504 | 39,507 |
| XX.—Scientific, and other Minor Departments | 44,480 | 18,370 | 58,099 | 120,949 |
| Total | 48,491 | 217,562 | 1,247,030 | **1,513,083** |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | |
| XXI.—Interest | 56,470 | 808,237 | 32,197 | 896,904 |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c. | 105,973 | 232,688 | 17,612 | 356,273 |
| XXIII.—Stationery and Printing | 12 | 11,733 | 46,066 | 57,811 |
| XXIV.—Miscellaneous | 15,471 | 73,795 | 306,972 | 396,238 |
| Total | 177,926 | 1,126,453 | 402,847 | **1,707,226** |
| **Revenue from Productive Public Works—** | | | | |
| XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings) | ... | 1,981,836 | 574,706 | 2,556,542 |
| XXVI.—Guarantd. & Subsidized Rys. (net Traffic Receipts) | . | 3,615,479 | ... | 3,615,479 |
| XXVII.—East Indian Railway (net Traffic Receipts) | 230 | 3,261,627 | ... | 3,261,857(a) |
| XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts) | 171 | 321,743 | 543,885 | 865,799 |
| XXIX.—Madras Irrign. & Canal Co. (net Traffic Receipts) | .. | — 8,834 | . | — 8,834 |
| XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation | .. | 491,220 | ... | 491,220 |
| Total | 401 | 9,663,071 | 1,118,591 | **10,782,063** |
| **Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as productive—** | | | | |
| XXXI.—State Railways | . | ... | ... | ... |
| XXXII.—Subsidized Railways. | 2,290 | ... | .. | 2,290 |
| XXXIII—Irrigation and Navigation | . | 29,216 | 102,023 | 131,239 |
| XXXIV.—Military Works | ... | 48,474 | 1,824 | 50,298 |
| XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services | 13,636 | 23,281 | 507,055 | 543,972 |
| Total | 15,926 | 100,971 | 610,902 | **727,799** |
| **Receipts by Military Departments—** | | | | |
| XXXVI.—Army | 68,263 | 1,093,444 | ... | 1,161,707 |
| XXXVII.—Military operations in Afghanistan | 2,305,000b | 354,768 | ... | 2,659,768 |
| XXXVII.—Military operations in Egypt | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | 2,373,263 | 1,448,212 | ... | **3,821,475** |
| | 2,670,058 | 51,948,795 | | |
| **Total Revenues** | 54,618,853 | | 19,076,953 | **73,695,808** |

(a) Includes £146 appertaining to the accounts of East Indian Railway as a Guaranteed undertaking.

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

## *of Revenue.*

which appear in the General Account

Rio = £1.

| REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83 | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial | | Provincial and Local | Total | Imperial | | Provincial and Local | Total |
| England | India. | India | | England | India | India | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| . | 13,733 600 | 7,966 800 | 21,700,400 | . | 13,514,500 | 8,278,200 | 21,792,700 |
| . | 9,501,800 | | 9 561 800 | | 9,200 000 | | 9 200,000 |
| . | 6,097,600 | 31,100 | 6,128,700 | | 6,136 500 | 30,500 | 6 167,000 |
| | 1,721,800 | 1 689 800 | 3 411,600 | | 1,729,600 | 1 697,600 | 3,427,200 |
| . | 1,822,700 | 1,793 200 | 3,615 900 | | 1,826,300 | 1,797,000 | 3,623,300 |
| .. | 500 | 2 667 900 | 2,6 8 400 | | 500 | 2,687,700 | 2,688,200 |
| . | 1,065 500 | 190 800 | 1,265,300 | | 1,061,800 | 193 300 | 1,255,100 |
| | 262,900 | 263 000 | 525 900 | | 261,700 | 261,700 | 523,400 |
| 2,800 | 423 200 | 495 600 | 921,600 | 2,500 | 426 800 | 506 500 | 935,800 |
| | 143 100 | 142,300 | 285 400 | | 140 600 | 139,800 | 280,400 |
| | 709 900 | | 709,900 | . | 701,000 | | 701,000 |
| 2,800 | 35,542,600 | 15 249,500 | **50,794,900** | 2,500 | 34 999 300 | 15,592,300 | **50,594,100** |
| | 974 400 | 5 200 | 979,600 | | 1,006,000 | 4 900 | 1,010,900 |
| 74,900 | 445 800 | 300 | 521,000 | 43,000 | 514 000 | 100 | 557,100 |
| | 152 200 | | 152,200 | | 102 000 | | 10 ,000 |
| 74,900 | 1 572 400 | 5,500 | **1,652,800** | 43,000 | 1,622 000 | 5,000 | **1,670,000** |
| | 54 500 | 607 500 | 662 000 | | 39,200 | 605,800 | 645,000 |
| | 5 700 | 221 500 | 227,200 | | 200 | 226 000 | 226,200 |
| | 99 900 | 111 700 | 211 600 | | 89,000 | 118,100 | 207,100 |
| | 1 200 | 198 600 | 199,800 | | 900 | 204 000 | 204,900 |
| 2 000 | 100 | 46 400 | 48 500 | 2,000 | 100 | 46 500 | 48,600 |
| 2 800 | 16 500 | 65 600 | 85 100 | 500 | 17,200 | 52 800 | 70,500 |
| 4,800 | 177 900 | 1 251,500 | **1,434,200** | 2,500 | 146 600 | 1,253 200 | **1,402,300** |
| 23,800 | 633 900 | 30 300 | 688,000 | 5,000 | 615,600 | 30,400 | 651,000 |
| 101,800 | 164 300 | 27 200 | 293,300 | 99,700 | 168,400 | 25 100 | 293,200 |
| | 10 000 | 47,000 | 57,000 | | 7 000 | 50,200 | 57,200 |
| 25,000 | 44 000 | 257 100 | 326,100 | 8,000 | 38,700 | 221,400 | 268,100 |
| 150,600 | 852,200 | 362,200 | **1,365,000** | 112,700 | 829,700 | 327,100 | **1,269,500** |
| | 1 922 000 | 661,000 | 2 583,000 | | 1 984,000 | 746,500 | 2,730,500 |
| | 3 530 000 | | 3,530,000 | | 3,539 000 | | 3,539,000 |
| 200 | 2,545 000 | | 2,545,200 | 200 | 2,907,000 | | 2,907,200 |
| 1,400 | 255 800 | 627 500 | 884,700 | .. | 273,200 | 612,200 | 885,400 |
| . | —5 400 | | — 5,400 | | | | |
| | 532 000 | | 532,000 | | 545,500 | | 545,500 |
| 1,600 | 9,079,400 | 1,288,500 | **10,369,500** | 200 | 9,248,700 | 1,358,700 | **10,607,600** |
| ... | 108,200 | 14 900 | 123 100 | | 157 400 | 34,500 | 191,900 |
| 3,700 | | | 3,700 | 1,000 | 10 000 | | 11,000 |
| | 28 500 | 103,400 | 131,900 | | 31,000 | 110 300 | 141,300 |
| | 42,100 | | 42,100 | .. | 39,200 | | 39,200 |
| 14,100 | 6,700 | 449,900 | 470,700 | 17,400 | 7,300 | 456,600 | 481,300 |
| 17,800 | 185 500 | 568,200 | **771,500** | 18,400 | 244,900 | 601,400 | **864,700** |
| 73,000 | 913,000 | | 986,000 | 41,000 | 824,800 | | 865,800 |
| ... 500,000 | 40 000 | | 540,000 | ... | . | | |
| 573,000 | 953,000 | | **1,526,000** | 41,000 | 824 800 | ... | **865,800** |
| 825,500 | 48 363,000 | | | 220,300 | 47,916,000 | | |
| 49,188,500 | | 18,725,400 | **67,913,900** | 48,136,300 | | 19,137,700 | **67,274,000** |

(*b*) English Contribution for Afghan War (*c*) English Contribution for War in Egypt.

J WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# Abstract B.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those

| | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPERIAL. | | PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL. | TOTAL. |
| | England. | India. | India. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Interest—** | | | | |
| 1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works) | 2,512,420 | 1,504,836 | 6,860 | 4,024,116 |
| 2.—Interest on Deposits | 706 | 528,865 | 4,413 | 533,984 |
| TOTAL | 2,513,126 | 2,033,701 | 11,273 | **4,558,100** |
| **Direct Demands on the Revenues—** | | | | |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | ... | 180,130 | 92,240 | 272,370 |
| 4.—Assignments and Compensations | ... | 492,266 | 702,174 | 1,194,440 |
| Charges in respect of collection, *viz.*:— | | | | |
| 5.—Land Revenue | 541 | 808,761 | 2,194,490 | 3,003,792 |
| 6.—Opium (including cost of Production) | 1,062 | 2,054,998 | 1,275 | 2,057,335 |
| 7.—Salt (including cost of Production) | ... | 423,653 | 62,556 | 486,209 |
| 8.—Stamps | 32,862 | —13,574 | 91,335 | 110,623 |
| 9.—Excise | 3 | 18,835 | 78,048 | 96,886 |
| 10.—Provincial Rates | .. | .. | 53,226 | 53,226 |
| 11.—Customs | 17 | 22,667 | 172,426 | 195,110 |
| 12.—Assessed Taxes | . | 580 | 12,494 | 13,074 |
| 13.—Forest | 5,288 | 512,016 | 40,341 | 557,645 |
| 14.—Registration | .. | 393 | 179,008 | 179,401 |
| TOTAL | 39,773 | 4,500,725 | 3,679,613 | **8,220,111** |
| **Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—** | | | | |
| 15.—Post Office | 96,812 | 955,649 | 95,474 | 1,147,935 |
| 16.—Telegraph | 94,114 | 442,087 | ... | 536,201 |
| 17.—Mint | 19,017 | 68,485 | 24 | 87,526 |
| TOTAL | 209,943 | 1,466,221 | 95,498 | **1,771,662** |
| **Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—** | | | | |
| 18.—General Administration | 231,431 | 653,785 | 609,140 | 1,494,356 |
| 19.—Law and Justice | 226 | 561,136 | 2,671,379 | 3,232,741 |
| 20.—Police | .. | 82,847 | 2,471,014 | 2,553,861 |
| 21.—Marine (including River Navigation) | 197,814 | 272,982 | 152,602 | 623,398 |
| 22.—Education | 329 | 9,123 | 1,069,038 | 1,078,490 |
| 23.—Ecclesiastical | 442 | 119,996 | 41,698 | 162,136 |
| 24.—Medical | 7,468 | 167,704 | 508,013 | 683,185 |
| 25.—Political | 25,832 | 622,436 | 1,078 | 649,346 |
| 26.—Scientific, and other Minor Departments | 20,591 | 388,801 | 151,599 | 560,991 |
| TOTAL | 484,133 | 2,878,810 | 7,675,561 | **11,038,504** |
| **Miscellaneous Civil Charges—** | | | | |
| 27.—Territorial and Political Pensions | 31,265 | 651,063 | ... | 682,328 |
| 28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 217,747 | 3,925 | 970 | 222,642 |
| 29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 1,367,140 | 643,631 | 171,556 | 2,182,327 |
| 30.—Stationery and Printing | 118,694 | 134,867 | 312,323 | 565,884 |
| 31.—Miscellaneous | 44,156 | 95,743 | 251,452 | 391,351 |
| TOTAL | 1,779,002 | 1,529,229 | 736,301 | **4,044,532** |
| **Famine Relief and Insurance—** | | | | |
| 32.—Famine Relief | 165 | —12,078 | 46,762 | 34,849 |
| 33.—Protective Works, Railways | .. | 614,551 | ... | 614,551 |
| 34.—Protective Works, Irrigation | ... | 135,449 | ... | 135,449 |
| 35.—Reduction of Debt | . | 715,151 | .. | 715,151 |
| TOTAL | 165 | 1,453,073 | 46,762 | **1,500,000** |
| **Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—** | | | | |
| 36.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance) | ... | 1,342,770 | 343,622 | 1,686,392 |
| 37.—Guaranteed & Subsidized Rys (Interest & Profits) | 3,264,813 | 413,941 | ... | 3,678,754 |
| 38.—East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits) | 1,239,446 | 199,257 | .. | 1,438,703* |
| 39.—Irrigation & Navigation (Working and Maintenance) | 193 | 180,463 | 274,979 | 455,635 |
| 40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Interest, &c.) | 49,983 | 513 | ... | 50,496 |
| 41.—Interest on Debt incurred for Productive P. W.— | | | | |
| Railways | 352,852 | 1,020,842 | 220,993 | 1,594,687 |
| Irrigation | ... | 274,406 | 451,980 | 725,386 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements | ... | 17,952 | ... | 17,952 |
| TOTAL | 4,907,287 | 3,450,144 | 1,291,574 | **9,649,005** |
| Carried over | 9,933,429 | 17,311,903 | 13,536,582 | 40,781,914 |

* Includes £1093 appertaining to the Accounts of the

## of Expenditure.

which appear in the General Account

₹10 = £1.

| REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83 | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial | | Provincial and Local | Total. | Imperial | | Provincial and Local. | Total. |
| England. | India | India. | | England | India | India. | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 2,480,600 | 1,500,500 | 7,200 | 3,988,300 | 2,494,700 | 1,321,900 | 7,000 | 3,823,600 |
| 1,800 | 456,800 | 3 800 | 462,400 | 3,000 | 433,700 | 3,700 | 440,400 |
| 2,482,400 | 1,957,300 | 11,000 | 4,450,700 | 2,497,700 | 1,755,600 | 10,700 | 4,264,000 |
| .. | 190 900 | 193,300 | 384,200 | | 129,200 | 66 700 | 195,900 |
| ... | 545,000 | 696,700 | 1,241,700 | | 547 600 | 698,500 | 1,246,100 |
| 600 | 259,800 | 2,795,500 | 3 055,900 | 900 | 280 400 | 2,930 400 | 3,211,700 |
| 1,600 | 2,343 500 | | 2,344 900 | 1,000 | 2,161 300 | | 2,165,300 |
| 4,000 | 438,000 | 57,400 | 499 400 | | 482 400 | 63 900 | 546,300 |
| 42,600 | 24,800 | 53 500 | 120 900 | 23,400 | 25,100 | 54 500 | 103,000 |
| ... | 47 500 | 45,200 | 95 700 | | 47,000 | 47,400 | 94,400 |
| ... | | 50 900 | 50 900 | | . | 51 100 | 51,100 |
| ... | | 156 600 | 156 6 0 | | | 143 700 | 143,700 |
| . | 6,000 | 6 000 | 13 800 | | 7,000 | 7 000 | 14,000 |
| 5,300 | 262 4 0 | 319 000 | 586 700 | 5,000 | 297,400 | 374,100 | 676,500 |
| | 92 700 | 92 100 | 184 8 0 | | 93 400 | 92 900 | 186,300 |
| 54 100 | 4,211 300 | 4,470 100 | 8,735,500 | 30 300 | 4,073,800 | 4,530 200 | 8,634,300 |
| 101,100 | 956,100 | 99 500 | 1,156 700 | 102 000 | 1,016 000 | 104 800 | 1,222,800 |
| 150,400 | 505 100 | 1,200 | 656 700 | 195 000 | 54, 200 | 400 | 741,600 |
| 7,200 | 81 600 | | 88,8 0 | 4,200 | 71 200 | | 75,400 |
| 258,700 | 1 572 800 | 100 700 | 1,932,200 | 301 200 | 1,630 400 | 105, 00 | 2,039,800 |
| 249 700 | 601 400 | 726 600 | 1 577 700 | 230 000 | 502 500 | 723 400 | 1,554,900 |
| 1,400 | 163 4 0 | 3 107 900 | 3 272 700 | 1,600 | 162 900 | 3 182 200 | 3,346,700 |
| | 84 400 | 2,547 100 | 2,631 5 0 | | 76 100 | 2 631,600 | 2,708,000 |
| 191,300 | 215 000 | 139 100 | 545 7 0 | 136,700 | 220 500 | 149 200 | 515,400 |
| 400 | 9 100 | 1,124 100 | 1,133 900 | 300 | 9 200 | 1,190,600 | 1,200 100 |
| 400 | 163 00 | | 163 700 | 300 | 167 3 0 | | 167,600 |
| 7,500 | 13 600 | 676 600 | 697 700 | 7 500 | 14 500 | 700 700 | 722,700 |
| 26,800 | 483,500 | 1 100 | 511 400 | 27 300 | 411 300 | 800 | 442,400 |
| 26 000 | 252 000 | 188 700 | 466 700 | 20 500 | 262 400 | 212,600 | 495,800 |
| 503,500 | 1,958,900 | 8 508,500 | 11,000,900 | 433 500 | 1 029 000 | 8 791,100 | 11,153,600 |
| 31,300 | 656,700 | | 688 000 | 79 300 | 664 100 | ... | 743,400 |
| 215,000 | 1 500 | | 216 500 | 225 000 | 1,500 | | 226,500 |
| 1 389,000 | 260,300 | 517,700 | 2 167,000 | 1,415,000 | 232 000 | 524 300 | 2,171,300 |
| 160,500 | —15 300 | 349 200 | 494,400 | 133 000 | — 23 900 | 352,9 0 | 462,000 |
| 28,000 | 45,600 | 265,600 | 339,200 | 30,000 | 69,400 | 265,500 | 364,900 |
| 1,823,800 | 948,800 | 1 132,500 | 3,905,100 | 1,882,300 | 943 100 | 1 142,700 | 3,968,100 |
| ... | | 25,600 | 25 600 | | | 12 500 | 12 500 |
| .. | —127,100 | | —127 100 | | 1,012 500 | | 1,012,500 |
| ... | 271 300 | | 271 300 | | 343 300 | | 343 300 |
| ... | 1,330,200 | | 1,330,200 | | 131 700 | | 131 700 |
| | 1,474,400 | 25 600 | 1,500,000 | | 1,457,500 | 12 500 | 1,500,000 |
| ... | 1,148 000 | 384,600 | 1 532 600 | | 1 165,500 | 407 000 | 1,572 800 |
| 3,269,500 | 576 900 | | 3,846,400 | 3 296,000 | 588 500 | | 3,884,500 |
| 1,217,400 | 247,100 | | 1 461 500 | 1,207,600 | 188 400 | | 1,396,000 |
| 200 | 235,500 | 290,700 | 526 400 | | 218 800 | 300 500 | 519 300 |
| 25,000 | ... | | 25 000 | ... | ... | | |
| 348,100 | 1,110,300 | 2 57,500 | 1 715 900 | 301,600 | 1 205 500 | 303 100 | 1,510 300 |
| ... | 326,300 | 459,700 | 786 000 | .. | 30 000 | 405,700 | 8 3 700 |
| ... | 20 200 | ... | 20,200 | ... | 21,000 | .. | 21,000 |
| 4,860,200 | 3 664,200 | 1,392,500 | 9,916,900 | 4 805,200 | 3,806 900 | 1,476 300 | 10,088,400 |
| 9,982,700 | 15,817,700 | 15,640,900 | 41,441,300 | 9,953,200 | 15,626,300 | 16,068 700 | 41,648,200 |

Indian Railway as a Guaranteed undertaking.

# Abstract B.—*Details*

| | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPERIAL | | PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL | TOTAL |
| | England | India | India | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Brought over . | 9,933,429 | 17,311,903 | 13,536,582 | 40,781,914 |
| **Expenditure on Public Works not classed as productive –** | | | | |
| 42 – State Railways (Capital Account) | | 121,418 | 126,255 | 247,673 |
| 43 —State Railways (Working and Maintenance) | | ... | | .. |
| 44 —Subsidized Railways | 4 301 | 13,226 | | 17,527 |
| Southern Mahratta Railway | | | | |
| 45 —Frontier Railways | 363 491 | —138 809 | | 224,682 |
| 46 —Irrigation and Navigation | 2.. | 425 884 | 364,027 | 789,933 |
| 47 —Military Works . . | | 1 020 035 | 50 511 | 1,070,546 |
| 48 —Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services . | 96 018 | 466 603 | 3,480 549 | 4,043,170 |
| TOTAL | 463 8,1 | 1,905 357 | 4,021,342 | 6,393,531 |
| **Army Services—** | | | | |
| 49 — Army | 3 907 48. | 13 215 733 | | 17,216,215 |
| 50 —Military Operations in Afghanistan . | 13 003 | 1 631 924 | | 1 644,927 |
| Military Operations in Egypt . | | | | ... |
| TOTAL . | 4 010,485 | 14 850 657 | | 18,861,142 |
| **51. – Exchange on Transactions with London** | | 3 557,463 | —763 | 3,556,700 |
| **TOTAL** . | 14,407,746 | 37 628 380 | 17,557,161 | 69,593,287 |
| | 52 036 126 | | | |
| **SURPLUSES** | + 582 /-7 | | + 1 521 019 | |
| **DEFICITS** . | . | | —1 227 | |
| **Total as per Abstract A** | 51 618,553 | | 19,076 953 | |
| **Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—** | | | | |
| 52 —State Railways | 439 325 | 1 195 826 | | 1,635,151 |
| 53 —East Indian Railway | 586,300 | 455 262 | ... | 1,041,562 |
| 54 —Irrigation and Navigation . . | | 565,804 | | 565,804 |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Co's Undertakings | ... | | ... | ... |
| 55 —Miscellaneous Public Improvements | | 68 906 | ... | 68,906 |
| TOTAL | 1 025 625 | 2,285 798 | .. | 3,311,423 |

FORT WILLIAM
DEPT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883*

E W KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

## *Expenditure*—continued.

**Rio = £1.**

| REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83 | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial. | | Provincial and Local | Total. | Imperial | | Provincial and Local. | Total. |
| England. | India. | India | | England | India | India | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 9,982,700 | 15,817,700 | 15,640,900 | 41,441,300 | 9,953,200 | 15,626,300 | 16,068,700 | 41,648,200 |
| | 61,000 | 377 900 | 438 900 | . | 87 500 | 422,900 | 510,400 |
| | 134 600 | 12, 400 | 147 000 | | 157 000 | 27 200 | 184,800 |
| 13,700 | 56,500 | 500 | 70,700 | 29,600 | 55 000 | 16,300 | 100,900 |
| ... | 33 100 | | 33,100 | ... | 84 800 | | 84,800 |
| 79,000 | 202 500 | | 281,500 | . | 67,500 | ... | 67,500 |
| 1,300 | 518 100 | 400,500 | 919 900 | 2,000 | 488 000 | 314,000 | 804,000 |
| 1,200 | 995 800 | | 1,000,000 | 400 | 999,600 | | 1,000,000 |
| 86,800 | 516,800 | 3,818,600 | 4,422,200 | 101,700 | 414,100 | 3,787,900 | 4,303,700 |
| 182,000 | 2,521,400 | 4 609 900 | **7,313,300** | 133 700 | 2 354,100 | 4,568,300 | **7,056,100** |
| 3,969,200 | 12,202 900 | | 16,172,100 | 4 045,200 | 12,018,800 | | 16,064,000 |
| 118 000 | 1,219 200 | | 1,337,200 | ... | | | |
| 4,087 200 | 13 422 100 | ... | **17,509,300** | 4,045,200 | 12,018,800 | . | **16,064,000** |
| | 3,115 600 | | **3,115,600** | .. | 3,548,000 | . | **3,548,000** |
| 14,251,900 | 34 876 800 | 20,250,800 | **69,379,500** | 14,132,100 | 33,547 200 | 20,637,000 | **68,316,300** |
| 49 128,700 | | | | 47,679,300 | | | |
| +59,800 | | +18 300 | | + 457 000 | | +14,700 | |
| ... | | —1 543 700 | | ... | | —1,514,000 | |
| 49 188 500 | | 18,725 400 | | 48,136 300 | | 19,137,700 | |
| 372,000 | 1 302 400 | | 1 674,400 | 812 000 | 1 583 000 | . | 2,395,000 |
| 450 000 | 263 200 | .. | 713 200 | . | 424,000 | . | 424,000 |
| | 649,100 | .. | 649 100 | 22,600 | 955 500 | | 978,100 |
| 1,763,500 | | . | 1,763,500 | ... | .. | . | ... |
| | 44 200 | . | 44 200 | ... | 23,000 | ... | 23,000 |
| 2,585 500 | 2,258,900 | . | **4,844,400** | 834,600 | 2,985,500 | . | **3,820,100** |

J WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

| | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82 | | | REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83 | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England | India | Total. | England. | India. | Total | England. | India | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Brought forward | 5,749,154 | 99,305,562 | | 11,218,600 | 96,495,600 | | 1,707,400 | 92,864,000 | |
| **Remittances—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Money Orders | ... | 5,733,515 | | ... | 6,532,800 | | ... | 6,964,600 | |
| Other Local Remittances (net) | ... | | | | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Other Departmental Accounts | ... | 721,574 | | ... | 776,100 | | .. | 139,800 | |
| Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Office | ... | —29,484 | | ... | 327,000 | | . | 247,600 | |
| Telegraph | ... | —66,420 | | ... | —118,800 | | ... | —92,700 | |
| Guaranteed Rys | ... | . | | ... | 3,591,600 | | ... | 3,152,400 | |
| Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by | | | | | | | | | |
| Marine | ... | 229,784 | | ... | 909,200 | | . | 196,700 | |
| Military | ... | 12,499,034 | | ... | 11,447,200 | | ... | 10,993,000 | |
| Public Works | .. | 3,818,090 | | ... | 4,193,700 | | ... | 5,117,300 | |
| Remittance Account between England and India | 323,759 | 1,551,109 | | 387,300 | 1,330,300 | | 322,500 | 1,440,800 | |
| TOTAL | 323,759 | 24,457,202 | 24,780,961 | 387,300 | 26,989,100 | 29,376,400 | 322,500 | 26,159,500 | 28,482,000 |
| NET | ... | ... | 877,478 | ... | . | 308,400 | ... | ... | 0 |
| **Secretary of State's Bills drawn** | 18,412,429 | ... | 18,412,429 | 15,042,000 | ... | 15,042,000 | 16,300,000 | ... | 16,300,000 |
| **Total Receipts** | 24,485,342 | 123,762,784 | | 26,647,900 | 125,484,700 | | 18,329,900 | 121,023,500 | |
| Opening Balance | 4,127,719 | 13,371,101 | | 2,620,909 | 14,522,913 | | 3,037,109 | 13,840,013 | |
| **Grand Total** | 28,613,091 | 137,133,885 | | 29,268,809 | 140,007,613 | | 21,367,009 | 134,863,513 | |

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General*

*other than Revenue and Expenditure*—continued.

Rio = £

| | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82 | | | REVISED ESTIMATE 1882-83 | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England | India | Total | England | India | Total | England | India | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Brought forward | 24,421,274 | 81 941,400 | | 24,757,500 | 83 105,800 | | 17,292,400 | 79,754,800 | |
| **Remittances—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Money Orders | ... | 5 714 140 | | ... | 6,532 300 | | ... | 6,947,100 | |
| Other Local Remittances | ... | 129 469 | | ... | 35 000 | | ... | 59,500 | |
| Other Departmental Accounts | ... | 648,495 | | ... | 780,600 | | ... | 143 300 | |
| Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by— | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Office | ... | 35,052 | | ... | 327 000 | | ... | 247 600 | |
| Telegraph | ... | —62 940 | | ... | —118 600 | | ... | —92,700 | |
| Guaranteed Rys | ... | . | | . | 3,375,800 | | ... | 3,152,400 | |
| Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to— | | | | | | | | | |
| Marine | ... | 190,183 | | . | 909 20 | | ... | 196,700 | |
| Military | | 12 296,964 | | ... | 11,447 200 | | ... | 10,993,000 | |
| Public Works | .. | 3,248,543 | | ... | 3,893 70 | | ... | 5,117,300 | |
| Remittance Account between England and India . | 1,570 908 | 732,669 | | 1,474,200 | 411 800 | | 1,761,000 | 347,800 | |
| TOTAL NET | 1,570,908 | 22,332 575 | 23 903 483 0 | 1,474,200 | 27 593 800 | 29,068,000 0 | 1,761,000 | 27,112,000 | 28,873,000 391,000 |
| **Secretary of State's Bills paid** | ... | 18 336,997 | 18,336,997 | ... | 15,468,000 | 15,468,000 | ... | 16,300,000 | 16,300,000 |
| **Total Disbursements** | 25,992 182 | 122 610 972 | | 26 231,700 | 126,167 600 | | 19,053,400 | 123,166,800 | |
| Closing Balance | 2,621 909 | 14 522 913 | | 3,037,109 | 13,840,013 | | 2,313,609 | 11,696,713 | |
| **Grand Total** | 28,613 091 | 137 133 885 | | 29,268,809 | 140,007,613 | | 21,367,009 | 134,863,513 | |

J WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India*

**Abstract D.**—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

## Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts

| | India | Central Provinces | Burmah | Assam | Bengal | N.-W. P. & Oudh | Punjab | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Accounts, 1881-82.** | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Balance at end of 1880-81 | 6,416 | 112,191 | 386,128 | 59,868 | 696 799 | 925,153 | 246,897 | 571,863 | 292,749 | 3,298,064 |
| Added in 1881-82. | ... | 88,021 | 55,357 | 43 973 | 221,262 | 433,595 | 162,980 | 75,837 | 439,994 | 1,521,019 |
| Spent in 1881-82. | 1,227 | ... | ... | .. | . | . . | ... | . . | ... | 1,227 |
| Balance at end of 1881 82 | 5 189 | 200,212 | 441,485 | 103,841 | 918 061 | 1,358,748 | 409 877 | 647,700 | 732 743 | 4,817,856 |
| **Revised Estimate, 1882-83.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1881-82 (by Accounts) | 5,189 | 200 212 | 441,485 | 103,841 | 918 061 | 1,358,748 | 409,877 | 647,700 | 732,743 | 4,817,856 |
| Added in 1882-83 . | .. | 18 300 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | . | .. | 18,300 |
| Spent in 1882-83 . | 2,200 | .. | 138 500 | 11,300 | 555,100 | 376,700 | 92 700 | 18,800 | 348,400 | 1,543,700 |
| Balance at end of 1882-83 | 2,989 | 218,512 | 302,985 | 92,541 | 362,961 | 982,048 | 317,177 | 628,900 | 384 343 | 3,292,456 |
| **Budget Estimate, 1883-84.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Revised Estimate) | 2,989 | 218,512 | 302,985 | 92,541 | 362 961 | 982,048 | 317,177 | 628,900 | 384,343 | 3,292,456 |
| Added in 1883-84 . | ... | 14 700 | | | .. | .. | ... | | | 14,700 |
| Spent in 1883-84 . | 2,200 | . | 286,200 | 42,000 | 292,400 | 734,700 | 21,800 | 123,400 | 11,300 | 1,514,000 |
| Balance at end of 1883-84 | 789 | 233,212 | 16,785 | 50 541 | 70,561 | 247,348 | 295,377 | 505,500 | 373,043 | 1,793,156 |

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General*

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

# Abstract E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure.*

## Net Revenue.

| | Accounts, 1882-83 | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1882-83. | | | | | Budget Estimate, 1883-84. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Revenue | Refunds and Drawbacks | Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks | Charges in respect of Collection | Net Revenue | Gross Revenue | Refunds and Drawbacks | Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks | Charges in respect of Collection | Net Revenue. | Gross Revenue | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges in respect of Collection. | Net Revenue. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Land Revenue | 21,045,022 | 45,913 | 21,000,109 | 3,003,762 | 18,896,347 | 21,724,400 | 173,700 | 21,550,700 | 3,055,900 | 18,476,800 | 21,792,700 | 50,100 | 21,742,600 | 3,211,700 | 18,530,900 |
| Opium | 6,502,444 | 1,589 | 6,500,855 | 2,557,315 | 3,943,540 | 6,161,800 | 400 | 6,161,400 | 2,344,900 | 3,816,500 | 6,200,000 | 400 | 6,199,600 | 2,165,300 | 4,034,300 |
| Salt | 7,375,020 | 45,335 | 7,329,685 | 480,614 | 6,849,070 | 6,129,700 | 50,300 | 6,079,400 | 499,400 | 5,579,000 | 6,167,000 | 25,800 | 6,141,200 | 546,300 | 5,594,900 |
| Stamps | 3,351,372 | 37,707 | 3,313,665 | 110,523 | 3,203,142 | 3,411,000 | 36,700 | 3,374,300 | 120,900 | 3,254,000 | 3,427,200 | 35,900 | 3,391,300 | 103,000 | 3,288,300 |
| Excise | 3,422,224 | 13,019 | 3,409,205 | 68,550 | 3,340,655 | 3,615,400 | 39,500 | 3,575,900 | 95,700 | 3,480,200 | 3,623,300 | 19,500 | 3,603,800 | 94,400 | 3,509,400 |
| Provincial Rates | 2,805,400 | 13,750 | 2,791,650 | 53,225 | 2,738,425 | 2,698,400 | 3,000 | 2,695,400 | 50,900 | 2,644,500 | 2,685,200 | 2,600 | 2,685,600 | 51,100 | 2,634,500 |
| Customs | 2,301,388 | 73,222 | 2,228,166 | 105,111 | 2,123,055 | 1,265,300 | 54,000 | 1,211,300 | 156,800 | 1,053,500 | 1,255,100 | 37,900 | 1,217,200 | 143,700 | 1,073,500 |
| Assessed Taxes | 516,529 | 28,579 | 487,951 | 13,074 | 474,877 | 525,100 | 22,000 | 503,100 | 13,500 | 489,600 | 523,400 | 18,900 | 504,500 | 14,000 | 490,500 |
| Forest | 872,435 | 2,339 | 872,096 | 555,745 | 316,351 | 921,600 | 2,700 | 919,400 | 586,700 | 332,700 | 935,600 | 3,100 | 932,700 | 676,500 | 256,200 |
| Registration | 284,714 | 1,047 | 283,667 | 17,261 | 266,406 | 283,400 | 1,500 | 281,900 | 184,800 | 99,100 | 280,400 | 1,700 | 278,700 | 186,300 | 92,400 |
| Tributes from Native States | 700,573 | | 700,573 | | 700,573 | 700,900 | .. | 700,900 | | 700,900 | 701,000 | .. | 700,000 | .. | 701,000 |
| | 53,654,461 | 272,370 | 53,382,091 | 6,753,331 | 46,628,760 | 50,764,400 | 384,200 | 50,410,700 | 7,109,600 | 43,301,100 | 50,594,100 | 195,000 | 50,398,200 | 7,192,300 | 43,205,900 |
| Deduct—Assignments and Compensations | | | | | 1,101,440 | | | | | 1,241,700 | | | | | 1,246,100 |
| | | | | | 45,434,75 | | | | | 42,059,400 | | | | | 41,959,800 |
| Productive Public Works | ... | ... | 10,782,063 | 9,640,005 | 1,133,755 | | | 10,363,500 | 9,916,000 | 452,400 | ... | | 10,607,600 | 10,088,400 | 519,200 |
| Total Net Revenue | | | | | 46,567,408 | | | | | 42,512,000 | | | | | 42,479,000 |

## Net Expenditure.

| | Accounts, 1882-83 | | | Revised Estimate, 1882-83 | | | Budget Estimate, 1883-84 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Expenditure | Receipts | Net Expenditure | Gross Expenditure | Receipts | Net Expenditure. | Gross Expenditure | Receipts. | Net Expenditure. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Interest | 4,556,100 | | 4,556,100 | 4,450,700 | | 4,450,700 | 4,264,000 | | 4,264,000 |
| Post Office, Telegraph & Mint | 1,771,662 | 1,480,600 | 291,062 | 1,940,200 | 1,652,800 | 287,400 | 2,030,800 | 1,670,000 | 360,800 |
| Civil Department | 11,038,504 | 1,513,083 | 9,525,421 | 11,000,000 | 1,434,200 | 9,565,700 | 11,153,000 | 1,402,300 | 9,751,300 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Charges | 4,044,532 | 1,707,220 | 2,337,312 | 3,905,100 | 1,365,000 | 2,540,100 | 3,967,500 | 1,269,500 | 2,698,000 |
| Famine Relief and Insurance | 1,500,000 | ... | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | .. | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | | 1,500,000 |
| Public Works not classed as Productive | 6,303,531 | 727,799 | 5,575,732 | 7,313,300 | 771,500 | 6,541,800 | 7,056,100 | 864,700 | 6,191,400 |
| Army Services | 18,891,142 | 3,521,475 | 15,369,667 | 17,503,300 | 1,526,000 | 15,977,300 | 16,064,000 | 865,800 | 15,198,200 |
| Exchange on Transactions with London | 3,556,700 | | 3,556,700 | 3,115,600 | | 3,115,600 | 3,548,000 | | 3,548,000 |
| | 51,724,171 | 9,250,382 | 42,474,789 | 57,727,100 | 6,749,500 | 43,977,600 | 49,583,600 | 6,072,300 | 43,521,300 |
| Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits | Surpluses 1,521,010 | Deficits 1,227 | +1,519,792 | Surpluses 18,700 | Deficits 1,543,700 | —1,525,000 | Surpluses 14,700 | Deficits 1,514,000 | —1,499,300 |
| Total Net Expenditure | .. | | 43,994,581 | | | 42,452,600 | | | 42,022,000 |
| Surplus or Deficit | . | ... | 2,572,827 | | ... | +59,800 | . | ... | +457,000 |
| | | | 46,567,408 | | | 42,512,000 | | | 42,479,000 |

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# APPENDIX II.

# ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

## (OLD CLASSIFICATION).

| | |
|---|---|
| Accounts . . . | 1881-82. |
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| ,, | III.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England in the three Divisions, Imperial, Provincial, and Local . . . . . | 72 & 73 |
| ,, | IV.—Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India in India and in England . . . . | 74 & 75 |
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| ,, | IX.—Closing Balances of the Provincial Governments . . . | 84 |
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The following refunds are in the above Revised Estimates for 1882-83 and Budget Estimates for 1883-84 charged, according to the old practice, against the General head "Refunds and Drawbacks." In the new classification, not being Revenue Refunds, they are charged against the specific heads concerned :—

REVISED.—Law and Justice, £41,400; Minor Departments, £100; Police, £3,800; Marine, £200; Education, £300; Medical, £1,300; Superannuation, £100; Stationery and Printing, £300; Miscellaneous, £78,000 Total, £127,800

BUDGET.—Law and Justice, £43,100; Minor Departments, £300, Police, £2,400, Marine, £300, Education, £800, Medical, £1,400, Superannuation £100, Stationery and Printing £100, Miscellaneous, £77,700. Total, £126,300.

In other respects the totals of the Major Heads in the old and new classifications agree.

## I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

*Estimates*

| REVENUES | Accounts 1881-82 | Budget Estimates 1882-83 | Revised Estimates, 1882-83 | Increase | Decrease | Budget Estimates, 1883-84 | Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Increase | Decrease |
| CIVIL | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,439,242 | 22,172,000 | 22,232,400 | 60,400 | | 22,339,200 | 105,800 | ... |
| II.—Tributes | 706,873 | 701,000 | 709,900 | 8,900 | | 701,000 | | 8,900 |
| III.—Forest | 874,435 | 809,000 | 921,600 | 112,600 | | 935,800 | 14,200 | ... |
| IV.—Excise | 3,427,274 | 3,331,000 | 3,615,900 | 284,900 | | 3,673,300 | 7,400 | |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 536,829 | 538,000 | 525,900 | | 12,100 | 523,400 | | 2,500 |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 2,895,490 | 2,649,000 | 2,658,400 | 19,400 | | 2,698,200 | 19,800 | . |
| VII.—Customs | 2,361,188 | 1,181,000 | 1,265,300 | 84,300 | | 1,255,100 | | 10,200 |
| VIII.—Salt | 7,375,020 | 6,049,000 | 6,128,700 | 79,700 | .. | 6,167,000 | 38,300 | ... |
| IX.—Opium | 9,862,444 | 9,500,000 | 9,561,800 | 61,800 | | 9,200,000 | | 361,800 |
| X.—Stamps | 3,381,372 | 3,342,000 | 3,411,600 | 69,600 | | 3,427,200 | 15,600 | .. |
| XI.—Registration | 284,714 | 284,000 | 285,400 | 1,400 | | 280,400 | | 5,000 |
| XII.—Mint | 70,584 | 145,000 | 152,200 | 7,200 | | 102,000 | | 50,200 |
| XIII.—Post Office | 949,907 | 967,000 | 979,600 | 12,600 | | 1,010,900 | 31,300 | |
| XIV.—Telegraph | 469,208 | 525,000 | 521,000 | | 4,000 | 557,100 | 36,100 | ... |
| XV.—Minor Departments | 120,949 | 66,000 | 85,100 | 19,100 | | 70,500 | ... | 14,600 |
| XVI.—Law and Justice | 677,454 | 659,000 | 662,000 | 3,000 | | 645,000 | .. | 17,000 |
| XVII.—Police | 245,005 | 248,000 | 227,100 | | 20,900 | 226,100 | .. | 1,000 |
| XVIII.—Marine | 237,876 | 183,000 | 211,600 | 28,600 | | 207,100 | ... | 4,500 |
| XIX.—Education | 189,197 | 177,000 | 199,900 | 22,900 | | 204,900 | 5,100 | . |
| XX.—Medical | 39,507 | 41,000 | 45,500 | 7,500 | ... | 48,600 | 100 | ... |
| XXI.—Stationery & Printing | 57,811 | 59,000 | 57,600 | | 1,400 | 57,200 | | 400 |
| XXII.—Interest | 896,904 | 652,000 | 688,000 | 36,000 | | 651,000 | . | 37,000 |
| XXIII.—Superannuations | 356,273 | 307,000 | 293,300 | .. | 13,700 | 293,200 | . | 100 |
| XXIV. Miscellaneous | 396,238 | 268,000 | 326,100 | 58,100 | | 268,100 | .. | 58,000 |
| XXV.—Railways | 9,436,168 | 8,910,000 | 9,085,000 | 175,000 | . | 9,379,600 | 294,600 | ... |
| XXVI. Irrigation and Navigation | 988,204 | 962,000 | 1,011,200 | 49,200 | | 1,026,700 | 15,500 | .. |
| XXVII.—Other Public Works | 594,270 | 485,000 | 512,800 | 27,800 | | 520,500 | 7,700 | . |
| XXVIII.—Army | 1,161,707 | 868,000 | 986,000 | 118,000 | | 865,800 | .. | 120,200 |
| English Contribution for Afghan War | 2,305,000 | | 500,000* | 500,000 | .. | .. | ... | 500,000 |
| Military Operations in Afghanistan | 354,768 | | | | | | | |
| Military Operations in Egypt | | | 40,000 | 40,000 | . | | . | 40,000 |
| XXIX.—Gain by Exchange | 207,799 | 381,000 | 336,300 | .. | 44,700 | 377,200 | 40,900 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 73,903,605 | 66,459,000 | 68,250,200 | 1,791,200 | ... | 67,651,200 | | 599,000 |
| Deficit | | | | ... | ... | | | ... |

* Egyptian War.

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

## INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

1883-84.

| EXPENDITURE. | Accounts, 1881-82. | Budget Estimates, 1882-83. | Revised Estimates, 1882 83. | Increase. | Decrease | Budget Estimates. 1883-84. | Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Debt | 6,363,141 | 6,391,000 | 6,510,300 | 119,300 | .. | 6,509,400 | ... | 900 |
| 2.—Interest, other Accts. | 533.984 | 450,000 | 462,400 | 3,400 | ... | 440,400 | ... | 22,000 |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 419,921 | 511,000 | 512,000 | 1,000 | ... | 322,200 | ... | 189,800 |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 3,003,792 | 3,168,000 | 3,055,900 | ... | 112,100 | 3,211,700 | 155,800 | ... |
| 5.—Forest | 557,645 | 581,000 | 586,700 | 5,700 | ... | 676,500 | 89,800 | ... |
| 6.—Excise | 96,886 | 99,000 | 95,700 | ... | 3,300 | 94,400 | ... | 1,300 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 13,074 | 15,000 | 13,800 | ... | 1,200 | 14,000 | 200 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 53.226 | 49,000 | 50,900 | 1,900 | ... | 51,100 | 200 | ... |
| 9.—Customs | 105,110 | 163,000 | 156,600 | ... | 6,400 | 143,700 | .. | 12,900 |
| 10.—Salt | 486.209 | 639,000 | 499,400 | ... | 139,600 | 546,300 | 46,900 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,057 335 | 2,250,000 | 2,344,900 | 94,900 | ... | 2,165.300 | ... | 179,600 |
| 12.—Stamps | 110,623 | 110,000 | 120,900 | 1,900 | ... | 103,000 | ... | 17,900 |
| 13.—Registration | 179.401 | 186,000 | 184,800 | ... | 1,200 | 186,300 | 1,500 | ... |
| 14.—Mint | 87,526 | 108,000 | 88,800 | ... | 19,200 | 75.400 | ... | 13,400 |
| 15.—Post Office | 1,147.935 | 1,173,000 | 1,186,700 | 13,700 | ... | 1,222,800 | 36,100 | ... |
| 16.—Telegraph | 536,201 | 637,000 | 656,700 | 19,700 | ... | 741,600 | 84,900 | ... |
| 17.—Administration | 1.494.356 | 1,504,000 | 1,577,700 | 73,700 | ... | 1,554,900 | ... | 22,800 |
| 18.—Minor Departments | 500,991 | 442,000 | 466,600 | 24,600 | ... | 495,600 | 29,000 | ... |
| 19.—Law and Justice | 3,184,249 | 3,347,000 | 3,229.300 | ... | 117,700 | 3,303.400 | 74,100 | ... |
| 20.—Police | 2,553,861 | 2,635,000 | 2,627,700 | ... | 7,300 | 2,705,600 | 77,900 | ... |
| 21.—Marine | 623,398 | 021,000 | 545,500 | .. | 75,500 | 515,100 | ... | 30,400 |
| 22.—Education | 1,078,490 | 1,149,000 | 1,133,600 | ... | 15,400 | 1,199,300 | 65,700 | ... |
| 23.—Ecclesiastical | 162,136 | 163,000 | 163,600 | 600 | ... | 167,000 | 4,000 | ... |
| 24.—Medical | 083,185 | 703,000 | 696,400 | .. | 6,600 | 721,300 | 24,900 | ... |
| 25.—Stationery and Printing | 505,884 | 440,000 | 494,100 | 54,100 | ... | 461,900 | ... | 32,200 |
| 26.—Political | 049,346 | 520,000 | 511,400 | ... | 8,600 | 442,400 | ... | 69,000 |
| 27.—Allces. & Assignments | 1,876,768 | 1,939,000 | 1,929,700 | ... | 9,300 | 1,989,500 | 59,800 | ... |
| 28.—Civil Furlough Allces. | 222,642 | 234,000 | 216,500 | ... | 17,500 | 226,500 | 10,000 | ... |
| 29.—Superannuations | 2,182,327 | 2,101,000 | 2,160,600 | 65,600 | .. | 2,171,200 | 4,600 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 292,292 | 271,000 | 261,200 | ... | 9,800 | 287,200 | 26,000 | ... |
| 31.—Famine Relief & Insurance— | | | | | | | | |
| Relief | 34,849 | ... | 25,600 | 25,600 | ... | 12,500 | ... | 13,100 |
| Protective Works | 750,000 | 750,000 | 144,200 | | 605,800 | 1,355,800 | 1,211,600 | ... |
| Reduction of Debt | 715,151 | 750,000 | 1,330,200 | 580,200 | . | 131,700 | ... | 1,198,500 |
| 32.—Railways | 7,051,522 | 7,592,000 | 7,429,400 | .. | 162,600 | 7,548,500 | 119,100 | ... |
| Subsidized Railways | 17,527 | 50,000 | 70,700 | 20,700 | ... | 100,900 | 30,200 | ... |
| Frontier Railways | 224,682 | 223,000 | 281,500 | 58,500 | .. | 67,500 | ... | 214,000 |
| South Mahratta | .. | ... | 33,100 | 33,100 | .. | 84,800 | 51,700 | ... |
| 33.—Irrigation & Navigation | 1,296,064 | 1,527,000 | 1.471,300 | ... | 55,700 | 1.353.300 | ... | 118,000 |
| 34.—Other Public Works | 5,113,716 | 5.371,000 | 5,422,200 | 51,200 | ... | 5,303,700 | ... | 118,500 |
| 35.—Army | 17,216,215 | 16,128,000 | 16,172,100 | 44,100 | .. | 16,064,000 | ... | 108,100 |
| Military Operations in Afghanistan | 1,644,927 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Military Operations in Egypt | .. | ... | 1,337,200 | 1,337,200 | . | ... | ... | 1,337,200 |
| 36.—Loss by Exchange | 3,854.499 | 3,156,000 | 3,451,900 | 295,900 | .. | 3,925,200 | 473,300 | ... |
| PROVINCIAL & LOCAL. Surplus | 69,891,086 | 68,104,000 | 69,715,800 | 1,551,800 | ... | 68,693,500 | ... | 1,022,300 |
| PROVINCIAL & LOCAL. Surplus | +1,521,019 | .. | +18,300 | 18,300 | ... | +14,700 | ... | 3,600 |
| PROVINCIAL & LOCAL. Deficits | —1,227 | —1,990,000 | —1,543,700 | 446,300 | ... | —1,514,000 | 29.700 | ... |
| TOTAL | 71,410,878 | 66,174,000 | 68,190,400 | 2,016,400 | | 67,194,200 | ... | 996,200 |
| Surplus | 2,582,727 | 285,000 | 59,800 | .. | 225,200 | 457,000 | 397,200 | ... |
| 37.—Pro. Public Works— | | | | | | | | |
| State Railways | 1,635,151 | 1,868,000 | 1,674,400 | ... | 193,600 | 2,395,000 | 720,600 | ... |
| E. I. Railway | 1,041,562 | 485,000 | 713,200 | 228,200 | .. | 424,000 | ... | 289,200 |
| Irrigation and Navigation | 565,804 | 897,000 | 2,412,600 | 1,515,600 | ... | 978,100 | ... | 1,434,500 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements | 68,906 | | 44,200 | 44,200 | | 23,000 | ... | 21,200 |
| Total Productive Public Works, Capital | 3,311,423 | 3,250 000 | 4,844,400 | 1,594,400 | ... | 3,820,100 | ... | 1,024,300 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## IV.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83 | REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83. | INCREASE | DECREASE | BUDGET ESTIMATES 1883-84. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84, COMPARED WITH REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Increase | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—IMPERIAL REVENUE . . | 73,903,605 | 66,459,000 | 68,250,200 | 1,791,200 | | 67,651,200 | | 599,000 |
| II.—PUBLIC DEBT* . . | 5,476,679 | 1,050,000 | 9,385,300 | 7,133,300 | | 2,600,000 | | 6,785,300 |
| III.—TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS | 1,005,003 | 1,091,000 | 1,144,000 | 53,000 | | 1,036,000 | ... | 108,000 |
| IV.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 1,661,191 | 1,635,000 | 1,791,800 | 156,800 | | 1,766,100 | | 25,700 |
| V.—POLITICAL AND OTHER EXCLUDED FUNDS | 730,300 | 623,000 | 660,700 | 37,700 | | 619,300 | | 41,400 |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS . | 1,521,019 | | 18,300 | 18,300 | | 14,700 | | 3,600 |
| VII.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES | 18,482,161 | 10,646,000 | 21,641,400 | 1,905,400 | | 18,407,200 | ... | 3,234,200 |
| VIII.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &C | 392,345 | 210,000 | 231,700 | 21,700 | | 195,500 | | 36,200 |
| IX.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL . | 2,040,879 | 2,729,000 | 4,927,100 | 2,198,100 | | 2,658,600 | .. | 2,268,500 |
| X.—MONEY ORDERS . . | 5,733,515 | 5,602,000 | 6,532,800 | 930,800 | | 6,964,600 | 431,800 | ... |
| XI.—REMITTANCES IN INDIA | 14,800,297 | 13,082,000 | 21,126,000 | 8,044,000 | | 19,754,100 | ... | 1,371,900 |
| XII.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN* | 18,412,409 | 15,342,000 | 15,042,000 | | 300,000 | 16,300,000 | 1,258,000 | ... |
| XIII.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND | 1,874,908 | 2,070,000 | 1,717,000 | | 352,400 | 1,763,300 | 45,700 | . |
| TOTAL | 146,117,044 | 150,430,000 | 157,465,900 | 12,020,900 | | 139,730,000 | | 13,738,300 |
| BALANCE . . | 17,198,850 | 17,251,000 | 17,143,822 | | 107,178 | 16,577,122 | | 266,700 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 163,675,491 | 167,681,000 | 174,609,722 | 21,922,722 | | 156,307,122 | | 13,005,000 |

*The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be applied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1883-84 are the best that can now Secretary of State will raise

*Abstract of the above showing how the*

| ACCOUNTS, 1881-82 | | | | REVISED ESTI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS | 230,000 | DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE | 728,096 | PUBLIC DEBT . | 2,468,900 |
| SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 98,955 | | | TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS | 296,300 |
| POLITICAL AND OTHER EXCLUDED FUND | 25,611 | PUBLIC DEBT . . | 466,030 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 410,600 |
| SURPLUS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE | 1,519,797 | | | DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . | 1,815,600 |
| LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &C . | 195,183 | DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES | 1,686,372 | LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &C. . | 105,200 |
| MONEY ORDERS | 19,375 | | | GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL . | 1,092,000 |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN | 754,317 | GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL | 50,414 | MONEY ORDERS | 500 |
| REMITTANCES | [illegible] | | | REMITTANCES | 307,900 |
| BALANCE REDUCED | [illegible] | | | BALANCE REDUCED | 266,700 |
| TOTAL | [illegible] | TOTAL | [illegible] | TOTAL . | 6,763,700 |

FORT WILLIAM
DEPT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

F. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

| DISBURSEMENTS | Accounts, 1881-82 | Budget Estimates, 1882-83 | Revised Estimates 1882-83 | Increase | Decrease | Budget Estimates, 1883-84 | Budget Estimates 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates 1882-83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Increase | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Imperial Expenditure | 74,722,301 | 69,424,000 | 73,034,800 | 3,610,800 | | 71,014,300 | .. | 2,020,500 |
| 2.—Public Debt | 5[illegible],715 | 3,138,000 | 6,916,400 | 3,778,400 | | 540,000 | .. | 6,376,400 |
| 3.—Treasury Notes and Service Funds | 820,297 | 8[illegible],000 | 847,700 | 20,700 | | 792,400 | | 55,300 |
| 4.—Savings Banks' Deposits | 1,502,20[illegible] | 1,355,000 | 1,351,[illegible]00 | | 3,800 | 1,415,300 | 34,100 | |
| 5.—Political and other Included Funds | 704,749 | 580,000 | 685,400 | 105,400 | | 620,500 | .. | 67,600 |
| 6.—Provincial and Local Deficits | 1,2[illegible]7 | 1,000,000 | 1,543,700 | ... | 446,300 | 1,514,000 | | 29,700 |
| 7.—Deposits and Advances | 20,108,5[illegible] | 17,840,000 | 19,525,900 | 1,076,500 | . | 17,401,600 | | 2,334,200 |
| 8.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States &c | 197,162 | 125,000 | 126,300 | 1,[illegible]00 | . | 140,700 | 14,200 | ... |
| 9.—Guaranteed Railway Capital | 2,552,256 | 3,271,000 | 3,533,100 | 501,100 | ... | 3,895,300 | 60,200 | ... |
| 10.—Money Orders | 5,714,140 | 5,554,000 | 6,532,300 | 918,[illegible]00 | | 6,947,100 | 414,800 | |
| 11.—Remittances in India | 13,91[illegible],455 | 13,091,000 | 20,040,700 | 7,355,700 | | 19,817,100 | | 832,600 |
| 12.—Secretary of State's Bills Paid | 13,356,[illegible]07 | 15,[illegible]34,000 | 15,405,000 | 136,000 | . | 16,[illegible]30,000 | 832,000 | |
| 13.—Remittances between India and England | 1,00[illegible],577 | 2,089,000 | 1,986,000 | | 203,000 | 2,108,800 | 222,800 | . |
| TOTAL | 140,[illegible]25,672 | 134,695,000 | 152,735,000 | 18,010,000 | | 142,507,400 | ... | 10,138,200 |
| BALANCE | 17,14[illegible],82[illegible] | 12,905,000 | 10,577,122 | 3,[illegible]27,[illegible] | | 14,010,3[illegible] | | 2,960,800 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 16[illegible],67[illegible],491 | 147,600,000 | 163,[illegible]01,722 | [illegible]1,02[illegible],7[illegible] | | 156,[illegible]07,72[illegible] | ... | 13,005,000 |

be made, but they are subject to modification as the year goes on, the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the by Bills the exact amount stated

*Ways and Means are provided.*

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1882-83

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Deficit of Imperial Revenue | 4,[illegible]4,600 |
| Political and other Included Funds | 7,700 |
| Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue | 1,[illegible]5,400 |
| Secretary of State's Bills paid | 420,000 |
| TOTAL | 6,[illegible]0,[illegible]00 |

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1883-84

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Public Debt | 2,000,000 |
| Treasury Notes and Service Funds | [illegible]3,000 |
| Savings Banks Deposits | 350,[illegible]00 |
| Deposits and Advances | 91[illegible],600 |
| Loans to Municipalities Native States, &c | 54,800 |
| Money Orders | 17,500 |
| Balance reduced | 2,960,800 |
| TOTAL | 6,50[illegible],100 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Deficit of Imperial Revenue | 3,303,100 |
| Political and other Included Funds | 1,500 |
| Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue | 1,[illegible]00,300 |
| Guaranteed Railway Capital | 1,[illegible]36,700 |
| Remittances | [illegible]08,300 |
| TOTAL | 6,50[illegible],100 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## VI.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE [illegible]

*Estimat[illegible]*

| REVENUE. | Accounts 1881 82 | Budget Estimates 1882 83. | Revised Estimates, 1882 83 | Increase | Decrease | Budget Estimates, 1883 84 | Budget Estimates, 1883 84 compared with Revised Estimates, 1882 83. Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| III.—Forest | 2,236 | 2,100 | 2,800 | 700 | .. | 2,500 | | |
| XII.—Mint | 28 | | | | .. | . | ... | ... |
| XIV.—Telegraph | 51,787 | 31,[illegible]00 | 74,900 | 43,000 | | 43,000 | | 31,[illegible] |
| XV.—Minor Departments | 44,450 | 500 | 2,800 | 2,300 | | 500 | . | 2,300 |
| XVIII.—Marine | 13 | | | ... | .. | | | [illegible] |
| XX. Medical | 3,095 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | 2,000 | | .. |
| XXI. Stationery and Printing | 12 | . | ... | | | | | .. |
| XXII.—Interest | 56,470 | 5,000 | 23,800 | 18,800 | | 5,000 | | 18,800 |
| XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions | 105,073 | 100,200 | 101,800 | 1,600 | ... | 99,700 | | 2,100 |
| XXIV.—Miscellaneous | 15,471 | 6,000 | 25,000 | 19,000 | | 8,000 | | 17,000 |
| XXV.—Railways | 2,290 | 1,000 | 3,700 | 2,700 | | 1,000 | | 2,700 |
| XXVII.—Other Public Works | 13,030 | 16,000 | 14,100 | | 1,900 | 17,400 | 3,300 | |
| XXVIII.—Army | 68,263 | 54,500 | 73,000 | 18,500 | | 41,000 | . | 34,000 |
| English Contribution for Afghan War | 2,305,000 | | 500,000* | 500,000 | | | . | 500,000 |
| Total | 660,057 | 215,000 | [illegible] | 605,300 | | 220,100 | | 603,800 |
| *Revenue from Productive Public Works* | | | | | | | | |
| XXV.—Railways (E. I. Railway) | 230 | 200 | 200 | | | 200 | | .. |
| XXVI.—Irrigation | 171 | 200 | 1,400 | 1,200 | .. | ... | | 1,400 |
| | 401 | 400 | 1,600 | 1,200 | | 200 | .. | 1,400 |
| Total | 2,670,658 | 219,000 | 825,500 | 606,500 | . | 220,300 | .. | 605,200 |

* Contribution for Egyptian war

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller Gene[illegible]*

## TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1883-84.

| EXPENDITURE. | Accounts, 1881-82. | Budget Estimates, 1882-83. | Revised Estimates, 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | Budget Estimates, 1883-84. | Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Debt | 2,512,420 | 2,439,700 | 2,480,600 | 40,900 | ... | 2,494,700 | 14,100 | ... |
| 2.—Interest, other Accounts | 700 | 1,800 | 1,800 | ... | ... | 3,000 | 1,200 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 541 | 1,000 | 600 | ... | 400 | 900 | 300 | .. |
| 5.—Forest | 5,288 | 5,200 | 5,300 | 100 | . | 5,000 | ... | 300 |
| 6.—Excise | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9.—Customs | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10.—Salt | ... | ... | 4,000 | 4,000 | ... | ... | ... | 4,000 |
| 11.—Opium | 1,062 | 100 | 1,600 | 1,500 | . | 1,00 | ... | 600 |
| 12.—Stamps | 32,862 | 39,000 | 42,600 | 3,600 | ... | 23,100 | ... | 19,200 |
| 14.—Mint | 19,017 | 3,600 | 7,200 | 3,600 | ... | 4,200 | ... | 3,000 |
| 15.—Post Office | 96,812 | 103,600 | 101,100 | ... | 2,500 | 102,000 | 900 | ... |
| 16.—Telegraph | 94,114 | 122,100 | 150,400 | 28,300 | ... | 198,000 | 47,600 | ... |
| 17.—Administration | 231,431 | 217,700 | 240,700 | 32,000 | ... | 230,000 | ... | 10,700 |
| 18.—Minor Departments | 20,591 | 21,200 | 26,000 | 4,800 | ... | 20,800 | ... | 5,200 |
| 19.—Law and Justice | 226 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 100 | ... | 1,600 | 200 | ... |
| 21.—Marine | 197,814 | 244,700 | 191,300 | ... | 53,100 | 136,700 | ... | 54,600 |
| 22.—Education | 320 | 400 | 400 | ... | . | 3 0 | ... | 100 |
| 23.—Ecclesiastical | 442 | 1,000 | 400 | ... | 600 | 300 | ... | 100 |
| 24.—Medical | 7,408 | 7,500 | 7,500 | ... | ... | 7,500 | ... | ... |
| 25.—Stationery and Printing | 118,694 | 131,000 | 160,500 | 29,500 | ... | 133,000 | ... | 27,500 |
| 26.—Political | 25,832 | 27,300 | 26,800 | ... | 500 | 27,300 | 500 | .. |
| 27.—Allowances and Assignments | 31,265 | 65,100 | 31,300 | ... | 33,800 | 79,300 | 48,000 | ... |
| 28.—Civil Furlough Allowances | 217,747 | 230,000 | 215,000 | ... | 15,000 | 225,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| 29.—Superannuations | 1,367,140 | 1,380,000 | 1,389,000 | 29,000 | ... | 1,415,000 | 26,000 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 44,156 | 18,000 | 28,000 | 10,000 | ... | 30,000 | 2,000 | ... |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 105 | . | .. | . | | . . | ... | ... |
| 32.—Railways (Frontier Railways) | 363,491 | 103,000 | 70,000 | | 24,000 | ... | ... | 70,000 |
| Subsidized Railways | 4,301 | 16 500 | 13,700 | ... | 2,800 | 29,600 | 15,900 | ... |
| 33.—Irrigation | 22 | 200 | 1,300 | 1,100 | ... | 2,000 | 700 | .. |
| 34.—Other Public Works | 96,018 | 90 700 | 88,000 | | 2,700 | 102,100 | 14,100 | ... |
| 35.—Army | 3,997,482 | 4,025,000 | 3,969,200 | . | 55,800 | 4,045,200 | 76,000 | |
| Military Operations in Afghanistan | 13,003 | ... | ... | ... | .. | . . | ... | ... |
| Military Operations in Egypt | ... | | 118,000 | 118,000 | ... | .. | ... | 118,000 |
| Total | 9,500,459 | 9, 70,700 | 9,391,700 | 115,000 | ... | 9 320 000 | | 64,800 |
| *Expenditure on Productive Public Works.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1.—Interest | 352,852 | 342,000 | 348,100 | 6,100 | .. | 301,600 | .. | 46,500 |
| 32.—Railways (Guaranteed) | 3,314,790 | 3,278,000 | 3,204,500 | 10,500 | . | 3,200,000 | 1,500 | ... |
| E. I. Railway | 1,239,446 | 1,219,300 | 1,217,400 | ... | 1 000 | 1,207,600 | . . | 9,800 |
| 33.—Irrigation (Madras Irrigation and Canal Company) | 193 | 50,200 | 200 | .. | 50,000 | . | ... | 200 |
| | 4,907,787 | 4,889,500 | 4,860,200 | . | 29,900 | 4,805,200 | | 55,000 |
| Total | 14,407,746 | 14,166,200 | 14,251,900 | 85,700 | .. | 14,132,100 | . | 119,800 |
| 37.—Productive Public Works— | | | | | | | | |
| State Railways | 439 325 | 550,000 | 372,000 | . | 178,000 | 812,000 | 440,000 | . |
| Do. do. E. I. Railways | 586,300 | ... | 450,000 | 450,000 | ... | ... | . . | 450,000 |
| Irrigation and Navigation | ... | ... | 1,763 500 | 1,763 500 | ... | 22,000 | ... | 1,740,000 |
| Total Productive Public Works, Capital | 1,025,625 | 550,000 | 2,585,500 | 2,035,500 | | 834 600 | ... | 1,750,900 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## VII.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

| RECEIPTS | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82 | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83 | REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83. | INCREASE | DECREASE | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84, COMPARED WITH REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | INCREASE | DECREASE. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—IMPERIAL REVENUE | 71,3-,547 | 66,-10,000 | 67,424,700 | 1,184,700 | | 67,430,900 | 6,200 | ... |
| II.—PUBLIC DEBT* | 3,000,432 | | 2,685,300 | 2,685,300 | | 2,600,000 | .. | 85,300 |
| III.—TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS | 1 001,565 | 1,087 000 | 1,140,000 | 53,000 | ... | 1,031,900 | ... | 108,100 |
| IV.—SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS | 1,6 1 191 | 1 635 000 | 1,791,800 | 156,800 | | 1,766,100 | | 25,700 |
| V.—POLITICAL AND OTHER EXCLUDED FUNDS | 730,300 | 623,000 | 600,700 | 37,700 | | 619,300 | .. | 41,400 |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS | 1,,21,019 | | 18 ,00 | 18,300 | ... | 14,700 | . | 3,600 |
| VII.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES | 18 43,000 | 19,143 000 | 21,136,500 | 1,093,500 | ... | 17,004,200 | .. | 3,232,300 |
| VIII.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &C | 39 315 | 210,000 | 231,700 | 21,700 | | 195 500 | .. | 36,200 |
| IX.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL | 145 150 | 1,074 000 | 1 74 900 | 65,900 | | 1,0 5,600 | ... | 64,300 |
| X.—MONEY ORDERS | 57 ,515 | 5 00 ,00 | 6 5,,500 | 93 500 | | 6 964,600 | 431,800 | ... |
| XI.—REMITTANCE IN INDIA | 14 500 )/ | 13,6 5 ,000 | 21,1 0,000 | 8 044,600 | ... | 19 754 100 | | 1,371,900 |
| XIII.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND | 1,,51 100 | 1,722,000 | 1,3,0 300 | | 301 700 | 1,440,800 | 110,500 | ... |
| TOTAL | 1 1 05 ,, | 111 018 0 0 | 1 ,, -1,000 | 14 6 ,000 | ... | 1 1 4 ,,700 | | 4,420,300 |
| BALANCE . | 1 ,37 101 | 14,199,651 | 14 5-2 913 | 3 3,262 | | 1 ,6 0 013 | | 682,900 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1 5 ,, 8 | 125,217 651 | 140,,4,,013 | 15 120,26 | . | 1 ,, 0 713 | .. | 5,103,200 |

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 188, 84 are the best that can now Secretary of State will raise

*Abstract of the above showing how the*

| ACCOUNTS 1881-82 | £ | | £ | REVISED ESTI | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE | 1 ,4,617 | | | SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE | 11,227,300 |
| PUBLIC DEBT | 7 ,,045 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID | 15,336,907 | PUBLIC DEBT | 2,042,300 |
| TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS | -33 120 | | | TREASURY NOTES AND SERVICE FUNDS | 292,900 |
| SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS | 95 985 | | | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 410,600 |
| POLITICAL AND OTHER EXCLUDED FUNDS | -5 611 | BALANCE INCREASED | 1,151,612 | DEPOSIT AND ADVANCES | 1,315,600 |
| SURPLUS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE | 1 519 70 | | | LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &C | 105,200 |
| DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES | 111,702 | | | MONEY ORDERS | 500 |
| LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, &C | 105,183 | | | REMITTANCES | 1,394,800 |
| MONEY ORDERS | 19 ,75 | | | BALANCE REDUCED | 682,900 |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN | | | | | |
| REMITTANCES | 2,105 252 | | | | |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL | 350,115 | | | | |
| TOTAL | 10,1 5,809 | TOTAL | 10,499,809 | TOTAL | 17,472,100 |

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

## HE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | Accounts, 1881-82. | Budget Estimates 1882-83 | Revised Estimates, 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease | Budget Estimates, 1883-84 | Budget Estimate, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimate, 1882-83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Increase | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Imperial expenditure . | 59,288,930 | 54,707,800 | 56,197,400 | 1,489,600 | .. | 56,047,600 | ... | 149,800 |
| 2.—Public debt . . | 205,387 | 590,000 | 643,000 | 53,000 | | 30,000 | . | 613,000 |
| 3.—Treasury notes and service funds | 828,739 | 826,500 | 647,100 | 20,600 | . | 701,700 | ... | 55,400 |
| 4.—Saving banks' deposits | 1,562,205 | 1,395,000 | 1,381,200 | | 3,800 | 1,415,300 | 34,100 | ... |
| 5.—Political and other excluded funds | 704,749 | 585,000 | 658,400 | 108,400 | . | 620,800 | | 67,600 |
| 6.—Provincial and local deficits . | 1,227 | 1,900,000 | 1,543,700 | | 442,300 | 1,511,000 | ... | 29,700 |
| 7.—Deposits and advances | 18,341,961 | 17,546,000 | 19,820,900 | 1,974,900 | ... | 17,485,600 | ... | 2,335,300 |
| 8.—Loans to municipalities native states &c. | 197,160 | 125,000 | 126,500 | 1,500 | | 140,700 | 14,200 | ... |
| 9.—Guaranteed railway capital | 1,102,541 | 1,001,000 | 2,103,900 | 202,000 | | 2,053,300 | ... | 110,600 |
| 10.—Money orders . . | 5,714,140 | 5,554,300 | 6,532,300 | 978,000 | | 6,947,100 | 414,800 | |
| 11.—Remittances in India | 13,013,185 | 13,091,000 | 20,049,700 | 7,558,700 | | 19,517,100 | . | 832,600 |
| 12.—Secretary of state's bills paid . | 15,336,907 | 15,344,000 | 15,468,000 | 126,000 | | 16,300,000 | 832,000 | ... |
| 13.—Remittances between India and England . | 332,660 | 411,000 | 411,800 | 10,800 | ... | 347,800 | | 64,000 |
| TOTAL . | 120,530,490 | 114,560,300 | 126,503,900 | 12,134,600 | . | 123,544,000 | .. | 2,959,900 |
| BALANCE | 14,528,913 | 10,845,351 | 13,540,013 | 2,091,602 | .. | 11,600,713 | . . | 2,143,300 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 135,059,403 | 125,217,651 | 140,343,913 | 15,126,202 | . | 135,140,713 | | 5,103,200 |

x made, but they are subject to modification as the year goes on, the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the by Bills the exact amount stated

*Ways and Means are provided.*

| MATES, 1882-83 | | BUDGET ESTIMATES 1883-84 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Political and other excluded funds . | 27,700 | Surplus of Imperial revenue | 11,383,300 | Political and other excluded funds . | 1,500 |
| Deposits and advances | | Public debt | 2,570,000 | Deficit of provincial and local revenue | 1,490,300 |
| Deficit of provincial and local revenue . | 1,525,400 | Treasury notes and service funds | 240,200 | Guaranteed railway capital | 404,700 |
| Guaranteed railway capital . | 451,000 | Savings banks' deposits | 350,800 | Secretary of state's bills paid | 16,300,000 |
| Secretary of state's bills paid . . . . | 15,468,000 | Deposits and advances | 415,600 | | |
| | | Loans to municipalities, native states, &c | 54,800 | | |
| | | Remittances | 1,030,000 | | |
| | | Money orders | 17,500 | | |
| | | Balance reduced | 2,143,300 | | |
| TOTAL . | 17,472,100 | TOTAL | 18,205,500 | TOTAL | 18,205,500 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## VIII.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME

| RECEIPTS | Accounts 1881-82 | Budget Estimates 1882-83 | Revised Estimates 1882-83 | Increase | Decrease | Budget Estimates 1883-84 | Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compare with the Revised Estimates, 1882-83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Public Revenue | 626,058 | 219,000 | 825,500 | 606,500 | | 220,300 | | 605,200 |
| II.—Public Debt* | 455,047 | 1,950,000 | 6,700,000 | 4,750,000 | | | | 6,700,000 |
| III.—Service Funds | 4,005 | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | 4,100 | 100 | |
| VI. Deposits and Advances | 2,495 | 503,000 | 504,900 | 1,900 | | 503,000 | | 1,900 |
| IX.—Guaranteed Railway Capital | 596,916 | 1,055,000 | 3,114,200 | 2,059,200 | | 950,000 | | 2,164,200 |
| XII. Secretary of State's Bills drawn | 15,411,429 | 15,342,000 | 15,042,000 | | 300,000 | 16,598,000 | 1,256,000 | |
| XIII.—Remittances between India and England | 323,750 | 348,000 | 387,300 | 39,300 | | 332,500 | | 54,800 |
| Total | 17,455,534 | 19,421,000 | 26,617,900 | 7,196,900 | | 18,259,900 | | 8,358,000 |
| Balance | 4,127,749 | 3,051,519 | 4,697,003 | | 1,345,484 | 3,657,100 | 1,039,903 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 21,583,283 | 22,472,519 | 31,314,903 | 7,196,900 | 1,345,484 | 21,917,000 | | 8,358,000 |

*The Estimate in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1883-84 and Title Deeds is the highest that the Secretary of State will probably Exhaust the exact amount stated

*Abstract of the above showing how the*

| ACCOUNTS 1881-82 | £ | | £ | REVISED ESTIMATES 1882-83 | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service Funds | 3,476 | Deficit of Revenue | 1,703,313 | Service Funds | 3,400 |
| Secretary of State's Bills drawn | 15,411,429 | Net Public Debt | 3,261,650 | Net Public Debt | 1,660 |
| Balance carried forward | 1,506,840 | Net Deposits and Advances | 1,796,104 | Net Deposits and Advances | 500,000 |
| | | | | Guaranteed Railway Capital | 1,543,000 |
| | | Net Guaranteed Railway Capital | 8,325,190 | Secretary of State's Bills drawn | 15,342,000 |
| | | Net Remittances between India and England | 1,247,140 | | |
| TOTAL | 19,922,745 | TOTAL | 19,922,745 | TOTAL | 17,515,060 |

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

J. W. KELLNER
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

## TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1881-82 | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83. | REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83 | INCREASE. | DECREASE | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84. | BUDGET [illegible] COMPARED WITH THE REVISED [illegible] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Increase | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE . . | 15,433,371 | 14,716,200 | 16,837,400 | 2,121,200 | . | 14,966,700 | ... | 1,870,700 |
| 2.—PUBLIC DEBT . . . . | 3,717,328 | 2,548,000 | 6,273,400 | 3,725,400 | .. | 510,000 | . | 5,763,400 |
| 3.—SERVICE FUNDS . . | 558 | 500 | 600 | 100 | ... | 700 | 100 | ... |
| 7.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . | 1,820,572 | 3,000 | 4,900 | 1,900 | .. | 3,000 | .. | 1,900 |
| 9.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL | 1,449,445 | 1,370,000 | 1,641,200 | 271,200 | ... | 1,8[illegible] | 190,800 | ... |
| 13.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND . . . | 1,570,908 | 1,688,000 | 1,474,200 | ... | 213,800 | 1,761,000 | 286,800 | ... |
| TOTAL . | 25,092,182 | 20,325,700 | 26,231,700 | 5,906,000 | .. | [illegible] | ... | 7,178,300 |
| BALANCE . . . . | 2,620,000 | 2,146,649 | 3,037,109 | 890,460 | . | 2,31[illegible] | .. | 723,500 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 28,613,001 | 22,472,349 | 29,268,809 | 6,796,460 | .. | [illegible] | | 7,901,800 |

best that can now be made, but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself or that the debt transactions will be carried out as estimated

*Ways and Means are provided.*

| MATES, 1882-83. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| DEFICIT OF REVENUE . . | 16,011,000 | SERVICE FUNDS . | 3,400 | DEFICIT OF REVENUE | 14,746,400 |
| | | NET DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . . | 500,000 | NET PUBLIC DEBT . . | 510,000 |
| NET MISCELLANEOUS REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND . . . | 1,086,900 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN . . | 16,300,000 | GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL . | 832,000 |
| | | | | NET MISCELLANEOUS REMITTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND | 1,438,500 |
| BALANCE INCREASED . | 416,200 | BALANCE REDUCED | 723,500 | | |
| TOTAL . | 17,515,000 | TOTAL | 17,526,900 | TOTAL | 17,526,900 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## IX.—CLOSING BALANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

| | Actuals, 1881-82. | | | Regular Estimate, 1882-83. | | | Budget Estimate, 1883-84. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | Provincial | Local. | Total. | Provincial. | Local. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| India, General | ... | 5,364 | 5,364 | ... | 3,100 | 3,100 | . | 900 | 900 |
| Central Provinces | 161,603 | 37,151 | 198,754 | 186,400 | 30,700 | 217,100 | 207,000 | 24,800 | 231,800 |
| British Burma | 350,962 | 90,523 | 441,485 | 246,700 | 56,300 | 303,000 | 14,200 | 2,600 | 16,800 |
| Assam | 103,590 | ... | 103,590 | 92,300 | ... | 92,300 | 50,300 | ... | 50,300 |
| Bengal | 754,301 | 159,609 | 913,910 | 248,400 | 130,400 | 378,800 | 67,800 | 38,600 | 106,400 |
| N. W. Provinces and Oudh | 1,334,174 | 23,451 | 1,357,625 | 980,900 | ... | 980,900 | 246,200 | ... | 246,200 |
| Punjab | 296,203 | 113,560 | 409,853 | 196,200 | 121,000 | 317,200 | 173,300 | 122,100 | 295,400 |
| Madras | 174,337 | 513,922 | 688,259 | 254,500 | 415,000 | 669,500 | 232,500 | 313,600 | 546,100 |
| Bombay | 569,786 | 165,917 | 732,703 | 259,000 | 125,300 | 384,300 | 300,900 | 72,100 | 373,000 |
| Total | 3,742,046 | 1,109,497 | 4,851,543 | 2,464,400 | 881,800 | 3,346,200 | 1,292,200 | 574,700 | 1,866,900 |

Fort William;
Dept of Finance and Commerce,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER.
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# X.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

**In thousands of Conventional £**

| REVENUE | 1881-82 | 1882-83 | | 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actuals. | Budget. | Revised. | Budget. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Land Revenue | 15,644 | 15,319 | 15,645 | 15,551 |
| Assessed Taxes | 524 | 523 | 512 | 509 |
| Customs | 2,167 | 1,018 | 1,109 | 1,111 |
| Salt | 6,540 | 5,410 | 5,620 | 5,621 |
| Opium | 7,805 | 7,250 | 7,217 | 7,035 |
| Excise | 3,330 | 3,252 | 3,520 | 3,520 |
| Stamps | 3,271 | 3,223 | 3,291 | 3,224 |
| Registration | 105 | 98 | 101 | 94 |
| Forest | 317 | 226 | 335 | 259 |
| Tributes and Contributions, Mint and Miscellaneous, less Refunds and Drawbacks | 374 | 224 | 326 | 386 |
| Provincial Rates | 2,842 | 2,600 | 2,617 | 2,637 |
| Provincial and Local Adjustments, Ordinary | —1,520 | 1,090 | 1,525 | 1,209 |
| TOTAL NET REVENUE | 45,048 | 44,115 | 44,827 | 44,585 |

| EXPENDITURE | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | | 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actuals. | Budget. | Revised. | Budget. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Administration | 1,494 | 1,504 | 1,578 | 1,555 |
| Law and Justice | 2,507 | 2,688 | 2,567 | 2,658 |
| Police | 2,306 | 2,387 | 2,400 | 2,479 |
| Education | 889 | 972 | 934 | 994 |
| Ecclesiastical | 162 | 163 | 164 | 168 |
| Minor Departments, Marine, Medical, Stationery and Printing— | | | | |
| Post Office and Telegraph | 2,242 | 2,175 | 2,143 | 2,207 |
| Political, and Allowances, &c., under Treaties | 2,526 | 2,459 | 2,441 | 2,432 |
| Furlough and Superannuation, &c., Allowances | 2,049 | 2,028 | 2,090 | 2,104 |
| ARMY— | | | | |
| Ordinary | 16,054 | 15,260 | 15,186 | 15,198 |
| War and Frontier Railways (Actuals, 1881-82, 1,515; Revised and, 1,578) | —790 | . | 1,078 | ... |
| English Contribution for Afghan War (2,305) | | | | |
| Do for War in Egypt (500) | | | | |
| Famine Relief and Insurance | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Interest, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works | 3,661 | 3,724 | 3,762 | 3,613 |
| Loss by Exchange | 3,557 | 2,775 | 3,116 | 3,548 |
| Public Works, Ordinary | 5,441 | 6,591† | 6,260 | 6,191† |
| | 43,598 | 44,226 | 45,219 | 44,647 |
| PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS— | | | | |
| | Actuals, 1881-82 | Budget Estimate, 1882-83 | Revised Estimate, 1882-83. | Budget Estimate, 1883-84. |
| + Land & other Receipts | 10,276 | 9,870 | 9,818 | 10,058 |
| —Interest and charges | 9,143 | 9,474 | 9,366 | 9,539 |
| | | | | —1,133 —396 —452 —519 |
| TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE | | | | 42,465 43,830 44,767 44,128 |
| Surplus | | | | 2,583 285 60 457 |
| TOTAL | | | | 45,048 44,115 44,827 44,585 |

*N. B.*—The figures of this Statement are not the same as those of the Net Statement in the New Form (page 53), as the two statements are not made up on precisely the same manner.

† Includes 223 in Budget 1882-83 and 57 in 1883-84 for Frontier Railways.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller General*

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# APPENDIX III.

## ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

(NEW CLASSIFICATION.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts | . . | 1871-72 to 1881-82. |
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*N B.*—The Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure are incorporated in these figures. In the actual accounts they were not incorporated till 1877-78, being represented only by a net entry against "Provincial Services."

# APPENDIX IV.

## MEMORANDUM ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS.

# APPENDIX IV.

## Memorandum on Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits.

I observe, both from the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Financial Statement, and from the comments in the English and Indian Press, that some difficulty is experienced in fully understanding the adjusting entries which appear in the Indian Accounts and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure under the head of "Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits." This is no matter for surprise, for the entries represent, in fact, transactions which are somewhat complicated, and which it is, not unnaturally, difficult for any one not thoroughly conversant with all the details of the Indian financial system to understand fully.

The following illustration may perhaps serve to place the matter in a clear and intelligible light:—

A has three sons, B, C, and D. A, B, C, and D keep their balances at one banker, and the whole are merged in one account standing in A's name. On January 1st, 1882, the total balance standing to A's credit was £200,000, which was divided thus:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Belonging to A | 100,000 |
| ,, B | 50,000 |
| ,, C | 30,000 |
| ,, D | 20,000 |
| TOTAL | 200,000 |

A estimates his total income for 1882 at £120,000. His expenditure he estimates as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| A's personal expenditure | 50,000 |
| Allowance granted by A to B | 25,000 |
| Ditto A to C | 15,000 |
| Ditto A to D | 10,000 |
| Leaving a surplus belonging to A of | 20,000 |
| TOTAL | 120,000 |

On January 1st, 1882, B gives A notice that, besides spending his allowance for the year (£25,000), he wishes to draw on his balance of £50,000 to the extent of £10,000.

C at the same times gives notice that during the year he will spend exactly the amount of his allowance, and will neither draw on his balance of £30,000, nor increase it during the year

D at the same time gives notice that during the year he will only spend £9,000, out of his allowance of £10,000, thus increasing his balance, which stood on January 1st, 1882, at £20,000, by £1,000.

The joint Revenue and Expenditure Account of A, B, C, and D for the year will, therefore, stand thus:—

| REVENUE. | £ | EXPENDITURE. | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A's income | 120,000 | A's personal expenditure | | 50,000 |
| | | B's expenditure— | | |
| | | Allowance for the year | 25,000 | |
| | | Add drawn from balance | 10,000 | |
| | | | | 35,000 |
| | | C's expenditure | | 15,000 |
| | | D's expenditure— | | |
| | | Allowance for the year | 10,000 | |
| | | Deduct saving during the year | 1,000 | |
| | | | | 9,000 |
| | | Surplus | | 11,000 |
| | | | | 120,000 |

# APPENDIX V.

# TRADE.


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# APPENDIX V.

## Trade.

£1 = Rs. 10.

| | From April 1st to January 31st. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
| **Imports—** | £ | £ |
| Private Merchandise | 39,169,484 | 41,945,202 |
| Government Stores | 1,806,552 | 1,744,747 |
| **Total** Merchandise | 40,976,036 | 43,689,949 |
| Treasure, private | 7,987,135 | 12,038,557 |
| **Total Imports** | 48,963,171 | 55,728,506 |
| **Exports—** | | |
| Private Merchandise | 64,445,283 | 65,770,066 |
| Government Stores | 55,343 | 73,238 |
| **Total** Merchandise | 64,500,626 | 65,843,304 |
| Treasure, private | 923,140 | 790,235 |
| ,, Government | 2,360 | 54,400 |
| **Total Exports** | 65,426,126 | 66,687,939 |
| **Surplus of Exports** of Merchandise | 23,524,590 | 22,153,355 |
| ,, **Imports** of Treasure | 7,061,635 | 11,193,922 |
| **Net Surplus of Exports** | 16,462,955 | 10,959,433 |
| **Secretary of State's Bills** *paid* from April 1st to January 31st | 17,381,100 | 12,804,500 |

**Statement** *showing the* **quantities** *and* **value** *of articles* **imported** *into British India (from Foreign Countries) which were* **exempted from Customs duty** *by the Indian Tariff Act XI of 1882, for the ten months ending January 31st, 1882-83, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82.*

| Articles. | Ten Months ending January 1881-82. | | Ten Months ending January 1882-83. | | Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | |
| Apparel, &c. . . . . val. | ... | 54,42,523 | .. | 65,01,404 | ... | + 19·46 |
| Caoutchouc manufactures . . . ,, | ... | 1,56,838 | .. | 1,76,674 | . | + 12·65 |
| Chinese and Japaneseware, &c. . . ,, | ... | 3,26,141 | ... | 3,23,593 | ... | — 0·78 |
| Clocks and watches . . . . No. | 58,266 | 6,67,164 | 63,894 | 7,73,612 | + 9·66 | + 15·96 |
| Corals, real . . . . . lbs. | 122,218 | 14,74,285 | 132,994 | 16,75,010 | + 8·82 | + 13·62 |
| Corks . . . . . cwt. | 1,390 | 2,13,304 | 1,331 | 1,98,158 | — 4·86 | — 7·10 |
| Cotton, Twist and Yarn . . . lbs. | 34,324,676 | 2,70,62,119 | 38,302,151 | 2,90,93,069 | + 11·59 | + 7·50 |
| ,, Piece goods, grey . . . yds. | 910,220,670 | 10,64,30,612 | 927,742,341 | 10,85,62,460 | + 1·92 | + 2·00 |
| ,, ,, white . . . ,, | 227,472,742 | 2,99,26,541 | 185,738,511 | 2,66,70,356 | — 18·35 | — 10·88 |
| ,, ,, coloured, &c. . . ,, | 209,597,894 | 3,25,78,305 | 271,283,838 | 4,21,79,890 | + 29·43 | + 29·47 |

| Articles. | Ten Months ending January 1881-82. | | Ten Months ending January 1882-83. | | Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | |
| Cotton Piece goods, other sorts . . val. | ... | 12,89,448 | ... | 18,01,640 | ... | + 39·72 |
| ,, Thread, sewing . . . . lbs. | 536,431 | 7,50,852 | 736,572 | 9,40,811 | + 37·31 | + 25·30 |
| ,, Other sorts of manufactures . val. | ... | 10,17,178 | ... | 12,13,954 | ... | + 19·35 |
| Drugs and medicines . . . . ,, | ... | 32,05,220 | ... | 33,16,856 | ... | + 3·48 |
| Dyeing and colouring materials . . ,, | ... | 14,09,044 | ... | 16,43,788 | ... | + 16·66 |
| Earthenware and porcelain . . . ,, | ... | 12,92,524 | ... | 13,53,642 | ... | + 4·73 |
| Fireworks . . . . . ,, | ... | 4,23,771 | ... | 5,51,116 | ... | + 30·05 |
| Glass . . . . . ,, | ... | 37,97,484 | ... | 40,08,198 | ... | + 5·55 |
| Gums and resins . . . . . cwt. | 85,570 | 12,02,509 | 75,719 | 10,15,801 | — 11·51 | — 15·53 |
| Hardware and cutlery, &c. . . . val. | ... | 51,32,044 | .. | 63,06,018 | ... | + 22·88 |
| Instruments and apparatus . . . ,, | ... | 11,15,780 | ... | 12,21,156 | ... | + 9·44 |
| Ivory . . . . . ,, | ... | 17,76,039 | ... | 17,53,543 | ... | — 1·27 |
| Jewellery . . . . . ,, | ... | 5,09,721 | ... | 11,35,962 | ... | + 122·86 |
| Plate . . . . . ,, | ... | 71,830 | ... | 69,9·6 | . | — 2·66 |
| Matches, lucifer and other . . . ,, | ... | 11,40,934 | .. | 14,43,364 | .. | + 26·51 |
| Metals, Brass . . . . . cwt. | 7,922 | 4,49,351 | 10,658 | 5,72,089 | + 34·54 | + 27·31 |
| ,, Copper . . . . . ,, | 282,383 | 1,22,42,027 | 372,927 | 1,60,38,481 | + 32·07 | + 31·01 |
| ,, Iron . . . . . ,, | 1,956,990 | 1,12,35,125 | 2,624,664 | 1,54,58,542 | + 34·12 | + 37·59 |
| ,, Lead . . . . . ,, | 54,772 | 7,73,225 | 60,567 | 8,19,712 | + 10·58 | + 6·01 |
| ,, Quicksilver . . . . lbs. | 94,546 | 1,02,467 | 330,368 | 3,46,586 | + 249·43 | + 238·24 |
| ,, Steel . . . . . cwt. | 137,039 | 10,46,326 | 156,273 | 12,04,113 | + 13·29 | + 15·08 |
| ,, Tin . . . . . ,, | 22,975 | 14,16,185 | 36,731 | 23,98,275 | + 59·87 | + 69·35 |
| ,, Zinc, &c. . . . . ,, | 111,665 | 11,16,744 | 116,132 | 11,36,853 | + 4·00 | + 1·80 |
| ,, Unenumerated . . . . ,, | 3,620 | 2,67,685 | 4,559 | 3,00,378 | + 25·94 | + 12·21 |
| Paints and colours . . . . val | .. | 17,28,259 | ... | 19,59,692 | ... | + 13·39 |
| Pasteboard, millboard, &c. . . . cwt. | 3,913 | 33,544 | 2,849 | 30,968 | — 27·19 | — 7·68 |
| Perfumery . . . . . val. | ... | 4,11,741 | .. | 4,77,091 | ... | + 15·87 |
| Provisions . . . . . ,, | ... | 89,43,077 | ... | 92,52,517 | ... | + 3·46 |
| Shells and cowries . . . . ,, | | 3,41,579 | ... | 4,13,964 | ... | + 21·19 |
| Silk, raw . . . . . lbs. | 1,527,907 | 64,76,635 | 2,197,135 | 98,62,679 | + 43·80 | + 52·28 |
| ,, manufactures, thread, sewing . ,, | 1,511 | 14,948 | 2,493 | 25,505 | + 64·99 | + 70·62 |
| ,, ,, piece goods . . yds. | 9,683,341 | 1,00,86,934 | 7,237,675 | 75,76,191 | — 25·26 | — 24·89 |
| ,, ,, goods of silk mixed, &c. ,, | 1,280,830 | 8,98,894 | 956,274 | 6,68,276 | — 25·69 | — 25·66 |
| ,, ,, other sorts . . lbs. | 1,458 | 6,927 | 809 | 6,163 | — 44·51 | — 11·03 |
| Spices . . . . . ,, | 29,538,310 | 42,50,166 | 28,503,391 | 44,14,709 | — 3·50 | + 3·87 |
| Stationery . . . . . val. | . | 11,19,045 | ... | 12,55,399 | ... | + 12·18 |
| Sugar, refined, &c. . . . . cwt | 666,587 | 1,07,04,591 | 519,367 | 84,07,105 | — 22·09 | — 21·46 |
| Sugar, unrefined, &c. . . . . ,, | 3,392 | 15,168 | 3,147 | 12,748 | — 7·22 | — 15·95 |
| Tea . . . . . lbs. | 2,393,413 | 17,10,001 | 2,027,119 | 14,92,445 | — 15·30 | — 12·72 |
| Tobacco . . . . . ,, | 1,146,803 | 5,19,900 | 1,3 6,350 | 7,10,332 | + 14·79 | + 36·63 |
| Toys . . . . . val. | ... | 8,79,488 | ... | 9,11,342 | ... | + 3·62 |
| Umbrellas . . . . . No. | 2,361,122 | 16,58,759 | 2,708,598 | 18,67,341 | + 14·72 | + 12·57 |
| Wool-manufactures, Piece goods . . yds. | 8,209,341 | 84,97,119 | 6,043,100 | 67,· 8,337 | — 26·39 | — 20·35 |
| ,, ,, Shawls . . . No | 384,586 | 7,49,207 | 345,374 | 7,84,277 | — 10·20 | + 4·68 |
| ,, ,, Braids . . . lbs. | 193,492 | 3,91,642 | 210,686 | 4,01,482 | + 8·89 | + 2·51 |
| ,, ,, other sorts . . ,, | 582,651 | 6,43,480 | 678,865 | 6,69,424 | + 16·51 | + 4·03 |

*Memorandum on the Import of Government Stores from Europe.**

1. As regards Government stores, the returns for the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82, show reductions, to a greater or less extent, in the following articles :—

Apparel.
Carriages and carts.
Drugs and medicines.
Hardware and cutlery.
Instruments and apparatus.
Leather and leather-goods (boots, shoes, &c.)
Malt liquor.
Machinery and mill-work.
Railway plant and rolling-stock.
Parts of ships.
Woollen piece-goods.

In malt liquor and leather and woollen-goods the reductions are particularly noticeable. In these cases and of all the others above mentioned, except machinery and railway material, the reductions are certainly due to the substitution of Indian goods of similar kinds for articles heretofore imported from Europe.

2. On the other hand, there have been increases, more or less large, in the following articles :—

Arms and Ammunition and Military Stores.
Chemical products.
Coal.
Cotton piece-goods.
Flax goods (canvas, &c.)
Spirits and wines.
Metals of all kinds.
Paper and stationery.
Telegraph materials.

With the exception of paper and stationery these are either goods of a class not now made in the country, or they are required at places where Indian goods cannot be laid down as cheaply as imported goods. For instance, English coal is cheaper at Kurrachee than Indian coal. The cotton piece-goods imported are generally of a kind not yet made in India.

3. The increase in paper and stationery is more apparent than real. The Superintendent of Stationery for two or three years bought his paper and stationery in the market under orders from the Government of India, and his purchases appeared during that time under the head of General Trade, not under Government Stores. This practice having been stopped and, paper and stationery now coming from the Store Department of the India Office, the European supplies of the Stationery Office now appear under Government Stores. Some progress is being made in the manufacture of paper in India, but it has as yet unfortunately been only found possible to make the coarser kinds of paper used by the Government.

4. The total of the whole imports of Government Stores for the ten months compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82 show a reduction of from £1,806,552 to £1,744,747, or £61,805. Some gradual progress is thus being made in the direction of substituting Indian-made articles for those of English manufacture; but it will not be possible to make any very sensible impression upon the total amount of stores imported from England until iron work and machinery, equal in quality and not superior in price to the English articles, can be manufactured in India.

*March 1st, 1883.* E. BARING.

* On this subject see also General Wilson's Minute (Appendix VI., p. 115).

# APPENDIX VI.

# THE MILITARY BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.

## MINUTE

BY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON'BLE F. T. WILSON, C.B.

# APPENDIX VI.

## The Military Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

*Minute by Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B.*

The estimated net cost of the army in India for the financial year 1883-84 is £11,194,000, being £95,700 less than what it was for the current year.

In the face of the reductions carried out in the native army last year, this result may at first appear disappointing, but examination of the different items will remove this idea, and show that there is no cause for other feeling than that of satisfaction with the accounts generally.

In considering the subject, it must be kept prominently in view that, although a large reduction in the number of regiments was made during the past year, still no reduction in the total number of fighting men was effected. On the contrary, the reverse is the case; for, while the number of corps was reduced, the strength of those to be maintained was increased:—infantry from 712 to 832 of all ranks in each of the corps, other than the five Goorkha regiments, which, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, are maintained at an extra strength of 912 of all ranks:—and cavalry from 457 to 550, with the exception of the Madras Cavalry, which remains unchanged.

Thus the total establishment of the three native armies in India is 111,411, or 436 men *in excess* of what it was before the reduction of the regiments took place.

The previously existing total number of British officers has been maintained much as before by the addition of one to each regiment of cavalry and infantry, whereby only ten regimental officers, excluding medical officers, have been reduced.

Thus the changes have resulted in a very small reduction in the strength of officers, and a material increase in the aggregate numbers of the rank and file of the regiments retained, while a large saving, estimated altogether at £103,183, has been effected. As foretold last year, however, a considerable portion of these savings has been absorbed by the payment of gratuities, compensation, and pensions to officers and men of the corps reduced. The compensation and gratuities have been paid, and there will be no further claims to meet on this account; but the pensionary charges have been largely increased. This abnormal charge will gradually be reduced as the pensioners decrease; still for some years to come there will undoubtedly be a large sum needed to meet the item No. 18, "Military Pensions."

The economical effects of the reforms carried out would have been more apparent but for two accidental and not to be foreseen circumstances.

The first refers to the settlement between the India Office and the War Office for non-effective charges which have gradually fallen into large arrears, with the result that the Secretary of State has now decided to pay off the amount due by spreading the payment of it over a number of years, commencing with an instalment of £100,000 as a first annual payment.

Secondly, a large increase has been required to Grant No. 10, consequent upon the unpleasant discovery that for some time past the ammunition factory at Kirkee has been turning out imperfect ammunition, large quantities of which have been condemned, and to meet the loss we have had to materially increase the outturn of the ammunition factories in order to complete the reserves.

Thus, had it not been for the arrears due to the War Office, and the defects discovered in the ammunition manufactured at Kirkee, a much larger saving would have been exhibited,—a saving which has been effected in conjunction with changes resulting in increased efficiency and strength.

There has been no change in the number of regiments and batteries on the establishment of the British troops in India, but there is a trifling increase in the total strength of men.

Going further into detail, I would observe that in Grant No. 5, "Remount and cattle supplies and service," there is an increase of £59,196. This is due to the unusually large number of horses required to meet annual waste and complete the reserve, an exceptionally small number of remounts having been purchased during the current financial year. We were too sanguine last year, and should have bought more horses, but it was a fault on the right side, and the keep of these extra horses for the better part of a year has been saved.

There is also an increase in Grant No. 6, "Clothing." This is caused by the provision of a large sum (£16,300) which will become due to Messrs. Cooper and Allen, local contractors, for their first supply of country-made boots for the army. This payment will, however, cause a corresponding decrease in the home charges.

Grants 3 and 9, "Regimental pay, allowances and charges" and "Medical establishment, service and supplies," must be considered together, because, while the former shows a decrease of very nearly £255,000 lakhs, the latter records an increase of £70,467, the saving on both Grants combined being £184,519,— a result mainly due to the reduction of regiments and establishments and the Army Medical Department. The complete introduction of the station hospitals in place of the regimental hospitals has also contributed to this very large decrease in military expenditure.

Under the head of Grant 10, "Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage," there is an increase which is accounted for by the necessity for replacing the faulty ammunition manufactured at Kirkee, and to which reference has already been made. There is also an increase of £11,000 for camp equipage in Bengal and Madras. In Madras, however, the increased charges for camp equipage are counterbalanced by the abolition of the depot at Nagpore, and reductions in the Gunpowder Factory at Madras and the depot at the Mount. The increase includes £5,800 provided for the purchase, in the local market, of canvas for the Ordnance Department, Bombay. There will be a corresponding decrease in the home indent.

The excess over last year's budget estimate in Grant 13, "Sea transport charges," is chiefly due to an increase of £5,800 in the charges for the Indian trooping service, the estimate for 1882-83 having proved too low.

The saving in Grant 4, "Miscellaneous Services," would have been larger but for the necessity which has arisen for providing for a camp of exercise at Bangalore,—a measure which has been strongly urged upon the Government of India by the local Commander-in-Chief and the Commander-in-Chief in India, it being considered very desirable to give the Madras army the advantage of instruction in field duties and some of the more important operations which would devolve upon officers, soldiers, and departments under the conditions of war.

In Grant No. 15, "Volunteers," provision is made for the additional sum of £3,362. This increase is a welcome one, being rendered necessary by the considerable increase to the number of volunteers in India which has taken place during the past year.

Under the head of Grant 17, "Retired Officers," there is a small increase made in order to provide for the possible payment to officers in India of com-

muted pensions. But it must be remembered that, whilst this increases expenditure in India, it proportionably decreases home charges.

Grant No. 18, "Military Pensions," exhibits increased expenditure. This is on account of pensions due to the Afghan war, and the recent large reductions in the native army.

Such briefly are the principal variations in the items of military expenditure in India, the net decrease on the whole being, as compared with the estimates of last year, £95,700.

Efforts to reduce military expenditure in India have not been confined to the native army. The number of siege guns to be maintained has been reduced by 45 pieces, with a corresponding reduction of 179 bullocks required for their transport. The ordnance depots at Peshawar, Belgaum and Nagpore have been abolished, while large reductions have been effected in the depot at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

In the explanation relative to military expenditure in India, which I gave last year, I referred to the intention to immediately extend to the other presidencies the station hospital system, by means of which one British hospital takes the place of several in a cantonment. This measure, which has been found to work admirably, has, during the past year, been further developed, with the result that the Army Medical Department has been further reduced, the strength in officers being now 300 as compared with the old establishment of 373 officers exclusive, in both cases, of the administrative grades.

The Subordinate Medical Department has also been reduced by ten assistant apothecaries, and there are other contemplated changes which are calculated to further reduce expenditure; but their financial effects cannot, at present, be estimated. Reductions in the same direction will follow in the Bombay and Madras establishments.

The married establishment of British soldiers has been fixed at—

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrant officers | All. |
| Non-commissioned officers | All. |
| Royal Artillery | 8 per cent. for 5 years, then 6 per cent |
| Infantry | 4 per cent. |

A considerable portion of the reduction on this account has already taken place.

The estimate provides for the following sanctioned changes:—

(*a.*)—Increase in the establishment of non-commissioned officers in heavy and field batteries.

(*b.*)—Grant to quartermasters and riding-masters of British. troops of the increased allowance due to the changes in their relative rank.

(*c.*)—Improvement in the position of the native non-commissioned officers by the grant to them of good-conduct pay.

(*d.*)—Formation of two army hospital corps for Madras and Bombay, similar to the one adopted in Bengal; and the appointment of an apothecary to supervise the detailed administration of the Bengal army hospital corps.

(*e.*)—A considerable increase in the amount of practice ammunition for all the troops, European and native.

In addition to the above, the new transport scheme, which has been fairly started in all three presidencies, has been provided for.

The late war in Afghanistan forcibly brought to light many imperfections in our old system of transport, with its attendant enormous expenditure consequent on the want of a proper organisation during a period of peace, and

incapability of rapid expansion when war took place. For some time past this subject has been under the consideration of the Government, and during the past summer the Secretary of State has sanctioned proposals which provide for the equipment of the troops protecting the various frontiers with half transport on service scale, also for certain forces which will be held ready for local service or despatch to a distinct point, the approximate numbers of which are in all 46,000 men.

Under this scheme the country is divided into circles, each with a depot centre, where a certain amount of transport is to be kept on a peace footing, capable of expansion in time of war. Training depots are provided for at the largest stations in India, where detachments will be sent, so that officers and men may go through a course of transport training.

Power is given to mobilise forces as follows within the provincial areas :—

| | Men. |
|---|---|
| Punjab | 10,000 |
| Bengal | 10,000 |
| Bombay | 8,000 |
| Madras | 5,000 |

Arrangements are being made by which the resources of the country in transport will be known, so that it will be easy, at short notice, to supplement the transport in time of need to meet the requirements of war.

The total approximate amount of transport to be maintained in India will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Elephants | 600 |
| Camels, Government | 396 |
| „ hired | 2,500 |
| Mules, Government | 8,100 |
| Pack bullocks | 1,000 |
| Army transport carts | 1,300 |

Equivalent to a maundage of 51,000 maunds.

A permanent staff for the supervision of the above is provided as follows :—

*Bengal.*

1 Deputy Commissary-General, Transport.
1 Assistant Commissary-General, Transport.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Transport.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Transport, 2nd class.
5 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

11 Commissioned officers.

*Madras.*

1 Assistant Commissary-General.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General.
2 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

5 Commissioned officers.

*Bombay.*

1 Assistant Commissary-General.
1 Deputy Assistant Commissary-General
2 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

4 Commissioned officers.

The following subordinate establishment has also been provided :—

*Bengal.*

1 Deputy Assistant Commissary.
5 Conductors.
7 Sub-Conductors.
10 Sergeants.

23 Total.

*Madras.*

2 Conductors.
3 Sub-Conductors.
5 Sergeants.

10 Total.

*Bombay.*

1 Conductor.
1 Sub-Conductor.
3 Sergeants.

5 Total

Provision has been made for the cost of this establishment, for equipment, repairs to buildings, allowances to regimental transport staff, pension to inferior servants, &c. The total cost will be about £280,000 per annum.

The old movable column system has been abolished, as it was found an expensive and comparatively useless arrangement. The carriage kept up under that system could not be readily mobilised, and the new transport service will be much more efficient and less expensive.

Consequent on there having been a surplus of mules over requirements, the transport service has been started (since the conclusion of the Egypt war) with selected animals throughout, and both they and their equipment are in first rate order.

An efficient ambulance service in connection with the transport service is being organised in each of the presidencies, which will, it is hoped, provide the army with a percentage of sick transport and equipment on a sounder footing than hitherto and at no additional cost to the State.

The introduction of the new transport service into the Madras and Bombay presidencies has been rendered an easy matter owing to the cordial co-operation of the local authorities in meeting the wishes of the Government of India.

The new scheme, though not at the time nearly completed, has had full trial during the late war in Egypt, for while only in course of formation, it was called upon suddenly to supply carriage for 13,201 fighting men and followers and 5,915 animals, with officers and drivers complete. These proceeded to Suez at the worst period of the monsoon weather, in August and September of last year; and whilst in Egypt the entire success of the new pattern saddle, the completeness of the supervision provided, the advantage of trained attendants, and of regiments being instructed in loading and packing were fully exemplified.

For some time past the Government of India has recognised the need of applying a remedy to the stagnation in promotion which existed in the cavalry cadres of the three presidencies, and the consequent supersession in substantive rank of the local cavalry officers by the staff corps and general lists. To this end the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned measures for ameliorating the position of the cadre officers of the local cavalry lists suffering from

retarded promotion, especially in the junior grades, by allowing all the option of receiving staff corps rates of promotion with staff corps rates of pay on their waiving their claims to the higher cavalry pay when unemployed; those who accepted the above condition being also allowed to attain to colonel's allowances after 38 years' service. These measures have been recently introduced, and have removed all legitimate grounds of complaint, but the additional cost will hardly fall short of £7,000 yearly.

For this change, and all other changes enumerated above, full provision has been made in the estimate.

The fact that next year is leap year calls for a passing remark. The increase on this account for the extra day's pay and rations for British troops, and for the extra forage for horses, &c., is estimated roughly at about £6,000.

Turning to the home charges—

The estimate provides for £195,800 on account of changes which have been made under the orders of the home authorities. This sum is in excess of the budget estimate for 1882-83; the increase, however, being largely met by reductions aggregating £175,600, leaves a net increase of £20,200 as compared with the budget estimate of 1882-83.

The large decrease in the home charges which it was anticipated would result from the policy of substituting, as far as possible, local stores and supplies for articles hitherto imported, has been fully realised. The saving on this account is £124,100. In this direction of late years much has been done. The expenditure for home stores, including freight, which was in 1877-78 £1,154,460, is now estimated for the coming financial year at £504,800. Within the past five years reduction has been effected in this one account to the extent of £649,660.

The economy effected in the above item is, however, nearly all absorbed by the arrangement made at home to commence to liquidate the large arrears due to the War Office for non-effective charges, and £100,000 has this year been set aside as a first annual instalment of the debt.

Last year I pointed out that the charges for retired pay for officers of the Indian army would annually increase until the year 1897 is reached, and this year's estimate makes increased provision on this account. Indeed, these non-effective home charges and their annually increasing cost forcibly remind us of what was said by the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons on the 24th June 1881, that it would not be before 1893 that the heavy dead weight which was due to that service would begin to diminish, and that meanwhile it would increase, and the automatic increase of pensions would continue whatever economies might be effected.

Such briefly are the remarks I desire to make on the Military Budget Estimate for the year 1883-84. Fully recognizing my responsibility for military expenditure, I have not accepted them without much criticism and examination, and they have caused me anxiety. But on the whole I am satisfied with them, because they maintain the British army at its normal strength in batteries and regiments, and they provide for an addition to the aggregate strength of the army, have provided each regiment with an additional British officer, and have effected a change in organisation which has brought about the elimination from the ranks of the Bengal army of the non-fighting classes, while adding to the establishment of the regiments retained men of the warlike classes. This has been done, and improvement in establishments has been gained at a considerable reduction of expenditure, while, consequent on the liberal concessions sanctioned by the Secretary of State to the men discharged, and the care exhibited by the military authorities, the changes have been carried into effect

without difficulty, and have been accepted by the army without a murmur, and without any of the disquieting effects which were by some anticipated.

Finally, I would say that, if Government are asked what proof they have that the efficiency of the army has been improved, and that the reduction of cadres has not gone too far, and too much reduced our military establishment, I reply, that, while we have reduced the number of our regiments, selecting in Bengal some of those which were almost wholly recruited from the least warlike of the classes in India, we have materially added to the strength of those maintained, have increased the European element in each, and made them capable of proceeding on service without extraneous aid from transfers to them; and that although the demand for Native troops for Egypt came to us at quite the most inconvenient moment it could have done, in July last, just as the reductions sanctioned by the Secretary of State had been carried out and the Government were some 7,000 men short of establishment, no difficulty was found in furnishing the required number of troops, and within eleven days of the receipt of the order directing sea transport to be engaged, the first detachment had sailed from Bombay, and was quickly followed by forty-six transports with troops, horses, followers, and land transport fully complete; and if another 5,000 men had been needed, the Government of India could without difficulty have provided them. This, I think, furnishes a satisfactory reply to those who have asserted that the reductions carried out last year went too far, and dangerously weakened our military strength in India.

(Sd.) T. F. WILSON.

*The 10th March 1883.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 11. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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## PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Fort William, the 10th March 1883.*

**No. 75.**—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., B.A., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 10th instant, *vice* Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., who has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma, or until further orders.

*The 14th March 1883.*

**No. 80.**—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of British Burma from Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

JUDICIAL.

*The 15th March 1883.*

**No. 393.**—The Hon'ble C. J. Wilkinson, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

PORT BLAIR.

*The 15th March 1883.*

**No. 144.**—Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. J. N. Homfray, deceased.

Mr. H. Godwin Austen, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. Tuson, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 13th March 1883.*

**No. 67.**—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend H. C. Spring, B.A., to be Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong in Assam, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of his duties.

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

*Fort William, the 7th March 1883.*

**No. 103** *S.*—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Assistant, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade and as Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the date of his return from leave, *vice* Mr. W King, on furlough.

### EXHIBITIONS.

*The 16th March 1883.*

**No. 242** *Fr.*—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 151Ex., dated the 24th August 1882, the designation of Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji, Officer in charge of Indian Exhibits for Amsterdam Exhibition, will henceforth be "Officer in charge of Exhibition Branch, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India."

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

*Fort William, the 14th March, 1883.*

**No. 644** *I.*—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Enoch Jeffries, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Secunderabad, to be a Marriage Registrar, in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to grant to the Reverend Enoch Jeffries a license under Section 9 of the aforesaid Act, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

**No 646** *I.*—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend D. O. Ensberger, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar, in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to grant to the Reverend D. O. Ensberger a license under Section 9 of the aforesaid Act, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

### MILITARY.

*The 14th March, 1883.*

**No. 794** *G.*—The following extract from Brigade Orders, dated the 26th February, 1883, by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, is confirmed.—

*1st Regiment.*

Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, with effect from the 15th February, 1883.

**No. 810** *G.*—Major J. Burne, 2nd Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Miller.

**No. 814** *G.*—The services of Lieutenant W A. B. Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

### POLITICAL.

*The 10th March, 1883.*

**No. 747** *G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Dinabandhu Sen, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police in Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

*The 13th March, 1883.*

**No. 765** *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Albert de Guigne as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Madras, during the absence of M. Henri de Closets.

### GENERAL.

*The 12th March, 1883.*

**No. 757** *G.*—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. B Euan-Smith, C S.I., Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Banswarra, with effect from the 24th December, 1882.

**No. 761** *G.*—Major R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in addition to his own, from the 1st December, 1882, to the 9th January, 1883, inclusive.

**No. 763** *G.*—The services of Mr. A. P Howell, C S., late Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, sub. *pro tem.*, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st December, 1882.

*The 13th March, 1883.*

**No. 772** *G.*—Mr H. M. Durand, C.S.I, C S, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough to Europe for eight months, under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th March, 1883, or the subsequent date upon which he may avail himself of it.

**No. 773** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 772 G., dated the 13th

March, 1883, the following appointments are made in the Foreign Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S.:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. W. Ridgeway, Junior Under-Secretary, to officiate as Under-Secretary.

Captain T. Hope, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and to be Assistant Secretary.

*The 14th March, 1883.*

**No. 798** *G.*—Mr. A. R. Becher, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, is granted furlough for one year under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code.

**No. 800** *G.*—Major C. Grant, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Political Agent at Muscat, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April, 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**No. 802** *G.*—Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., C.S., Resident of the 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted furlough for one year, on private affairs, under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th March, 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**No. 804** *G.*—Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class, and is posted as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, during the absence on furlough of Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., C.S., with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**No. 806** *G.*—Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel P. W. Bannerman.

*The 15th March, 1883.*

**No. 818** *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 11th September, 1882:—

Mr. C. Bhima Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Mir Ehsan-ul-Hakk, Officiating Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

C. GRANT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 14th March 1883.*

**No. 1414.**—Furlough out of India, for eight months, is granted to Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Officiating Post Master General, Madras, with effect from the 5th April 1883.

Mr. Charles Falkiner MacCartie, M.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Madras, during Mr. Hutchinson's absence on furlough or until further orders.

*The 16th March 1883.*

**No. 1418.**—By Notification No. 1212, dated 8th March 1879, by the Government of India Financial Department, the number of chests of Bengal Opium, to be sold in the month of January 1880 and thereafter, month by month, till further notice, was fixed at 4,700.

By Notification by the Government of Bengal, dated 21st June 1882, the number of chests of Bengal Opium to be sold in the month of August 1883 and thereafter, month by month, till further notice, was fixed at 4,450.

It was further stated, that the monthly provision of opium, fixed by these Notifications, would neither be increased nor diminished, until at least 12 calendar months after notice, published in the *Gazette of India* or in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

In accordance with the intimation already given to the public, 4,700 chests of Bengal Opium will be sold, month by month, up to and including the month of July 1883; and thereafter, month by month, from the month of August 1883 up to the month of March 1884, inclusive, 4,450 chests will be sold.

In supersession of so much of the orders above referred to as declared that the total number of chests to be sold at each monthly sale would not be altered till after 12 months' notice, the Governor General in Council is now pleased to declare that the total number of chests that will be offered for sale from April to December 1884, both months inclusive, will be announced hereafter when the outturn of the present season is known, and that the system of announcing a fixed number of chests for sale each month, subject to a year's notice, will no longer be followed. In future, as soon as the outturn of the year's crop is known, the Government of India will publicly announce the total number of chests to be sold during the succeeding calendar year.

**No. 1444.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the rules published under Notification No. 1288, dated 3rd March 1882, *viz.*—

"Rule 5 (f). When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on an impressed sheet and the value impressed thereon is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under article 60 (a), Schedule I of the Act, two or more adhesive 'Share Transfer Stamps' hereinafter mentioned may be used to make up the required amount."

**No. 1455.**—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

| Circles of Issue. | Whole amount of Notes in circulation. | Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | Total. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Calcutta | 7,01,00,950 | 24,10,965 | 14,58,904 | 38,69,869 |
| Allahabad | 99,95,495 | 96,10,915 | ..... | 96,10,915 |
| Lahore | 64,34,665 | 1,46,74,815 | ..... | 1,46,74,815 |
| Bombay | 3,99,33,590 | 4,36,05,221 | 13,02,829 | 4,49,08,050 |
| Kurrachee | 32,76,940 | 28,94,830 | 10,950 | 29,05,780 |
| Madras | 1,36,82,885 | 71,01,060 | 9,00,000 | 80,01,060 |
| Calicut | 7,77,995 | 2,32,065 | ..... | 2,32,065 |
| Total | 14,42,02,520 | 8,05,29,871 | 36,72,683 | 8,42,02,554 |
| Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act | | | | 5,99,99,966 |
| Grand Total | | | | 14,42,02,520 |

D. BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 16th March, 1883.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 141.**—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Reade MacMullen, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry,—14th April, 1880.

Lieutenant Willoughby Thuillier, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 15th Native Infantry (now Wing Officer, 21st Native Infantry),—4th January, 1882.

Lieutenant Henry Samuel Price Davies, Cheshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry,—28th February, 1882.

**No. 142.**—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

In G.G.O. No. 128 of 1883, appointing Lieutenant H. Melvill, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, for "2nd class, 2nd grade," substitute *3rd class*.

**No. 143.**—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ewing, Madras S.C., Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras, to officiate as Superintendent of Reserve Depôt, Oosoor, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Stewart, appointed to officiate as Quartermaster-General, Madras. Dated 2nd March, 1883.

**No. 144.**—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers:—

Colonel J. Browne, R.E., C.S.I., Superintending Engineer, class III, to class II, temporary, with effect from the 1st January, 1883.

Captain W. L. Greenstreet, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, to Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary, with effect from the 1st January, 1883.

Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, class III, to Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary, with effect from the 5th January, 1883.

Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., temporary Superintending Engineer, class III, to the same class, special, with effect from the 3rd February, 1883.

**No. 145.**—The following promotions are made in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from the 3rd February, 1883:—

Captain F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to the same grade permanently.

Captain H. W. Duperier, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to the same grade permanently.

Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to the same grade permanently.

Lieutenant F. Peel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro. tem.*, to the same grade permanently.

Captain A. E. Ward, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade, sub. *pro. tem.*

Captain S. J. Lambert, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, to the 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Captain E. Glennie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro. tem.*.

**No. 146.**—Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is transferred to the Public Works Department.

**No. 147.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*4th Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant J. A. Brown, Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 21st February, 1883.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 148.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major W. H. Wilkins, Bengal S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, (p.a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. Maxwell, R.E., Sappers and Miners, (m c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (I) of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. Richardson, M.B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon F. W. Wright, M B., 33rd Native Infantry, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor E. Wadsworth, Commissariat Department, (m.c.) for 182 days, under rule VI of the regulations, of 1875.

First Class Apothecary J. Cameron, (m c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1854.

**No. 149.**—Major J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Commandant, Biluch Guides, is granted furlough in and out of India, (p.a.) from the 4th June to the 9th September, 1882, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

**No. 150.**—Major the Hon'ble R. W. Napier, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India, on English furlough pay, for 121 days, with effect from the 1st January, 1883, under the regulations of 1875.

**No. 151.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain G. H. More-Molyneux, Bengal S C., (p.a.) for 75 days. (This cancels the extension granted to him in G.G.O. No. 657 of 1882.)

Surgeon E. Bovill, M.B, (p.a.) for 182 days.

Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., (m. c.) for three months.

Conductor J. Grant, Sappers and Miners, (m.c.) for six months

Conductor W. J. Fortey, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for six months.

**No. 152.**—Surgeon R. A. K. Holmes, M D., is granted furlough, without pay, for two days, with effect from the 14th November, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G.G.O. No. 388 of 1882.

**No. 153.**—In G.G.O. No. 133 of 1883, for *Major* E. Beddy, read *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

## LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 154.**—The following extract is published for general information:—

*"London Gazette," dated the 13th February, 1883, page 794.*

*"India Office, 13th February, 1883.*

HER Majesty has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant John William Babington Meade, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 2nd April, 1881, but to rank from 25th January, 1877.

Lieutenant Frank Oswald, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 29th April, 1881, but to rank from 19th June, 1879.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Leonard Wright, from the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 12th May, 1881.

* * * *

THE QUEEN has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Military Forces:—

Deputy Surgeon-General Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 24th November, 1882.

Deputy Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, C.B., of the Bengal Army. Dated 9th December, 1882.

Brigade Surgeon John Pothall, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st December, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Lindsay Frederick Dickson, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 27th November, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Patrick Francis Bellew, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st December, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Charles Egbert Wimond Bensley, M.D, of the Bengal Army. Dated 5th December, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officer being transferred to the Retired List:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th December, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officer being permitted to resign the Service:—

Lieutenant Everard Vaughan Goldsmid, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th October, 1882.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officer is granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

*To be Deputy Surgeon-General.*

Brigade Surgeon Edward Somerset Cleveland, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 25th November, 1882."

### PENSIONS.

**No. 155.**—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Joseph Mealin, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September, 1882. (This cancels G.G.O. No. 667 of 1882.)

### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 156.**—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Acheson Johnson, Madras S.C.,—14th March, 1883.

**No. 157.**—NATIVE ARMY—

*20th Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1882.

*39th Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Gungadhur to be Subadar, *vice* Bulram Misser, invalided.—11th January, 1883; Jemadar Kullian to be Subadar, *vice* Runn Sing, invalided,—22nd January, 1883; Color Havildar Heera Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Gungadhur promoted,—11th January, 1883; Havildar Pran to be Jemadar, *vice* Kullian promoted,—22nd January, 1883.

*2nd Goorkha Regiment.*

Jemadar Surrupjeet Doorah to be Subadar, *vice* Mohun Sing Maharah, invalided; Havildar Rugobeer Groon to be Jemadar, *vice* Surrupjeet Doorah, promoted,—1st November, 1882.

**No. 158.**—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

*(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.*

Jemadar Sarfaraz to be Subadar, *vice* Nidhan Singh, invalided; Jemadar Dhan Bir to be Subadar, *vice* Amar Singh, invalided; Jemadar Maibulla to be Subadar, *vice* Jumah, invalided; Havildar Jiwand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarfaraz, promoted; Havildar Singh Bir to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhan Bir, promoted,—8th February, 1883.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 16th March, 1883.*

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 10th to the 16th March, 1883.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Indian Military Service.* | | | | | *R a. p.* | | |
| Andrew Scott (*a*) . . . | Major . . | Bengal Staff Corps. | 5th September, 1882. | No will found | 4,320 13 2 | | |
| Lorne Macdonald . . . | Major . . | Ditto . . | 18th September, 1882. | Intestate . | 78 12 9 | | |

*(a) Next-of-kin—Sisters*—Mrs. Nuttall,—33, Belmont Road, St. Heliers, Jersey.
Mrs. Blair,—Bareilly.
Mrs. Mulligan,—84, Cornwall Road, Bayswater, London, W.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 16th March, 1883.*

### TRANSFERS.

**No. 19.**—The services of Lieutenant J. Brebner, late Indian Navy, Shipping Master at Bombay, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as Officiating Port Officer, Calcutta.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 10th March 1883.*

**No. 65.**—Mr. T. W. Grant, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railway Surveys in that Presidency.

**No. 66.**—Mr. J. W. A. McNair is appointed a Store-keeper on the State Railway temporary Establishment, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**No. 67.**—Mr. F. B. Walker, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is posted to Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

*The 13th March 1883.*

**No. 68.**—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from the Presidency, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the Office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.

**No. 69.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the Public Works Department, *viz.*—

*From Bengal.*

Mr. A. Joyce, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*From Assam.*

Mr. A. B. Todd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

**No. 70.**—Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Examiner of Railway Accounts, British Burmah, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burmah, in addition to his own duties.

**No. 71.**—Major L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under-Secretary to the Government of India, is placed on special duty under the Director General of Railways.

*The 14th March 1883.*

**No. 73.**—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, is transferred for employment on Railway Surveys under the orders of the Government of Madras.

**No. 74.**—Major A. G Begbie, R. E., Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under-Secretary to the Government of India during the absence of Major Conway-Gordon, R.E., on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Branch, until further orders.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, will officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Branch, until relieved by Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. W. F. Barrow on being relieved by Mr. Macdonald is transferred to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Major H. R. LeM. Carey, S.C., Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burmah.

Mr. S. K. L. Yeatts, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Mr. P. S. McGowan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. F. Rawson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Accounts Branch with the temporary rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

*The 15th March 1883.*

**No. 75.**—ERRATUM.—In the nineteenth of the series of Promotions to and in the Superintending Engineer class published under Public Works Department Notification No. 58, dated 28th February, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd March, for *Western, Major J. H., R.E, Class III, Special*, read *Home, Major F. J., R.E., Class III.*

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TELEGRAPH.

*The 13th March 1883.*

**No. 72.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 10th January 1883, and until further orders:—

| | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. R. Brooke . | Superintendent, 1st Grade. | Director, Construction Branch |
| Mr. T. Blissett . . | Ditto 2nd Grade | Superintendent, 1st Grade. |
| Mr. G. A. Gosselin . | Ditto 3rd Grade | Ditto 2nd Grade. |
| Mr. C. B D Marks . | Ditto 4th Grade | Ditto 3rd Grade. |
| Mr. H. A. Kirk . . | Ass'tant Superintendent, 1st Grade | Ditto 4th Grade. |

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 17th March 1883.*

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN,
*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

### HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 13th March 1883.*

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, Original Side, to officiate as Chief Clerk; Mr. S. Tremearne, Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Assistant Registrar; and Baboo Grees Chunder Bannerjee, Assistant Clerk, Original Side, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice; such appointments to have effect from the 23rd of November last, and to continue during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. T. Davis, the Chief Clerk, or until further order.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. Charles Pilfard, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Clerk of the Crown, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Reily, or until further order, with effect from the 26th February last, for the purpose of performing the duties connected with the Criminal Sessions, with liberty to him to practise as an Advocate, except during the Criminal Sessions, or in cases connected therewith, or for or against persons charged with offences for which they are liable to be committed to the High Court for trial.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

### SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

*Dehra Dun, the 8th March 1883.*

No. 1.—Mr. H. W. Peychers, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for fifty-two

days, under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February 1883.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,
*Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,*
*In charge, Trigonometrical Surveys.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Quetta, the 2nd March 1883.*

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, transferred to the Beluchistan Agency, is posted to the Sibi Division, of which he assumed charge on 1st December 1882 from Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.

Lieutenant W. Huskisson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Beluchistan Agency, is posted to the Sibi Division.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
*Supdg. Engr. & Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan Agency.*

## AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mount Abu, the 9th March 1883.*

**No. 49** *M.*—Jemadar Bhoja, of the Deoli Irregular Force, to be Native Adjutant of the Force, with effect from the 3rd March 1883, *vice* Ruttee Ram, promoted.

*The 7th March 1883.*

**No. 589** *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 466 G., dated 14th February 1883, Surgeon H. N. V. Harington assumed medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the forenoon of the 28th February 1883.

*The 9th March 1883.*

**No. 669** *G.*—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, availed himself, on the 5th March 1883, of the thirty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 528 G., dated 27th February 1883.

*The 12th March 1883.*

**No. 713** *G.*—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Officiating Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave from the 5th April 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Mount Abu, the 1st March 1883.*

**No. 121.**—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882.)

The Notification dated 4th December 1882, appointing Mr. J. R. FitzGerald as Magistrate of both the Districts of Ajmir and Merwara under Section 39, Ajmir Courts' Regulation No. I of 1877, is accordingly modified so far as it concerns the Merwara District.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
*1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 27th February 1883.*

**No. 8.**—Major B. J. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

**No. 9.**—Major G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

*The 7th March 1883.*

**No. 10.**—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works.

**No. 11.**—Lieutenant J. C. Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

*The 10th March 1883.*

**No. 12.**—Lieutenant J. G. Lutyens, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 28th February 1883.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

### Presidency & Oudh Command.

*Lucknow, the 12th March 1883.*

**No. 7.**—Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works.

**No. 8.**—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
*Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations:—

### SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adhikari, Nilratan | Medical College. |
| Bagchi, Ramaprasad | Ditto. |
| De, Jaharlal | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Hrisikes | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Haridas | Medical College. |
| Sen, Harimohan | Ditto. |

### SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Upendranath | Medical College. |
| Datta, Chunilal | Ditto. |
| Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Pratapnarayan | Ditto. |

### FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ghosh, Sitalprasad | Medical College. |
| 2. Basu, Atulchandra | Ditto. |
| 3. Ghosh, Sasibhusan | Ditto. |
| 4. Bandyopadhyay, Beninath | Ditto. |
| 5. Neiogi, Surendranath | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Basu, Jotendranath | Medical College. |
| Basu, Nirodbihari | Ditto. |
| Ghatak, Annadaprasanna | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Adharchandra | Ditto. |
| Nallatamby, C W. | Ditto |
| Ray, Isanchandra | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Radhikaprasad | Ditto. |

The undermentioned student has passed the B. C. E. Examination under paragraph 8 of the B. C. E. Regulations:—

Ghoshal, Haripada . . . . . Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department.

The undermentioned student has passed the D. L. Examination:—

Ray, Bipinchandra . . . . . Presidency College.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 5th March 1883.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

F.

PRELIMINARY ACTUALS.

### TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES DURING FEBRUARY 1883.

Thousands of Rupees

| Receipts. | Civil Revenue. | Civil Debt and Remittance Heads | Forest Telegraph and Marine | Post Office. | Guaranteed Railways. | Military Department | P W Department | Opening Balance | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| India General ... | 22,56 | 3,12,38 | 21 | 3,16 | 5,84 | 1,03 | 41,06 | 3,76 06 | 7,62,30 |
| Central Provinces | 16,79 | 10,29 | 82 | 1,86 | . | 16 | 1,54 | 66,90 | 97,36 |
| British Burmah ... | 20,71 | 61,28 | 2,55 | 2 02 | ... | 22 | 2,31 | 53,79 | 1,43,48 |
| Assam ... | 10,57 | 6,16 | 08 | 1,26 | .. | 1 | 3 | 26,52 | 45,56 |
| Bengal ... | 1,14,11 | 58,67 | 2,32 | 7,85 | .. | 23 | 5,31 | 1,50,81 | 3,39,63 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ... | 50,35 | 63,63 | 72 | 2,16 | 3,8[illegible] | 1,21 | 4,27 | ,78,11 | 4,04,27 |
| Punjab | 32,05 | 43 69 | 1,21 | 2,17 | 7,75 | 1,01 | 8,92 | 1,00,91 | 1,98,04 |
| Madras . | 1,25,67 | 1,15,15 | 1,02 | 3,37 | 8,77 | 87 | 70 | 1,51,37 | 4,09,92 |
| Bombay ... | 1,18,52 | 1,72,07 | 4,28 | 3,71 | 49,99 | 1,02 | 2,67 | 2 15,57 | 5,63,16 |
| Remittance Adjustment .. | ... | . | . | . . | ... | ... | ... | 66,96 | 66,96 |
| Total Receipts .. | 5,06,96 | 8,43,62 | 13,54 | 28,19 | 76,17 | 5,79 | 66,81 | 11,89,30 | 30,30,68 |

| Outgoings. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India General ... | 36,80 | 3,20,10 | 1,43 | 16 | 2,19 | 18,05 | 16,28 | 3 66,67 | 7,62,30 |
| Central Provinces | 5,21 | 21 05 | 41 | 15 | .. | 2,6[illegible] | 2 0 | 62 29 | 97,36 |
| British Burmah ... | 7,33 | 47 35 | 1,55 | 2 | . | 2,28 | 9,18 | 75 77 | 1,43,48 |
| Assam .. | 4,13 | 9 31 | 32 | 41 | . | 96 | 1,01 | 29,37 | 45,56 |
| Bengal ... | 37,67 | 1 30 24 | 1,16 | 7,20 | . | 1,76 | 19,64 | 1,41,66 | 3,39,63 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .. | 25 75 | 80,10 | 1,10 | 7 29 | 2,79 | 1 30 | 13 91 | 2 18,98 | 4,04,27 |
| Punjab .. | 12 89 | 43 31 | 71 | 2,69 | 2,86 | 21,11 | 18,63 | 95,90 | 1,98,04 |
| Madras ... | 30,11 | 1,70,01 | 1, 9 | 3,83 | 5,56 | 13,20 | 7,15 | 1,78 37 | 4,09,92 |
| Bombay . | 31,80 | 2,52,82 | 4,10 | 3,80 | 15,33 | 17,51 | 17 63 | 2,20,17 | 5,63,16 |
| Remittance Adjustment | . | 47 65 | ... | ... | .. | . | .. | 19,28 | 66,96 |
| Total Outgoings | 1,92,08 | 11,31,33 | 12,50 | 28,81 | 28,73 | 92,82 | 1,05,93 | 14,38,16 | 30,30,68 |

### SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 1883

Lakhs of Rupees

| | Receipts | | | | | Outgoings. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accounts till Dec | Telegraphic Jan | Telegraphic Feb. | Total, 11 months | Budget Estimate 11 months | Accounts till Dec | Telegraphic Jan | Telegraphic Feb. | Total, 11 months. | Budget Estimate, 11 months |
| Civil Revenue . | 31 62 | 6 43 | 5,07 | 16,12 | 45,83 | .. | ... | ... | | ... |
| Civil Expenditure .. | | ... | | ... | .. | 18,83 | 1,86 | 1,92 | 22,61 | 23,20 |
| Military Department ... | 76 | 5 | 6 | 87 | 1,13 | 9,29 | 1,00 | 93 | 11,22 | 11,04 |
| Egypt .. | . | .. | .. | ... | . | 91* | | ... | 91* | ... |
| Public Works Department . | 6 08 | 80 | 67 | 7,55 | 6,73 | 8 31 | 98 | 1,06 | 10,38 | 10,48 |
| Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Dept. (net) | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | | ... | 2 | 5 |
| Post Office Department (net) .. | 17 | 8 | 2 | 27 | 4 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways | 2,56 | 54 | 47 | 3,57 | 2,51 | ... | | .. | ... | ... |
| Imperial Loan . ... | 2,00 | .. | ... | 2,00 | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | 59 |
| Council Bills, including Exchange | . | ... | ... | | .. | 8,25 | 4,97 | 2,95 | 16,15 | 16,95 |
| Mint and Coinage Accounts . | .. | .. | ... | | ... | 4 | 5 | —4 | 5 | ... |
| Civil Debt and Remittance (net) | 73 | 7 | . . | 80 | 1,16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 16,92 | 7,98 | 6,80 | 61,20 | 57,43 | 45,66 | 8,86 | 6,82 | 61,34 | 62,96 |
| Opening Balance ... ... | 11,52 | 15,78 | 14,90 | 45,20 | 14,20 | . | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Closing Balance ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 15,78 | 14,90 | 14,38 | 45,06 | 9,37 |
| Grand Total ... | 61,44 | 23,76 | 21,20 | 1,06,40 | 71,63 | 61,44 | 23,76 | 21,20 | 1,06,40 | 71,63 |

* Estimate obtained by deducting normal issues from total debits in accounts.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

March 1883.

# ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
## Public Works Department.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 6th March 1883.*

### Public Works (Buildings and Roads and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Officers. | Last month for which received | Date of receipt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Port Blair | Dec. 1882 | Feb. 12 1883 |
| 2 | Mysore (Imperial) | Do. „ | Do. 16, „ |
| 3 | Coorg, Punjab, Assam | Do. „ | Do. 19, „ |
| 6 | Military Works Branch | Do. „ | Do. 21, „ |
| 7 | Bombay, Hyderabad (Imperial), Central India, Rajputana, Baluchistan Agency, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| 13 | Madras | Do. „ | Do. 28, „ |
| 14 | Central Provinces | Nov. „ | Jan. 25, „ |
| 15 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Do. „ | Do. 29, „ |
| 16 | Bengal | Do. „ | Do. 30, „ |
| 17 | British Burmah | Do. „ | Feb. 1, „ |
| | **Telegraph** | | |
| 1 | Indo-European Telegraph. | Dec. 1882 | Mar. * 1883 |
| 2 | Indian „ | Do. „ | Do. 5, „ |

### Irrigation.

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Officers. | Last month for which received | Date of receipt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab | Dec. 1882 | Feb. 17, 1883 |
| 3 | Assam | Do. „ | Do. 19, „ |
| 4 | Rajputana | Do. „ | Do. 19, „ |
| 5 | Bombay, Bengal | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| 7 | Madras | Do. „ | Do. 28, „ |
| 8 | British Burmah | Nov. „ | Do. 1, „ |
| | **Guaranteed Railways.** | | |
| 1 | State Railway Stores Branch. | Dec. 1882 | Feb 17, 1883 |
| 2 | Patna | Do. „ | Do. 19, „ |
| 3 | Bombay, Central Provinces | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| 5 | Madras | Do. „ | Do. 28, „ |
| 6 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Nov. „ | Jan. 29, „ |
| 7 | Bengal | Do. „ | Do. 30, „ |

### State Railways (Capital).

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Officers. | Last month for which received | Date of receipt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Garo Hills Survey | Dec. 1882 | Feb. 14, 1883 |
| 2 | Ghazipur-Dildarnagar, Umritsar & Pathankote | Do. „ | Do. 17, „ |
| 4 | North-Western Provinces Light Railway Surveys. | Do. „ | Do. 19, „ |
| 5 | State Railway Stores Branch, Wardah Coal, Kandahar, Patna-Bahraich | Do. „ | Do. 20, „ |
| 9 | Northern Bengal, Punjab Railways Surveys, Dacca & Mymensing, Kauria & Dhuria, Dinagepore-Monihari Surveys, Chittagong Survey | Do. „ | Do. 21, „ |
| 15 | Punjab Northern, Bareilly-Pilibhit | Do. „ | Do. 22, „ |
| 17 | Rangoon & Sittang Valley, Ajmere *via* Muttra-Hathras Road & Cawnpore to Furruckabad. | Do. „ | Do. 23, „ |
| 19 | Bhopal, Bengal Railway Surveys, Calcutta & South-Eastern, Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension, Nalhati, Sindia, Nagpur-Chhattisgarh, Indus Valley, Dhond & Manmad, Rewari-Ferozepur, Central Bengal, Dinagepore Extension | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| 31 | Patna & Gya, Rajputana, Bolkar, Bombay Railway Survey | Do. „ | Do. 27, „ |
| 35 | Madras Surveys | Do. „ | Do. 28, „ |
| 36 | Western Deccan | Do. „ | Mar. 1, „ |
| 37 | Tirhoot, Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley. | Do. „ | Do. 2, „ |
| 39 | East Indian | Nov. „ | Feb. 9, „ |

### State Railways (Revenue).

| Order of receipt. | Accounting Officers. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Northern Bengal, Kauria & Dhuria | Dec. 1882 | Feb. 21, 1883 |
| 3 | Punjab Northern | Do. „ | Do. 23, „ |
| 4 | Bhopal, Calcutta & South-Eastern | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| 6 | Rajputana | Do. „ | Do. 27, „ |
| 7 | Wardah Coal, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. | Do. „ | Mar. 2, „ |
| 9 | Muttra Hathras, Cawnpore-Furruckabad | Nov. „ | Jan. 20, „ |
| 11 | Nalhati | Do. „ | Do. 25, „ |
| 12 | Patna & Gya, Nagpur-Chhattisgarh | Do. „ | Do. 23, „ |
| 14 | Indus Valley, Sindia | Do. „ | Do. 26, „ |
| 16 | Tirhoot | Do. „ | Do. 29, „ |
| 17 | Ghazipur-Dildarnagar | Do. „ | Feb. 6, „ |
| 18 | East Indian | Do. „ | Do. 9, „ |
| | **Foreign States. Revenue and Capital.** | | |
| 1 | Bhownagar & Gondal | Dec. 1882 | Feb. 21, 1883 |
| 2 | Nizam's | Do. „ | Mar. 1, „ |

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
*Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

*Fort William, the 9th March 1883.*

# MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

*Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1882.*

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| | | Uncolored. | Colored. |
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| * Astor and Gilgit with Surrounding Country (Kashmir, Punjab) | Double Elephant | 1 12 | 2 0 |
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| *Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.* | | | |
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| *Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.* | | | |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1882 | Imperial | 0 8 | 0 12 |
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| *Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.* | | | |
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| Hissar, 1854 (Punjab) | Imperial | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| *Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.* | | | |
| Terai (N.-W. P. Gazetteer Map), 1882 | Foolscap | 0 4 | ... |
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| Konkan Survey, Sheet No. 86. Part of District Kolaba and Habsan State (Bombay Presidency) | Double Elephant | 1 8 | 1 12 |
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## MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA—*continued.*

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| Konkan Survey, Sheet No. 85. Parts of the Island of Bombay and District Tanna (Bombay Presidency) | 2 Sheets D. E. | 2 0 | 2 8 |
| Konkan Survey, Sheet No. 86. Parts of District Colaba and Habsan State (Bombay Presidency) | 2 Sheets D. E. | 2 0 | 2 8 |
| North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 13. Part of District Saharanpur | 4 Sheets D. E. | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 16. Parts of District Muzaffarnagar | Ditto | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 17. Parts of Districts Muzaffarnagar and Meerut | Ditto | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 18. Part of District Meerut | Ditto | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| North-Western Provinces Survey, Sheet No. 29. Part of District Muzaffarnagar | 2 Sheets D. E. | 2 0 | 2 8 |
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* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

JOHN O. N. JAMES,
*Assistant Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Calcutta, the 30th January 1883.*

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th March 1883.

| LIABILITIES. | | | *R* | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | 35,11,646 | 4 | 4 |
| | *R* | a. p. | | | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 91,96,091 | 10 3 | | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,48,98,871 | 1 1 | 2,40,94,962 | 11 | 4 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | 2,46,34,892 | 3 | 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | | 5,99,240 | 2 | 11 |
| Sundries | | | 8,84,747 | 4 | 10 |
| RUPEES | | | 7,37,25,488 | 10 | 5 |

| ASSETS. | | | *R* | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | 80,60,005 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | 44,46,581 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | 58,22,572 | 9 | 2 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized securities | | | 56,46,050 | 12 | 3 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | 2,71,74,320 | 14 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | 5,76,258 | 12 | 5 |
| Bullion | | | 7,85,311 | 14 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | | | 11,92,888 | 12 | 1 |
| Stamps | | | 9,597 | 11 | 0 |
| Sundries | | | 6,11,592 | 11 | 6 |
| | | | 5,43,31,180 | 13 | 6 |
| | *R* | a. p. | | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 69,81,421 | 11 7 | 1,93,94,307 | 12 | 11 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,24,12,886 | 1 4 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | 7,37,25,488 | 10 | 5 |

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
*Secy. & Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 15th March 1883.*

J. GORDON,
*Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.*

## Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions for the quarter ending 31st December 1882.

| Province. | Number of Banks open. | Deposits. No. | Deposits. Amount. | Withdrawals. No. | Withdrawals. Amount of Principal. | Withdrawals. Amount, Interest. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹ a. p. | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. |
| India | 10 | 698 | 52,636 1 2 | 265 | 59,221 5 7 | 326 13 7 | 4,76,995 3 3 |
| Central Provinces | 18 | 388 | 50,196 13 2 | 241 | 56,999 8 5 | 133 13 0 | 5,50,025 12 1 |
| British Burma | 14 | 554 | 27,400 13 8 | 252 | 45,593 12 4 | 175 6 10 | 2,67,303 9 10 |
| Assam | 11 | 437 | 44,135 3 8 | 337 | 91,857 11 6 | 815 1 11 | 3,48,602 11 11 |
| Bengal | 46 | 2,267 | 2,37,217 2 7 | 1,547 | 2,39,826 7 6 | 1,071 10 11 | 26,11,113 5 5 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 49 | 3,998 | 1,77,900 9 0 | 1,089 | 1,93,188 5 3 | 1,182 11 2 | 17,66,886 2 10 |
| Punjab | 25 | 759 | 1,08,615 12 4 | 590 | 1,51,381 10 11 | 934 6 3 | 11,05,396 7 4 |
| Berar | 6 | 177 | 12,340 14 11 | 106 | 16,498 4 0 | 71 11 3 | 2,18,321 4 3 |
| State Railways | 13 | 17,790 | 94,974 13 1 | 862 | 53,212 1 7 | 383 13 11 | 6,12,789 13 1 |
| TOTAL | 192 | 27,068 | 8,05,418 3 7 | 5,289 | 9,08,379 3 1 | 5,095 8 10 | 79,57,434 6 0 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 15th March 1883.*

*Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.*

| Date. | Silver tendered, estimated value. | Certificates issued on: General Treasury. | Certificates issued on: Currency Department. | Balance of Bullion: Under Assay). | Balance of Bullion: Assayed | Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Mar. 5 | .. | 13,281 | .. | ... | 39,38,789 | 11,37,876 |
| ,, 6 | .. | 14,404 | ... | ... | 39,00,789 | 11,23,177 |
| ,, 7 | 3,14,400 | 25,360 | 63 | 3,14,400 | 38,59,854 | 10,97,374 |
| ,, 8 | .. | 29,941 | ... | 3,14,400 | 38,17,854 | 10,96,822 |
| ,, 9 | 32,946 | 28,407 | ... | 3,47,346 | 37,94,854 | 10,97,742 |
| ,, 10 | .. | 14,813 | ... | 3,47,346 | 37,59,854 | 10,22,626 |

CALCUTTA MINT.
*The 12th March 1883.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
*Mint Master.*

## SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 10th March 1883.*

**No. 7.**—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Trailokya Nath Moitra, of the supernumerary list, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months without pay, with effect from date of availing himself of it.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
*Surgeon-General with the Government of India.*

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 13th March 1883.*

**No. 22.**—Mr. P. T. S. Large, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furlough for nine months with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 29th March 1883, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
*Director General of Railways.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bombay, this 9th day of March 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 3004, Private John Burke.
Age,—22 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—4th March 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay, E. I.
Date of Enlistment,—30th July 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—Warrington, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—Rochdale, Lancashire.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Collier.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental clothing.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS.—
Under 4 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.*

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bombay, this 9th day of March 1883.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3499, Private John Enright.
Age,—24 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—4th March 1883.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay, E. I.
Date of Enlistment,—30th May 1881.

At what Place Enlisted,—Warrington, England.
Parish and County in which Born.—Glynn, Glynn, Limerick.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental clothing.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—
Under 2 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
*Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | |
| 298 | O 96—47902 | 100 | Babu Syam Chand Roy. |
| 299 | P 42—09254 | 100 | Lalla Pittambur Lall. |
| 300 | P 11—08708 | 500 | Dilawar. |
| | „ —07813 | 50 | |
| | „ —05884 | 500 | |
| 301 | P 43—14310 | 100 | Messrs Tara Charan Chatterjee and Co. |
| 302 | P 9—40633 | 50 | Babu Annoda Prosad Mitter |
| | „ —13059 | 50 | |
| 303 | P 43—41507 | 100 | Mr J Anderson |
| 304 | P 43—52118 | 100 | Messrs Atkinson Brothers |
| 305 | O 97—42624 | 100 | Mohamed Hussun and Mohamed Yakoob |
| 307 | P 42—27693 | 100 | Moulvie Mirza Mohamed Yakoo. |
| | P 9—02376 | 50 | |

CALCUTTA
*The 16th March 1883*

J TAYLOR,
*Asst Comptlr Genl, in charge Paper Currency.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883*

From the 1st March to the 15th April, the Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, will receive applications for express passenger conveyances between Umballa and Simla.

A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

*The 10th March 1883.*

**No. 13567.**—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, N W PROVINCES

Mr. H. Johans is appointed to be Post Master, Agra.

Lala Jugal Behari Lal is appointed to be Post Master, Bareilly.

Mr. C. E. Charde is appointed to be Post Master, Meerut.

G. J. HYNES,
*Asst. Dir. Genl of the Post Office of India.*

*The 13th March 1883.*

Tenders will be received not later than the 1st July 1883, by the Director General of the Post Office of India, for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below :—

Calcutta . Rangoon . (direct).

Calcutta . Rangoon . (*via* Chittagong and Akyab.)

Madras . Rangoon.

Bombay . Karachi.

Bombay . Busreh (*vid* Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
*Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th March 1883*

Addis, N N
Bullock F E
Deland, J H
Frohnmeyer, L Johannes
Gillan J Bruce
Lieberknecht, Herrn R
Shaw, Aran A
Surgeon Henry
Todd, J Edwards.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office"*

A W
Anderson, Mrs A
Angelo, Harry A
Babanau, Edward
Bailey, J R
Baillingall, R H
Bankes, Ralph
Barry, J M, Doctor
Blackett T J B
Birch, Miss Graham
Bose, P N
Bradley, P N
Brener Mrs
Brittan, Mrs A
Browne B
Browne Col Horace
Buckh, Colonel
Burlin J E
Burlington Charles
Burns, G A
Cartier Antony
Clark Geo R
Cole, J C Rev
Cooper, Henry
Cooper, Surgeon H D
Cummings, Miss Annie
Curtis, F Constable
Cushing Hubert
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond
Daniels F W
Davis, Ellen
Dudery, Miss Rosalie
De Poniatowsky, Captn H
Dickinson, Mrs Chas
Dinsdale Carl
Douglas, Mrs S C.
Edwin, Edward
Elder, Miss Jardine
Frier, Madame Bella
Felice Cornelia
Fleming Wm
Fletcher John
Fraser, W A
Fraser William
Frith, Mrs Edward
Fryer Col G I
Galloway, W J
Gardner, Wm
Gow J I
Greenwood, Mrs L
Gray, Alex
Grieff, Miss M
Hall, Colonel C H
Haly J J
Hankivey, C
Hardwicke, Dr.
Harris J
Hawkins G o
Hennicke Professor
Hensley, John
Jackson, J O
Johnson, S
Keung, Miss E.
L F C
Lewis J C
Lewis J F
Lewis, S
Lodge, T S
Lund Enoch
Mac Bean Mrs Duncan
Manuel D
Massicot, Edward.
McGunn James
McLwan, R
McIntyre A
Minchet Boris
Moor Captn R F.
Morris C L
Moss, J C Edwards
Newhouse H
Patrone Antica
Potts J Hartley.
Purcell Miss N.
Rea
Rodney, Arthur G
Rogers F
Ross Henry
Sandham W G
Sharp, Miss
Smith J
Spalding, A
Stanislaus Walter
Stewart Duncan
Stovell Captn Gerald
Stuart, Wallace
J W B
Thain G W
Veth Major
Watson J W
Webster Wm
Wilson Dr G A
Young, J, Captain

*Registered Letters*

Clarke, J H
Connolly Patrick
Deveria & Co, Powell
Lucas, W
Mardochi, Monsieur
Merwanjee, C
Mirlah, F
Pritchard, C B

*The 17th March 1883.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Foreign Mails for | Date | Per Steamer |
|---|---|---|
| | 1883 | |
| Persian Gulf | 24th Mar | From Bombay |
| Madras Coast, and Intermediate Ports | 22rd „ | Str *Kaiser* |
| Madras and Ceylon | 25th „ | P & O str. *Pekin* |
| Colombo Penang Singapore Hong Kong Shanghai, Yokohama and Australian Colonies | 30th „ | From Bombay |
| Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay | 30th „ | From Bombay * |
| Do Book Post and Patterns Packets | 19th „ | From Bombay |
| Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits | 22nd „ | Str *Kaisa* † |
| Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon | 22nd „ | Str. *Mahratta* |

* Also for South Africa *via* England if enough forwarded
† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity
*N B*—The letter-box will be open at 7 P M precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 30 P.M

E HUTTON,
*Presidency Post Master.*


## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates —per four ounce tin, *Rl-5*; per eight ounce tin, *R3-5*; per pound tin, *R10-5* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens,

*for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليني سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه'

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

## Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

| | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 175 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
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| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 65 pages, 4 plates . | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates . | 1 | 8 | 0 |
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| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, cloth bound, 4to, 438 pages, 33 plates . . . . . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates . | 1 | 8 | 0 |
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E. N. BAKER,

*Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF ₹1,00,000,

*Bearing Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.*

The Commissioners have obtained the sanction of the Government of India under Section 7 of Act XI of 1879, "The Local Authorities Loan Act," to raise a loan of the above sum in the open market on the security of the rates and taxes levied by them under Act V of 1876 (B.C.) in order to enable them to carry out a scheme of water-supply for the town.

Tenders are hereby invited and will be received up to 15th April 1883, for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum.

Negotiable Debentures will be issued of ₹500 each, or any multiple thereof, and the Loan will be repayable in twenty-five years. Interest on the Debentures will be payable on the 1st February and 1st August, either at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at the Municipal Office, Burdwan.

Tenders in the form annexed to be sent to the "Chairman, Burdwan Municipality," enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883." A minimum having been fixed upon, tenders will be opened at the Municipal Office by the Chairman of the Municipality at noon on the 17th April 1883.

A deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount tendered for, must be paid either to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or to the Burdwan Treasury for credit of the Municipal Fund, and the Bank or Treasury Receipt should accompany the tender.

Payment of allotments will be required as follows:—

25 per cent., on 1st May 1883;
25 „ on 1st August 1883;
25 „ on 1st November 1883;
25 „ on 1st February 1884;

and all payments must be made to the Treasury at Burdwan or to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for credit of the Municipal Fund.

The deposits on accepted tenders will be taken in part payment of the last instalment, but will be forfeited, if, after acceptance of the tender, the allotment be not fully paid up as above.

The deposits on unaccepted tenders will be returned on application.

W. R. LARMINIE,
*Chairman.*

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for ₹ _____ of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 14th March 1883, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of ₹ _____ as. _____ for every ₹100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal / Treasury at Burdwan for ₹ _____ being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Bengal / Treasury at Burdwan the sum allotted to me on or before the due dates of the instalments.

_____ *Signature.*

_____ *Address.*

# The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1883 :—

### No. 5 OF 1883.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1883.

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## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter I.—Preliminary. Secs. 1—3.*)

*Explanation of abbreviations in margin.*

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

---

A

# BILL

TO

*Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884. Short title

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf. Commencement

[C.B., s 1 B. B., s. 1] (*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa. Local extent.

[C. B., s. 2 B. B., s 2.] 2. (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation. Repeal

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

3 The following definitions and rules shall apply in the construction of this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context .— Construction of Act.

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district: [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.]

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.]

(*3*) "Tenure" includes an under-tenure and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14

*Illustrations.*

(*a*)—A *durpatni* or *sipatni* interest or a mokurrerree holding is a tenure.

(*b*)—A *dar-ijarah* or a farm for a term of years is a tenure

(*4*) "Tenure-holder" means a person or a number of persons owning a tenure.

(*5*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat, in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a raiyat, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. ("raiyat" and "land")]

Provided that a person shall be deemed to hold as a raiyat any *bastu* or homestead land included in the same holding with other land held by him as a raiyat.

*Explanation.*—A person may hold land for a purpose mentioned in this clause though he has sublet it.

(*6*) "Under-raiyat" means a tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

(*7*) "Bastu holding" means bastu or other homestead land held by a tenant having the right provided for by Chapter VII. New.

(*8*) "Tenant" does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat, or the tenant of a bastu holding. New.

(*9*) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter I.—Preliminary. Sec. 4.*) *and* (*Chapter II.—Khamar and Raiyatí Land. Secs. 5—8.*)

[D., § 1, ... s. 3. ... s. 3. 30.]

(*10*) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant.

(*11*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

[D., § 101. ... B., s. 56. ... B., s. 48.]

(*12*) "Arrear" means an instalment, or part of an instalment, of rent which is not paid before sunset of the day on which it is payable.

(*13*) "Holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions.

(*14*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysáck, and where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin.

[D., § 20 & 37. ... B., ss. 6 & ... B., ss. 6 & ...]

(*15*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa made in the year 1793.

(*16*) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift.

(*17*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

[B. B., s. 3.]

(*18*) "Bihár" means all the districts of the Patna Division, and such district or parts of districts of the Bhágalpur Division as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in Bihár for the purposes of this Act.

[C. B., s. 3. ... B., s. 3.]

(*19*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*20*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*21*) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*22*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

[D., § 2. ... s. 4. ... of ... Commissioner, § 3. ... s. 4.]

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

Saving of custom, special law, &c.

(*a*) any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions;

(*b*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*c*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the revenue-authorities;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*e*) any enactment relating to the partition of out revenue-paying estates;

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act or;

(*g*) any incident of a ghátwálí or other service tenure

*Illustration.*

The custom that an under raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

[C. B., s. 1 Expl 4 (*f*) B. B., s. 1 Expl. 4 (*e*) proviso.]

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN KHAMAR AND RAIYATÍ LAND.

Khamar land defined.

5. "*Khamar land*" means—

*1st*, land situated elsewhere than in Bihár which a proprietor has held, whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, ser or otherwise, as his private land for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, and

[C. B., s. 8 B. B., ss. 3 75.]

*2nd*, land situate in Bihár which—

(*a*) is recognized as zeraat by a village custom established before the commencement of this Act: or

(*b*) is proved to have been held by a proprietor as zeraat for twelve continuous years immediately before the commencement of this Act.

All other land to be raiyatí.

6. All land which is not khamar land of some estate shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved.

[B. B., ss. 3 19 & 75.]

Power to order survey and register of khamar lands.

7. The Local Government may direct that a survey and register shall be made of all khamar land situate in any district or part of a district.

[B. B., s. 71

Mode of making survey.

8. The survey shall be made by the Collector or by an officer authorized by the Collector in that behalf, under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government for the conduct of such surveys; and the Collector or such officer may exercise any of the powers conferred upon a Collector by the Bengal Survey Act of 1875, except the powers in Part IV of the said Act relating to the apportionment and recovery of expenses.

[B. B., s. 71 V (B. C. of 1875.

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### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 9—20.*)

[B. B., s. 78.] **9.** The Collector shall make a register, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, of such lands in each village as he may ascertain to be khamar lands within the meaning of the definition contained in section five; and copies of that register shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Publication of register.

[B. B., s. 79.] **10.** (*1*) Any person dissatisfied with any entry in the register may appeal to the Commissioner within one month after the publication; and the Commissioner shall make such enquiry as he considers necessary, and may direct the register to be amended in such manner as he thinks fit.

Appeals.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from any order passed by the Commissioner under this section, if preferred within one month from the date of the order.

[B. B., s. 80.] **11.** If no appeal is preferred to the Commissioner, or after such appeals as have been so preferred have been disposed of, the Commissioner shall submit to the Board of Revenue a copy of the register, with a report showing how the survey and register have been made; and, if the Board are satisfied that the register is correct, they shall transmit the same to the Local Government for its approval.

Submission of register to Board of Revenue and Local Government.

[B. B., s. 81.] **12.** If the Local Government approves the register, it may direct that its approval of the same be notified in the official Gazette: Provided that its approval shall not in any case be given until after three months from the date of the publication under section nine.

Approval of register.

[B. B., s. 82.] **13.** When the approval of a register by the Local Government has been notified under section twelve, all land entered in the register shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, be deemed to be khamar land, and all other land situate in the local area for which the register has been prepared shall, notwithstanding anything as aforesaid, be deemed to be raiyati land.

Consequence of notification of approval.

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### CHAPTER III.—OF TENURE-HOLDERS GENERALLY.

#### *A.—Of the Right to hold at fixed rents.*

[D. §§ 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15.] **14.** Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act.

Land held at rent unchanged since Permanent Settlement not liable to enhancement.

[D. §§ 21 & 38. C. B., ss. 6 & 17. B. B., ss. 6 & 16.] **15.** Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed for twenty years, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that it has been held by them at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

Presumption from twenty years' holding at unchanged rent.

[D. §. 22. C. B., s. 18, Expl. I. B. B., s. 18, Expl. I.] **16.** When a tenant has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of sections fourteen and fifteen merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent.

Application of sections 14 and 15 when rent is paid in kind

[D. §. 37. C. B., s. 18, Expl. II. B. B., s. 18, Expl. II.] **17.** The operation of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall not be affected by the fact of land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

Effect of separation or amalgamation of holding.

[D. s. 19. C. B., s. 7. B. B., s. 7.] **18.** (*1*) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by the special custom of the district, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(*2*) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder, on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies, shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

[D. §. 20. C. B., s. 8. B. B., s. 6.] **19.** Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to land held under a terminable agreement.

Saving as to land held under terminable agreement.

[C. B., ss. 6, Excep. & 17, Exception B. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 16, Exception.] **20.** Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 21—28.*)

*B.—Of the enhancement of rent.*

[D. § 23. C. B., ss. 9 & 10. B. B., ss. 9 & 10.]

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures

**21.** (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, the Court shall not, except as provided in sub-sections four and five, leave the tenure-holder as profit more than thirty per centum or less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents.

(*4*) If more than half the land included in the area of the tenure was unreclaimed at the time when the tenure was created, and if the reclamation of the unreclaimed land was one of the objects of the creation of the tenure, and that land was reclaimed accordingly, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, shall not leave the tenure holder as profit less than twenty per centum of the balance mentioned in sub section three, and may leave him as profit any share of that balance whether it exceeds thirty per centum thereof or not.

(*5*) If, in any case to which sub-section four does not apply, the tenure-holder has made improvements on the land, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, may leave him as profit any share of the balance mentioned in sub-section three it thinks fit, provided it be not less than ten per centum of the balance.

(*6*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C. B., s. 10(*a*) B. B., s. 11(*a*).]

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent

**22.** Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under section 21 shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

[C. B., s. 10(*a*). B. B., s. 11(*b*).]

Power to order gradual enhancement.

**23.** The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[B. B., s. 10(*b*) C. B., s. 11(*c*).]

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years

**24.** When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced under section 21 or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced under that section during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

*C.—Of the Incidents of permanent tenures.*

[C. B., s. 12. B. B., ss. 13, 17.]

Incidents of permanent tenures generally.

**25** Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment

**26.** A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of a Civil Court passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

*D.—Of the registration of transfers of, and succession to, permanent tenures.*

[D § 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B., s. 37.]

Landlord bound to register voluntary transfer or succession on application

**27.** (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by a summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession to such a tenure takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patni tenure, to the provisions of section 39, register the same on application made to him by the transferor and transferee, or by the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed.

[D. § 27. C. B., ss. 47, 49. B. B., ss. 39, 41.]

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely :—

(*a*) When the application is made not more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of two per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees.

(*b*) When the application is made more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of twenty per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than ten rupees or more than one thousand rupees.

(*3*) When a landlord refuses to comply with an application for registration, made as required by sub-section one, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal.

Application may be served through Revenue-officer

**28.** (*1*) An application for the registration of a transfer of or a succession to a tenure may, instead of being made to the landlord under section 27, be made to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and, on its being so made, and on the fee payable under section 27 being paid to the officer, he shall cause a notice to be served

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### (*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 29—35.*)

on the landlord, requiring him to register the transfer or succession, and informing him that the fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected.

(*2*) A landlord on whom a notice is served under this section shall, subject in the case of a patní tenure to the provisions of section 39, be bound to comply forthwith with the requisition therein contained.

[C. B., ss. 47, 48 (*c*). B. B., ss 39, 40 (*c*).]

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

**29.** (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the registration fee prescribed by section 27, clause (*a*), and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 35.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall be bound to comply with the requisition forthwith.

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

**30.** When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under Chapter IV, the landlord shall be bound to register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

[D. § 10. C. B., ss. 46, 48 (*a*), 49. B. B., ss. 37, 40 (*a*) and 41.]

Effect of omission to register voluntary transfer.

**31.** When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under section 27, or a Revenue-officer has ordered a notice to be served under section 28, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing subsequent to the transfer.

[C. B., s. 52. B. B., s. 44.]

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

**32.** (*1*) When a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local area within which the land is situate to compel such registration.

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

[C. B., ss. 50 and 51. B. B., ss. 42 and 43.]

Application by landlord to compel registration.

**33.** (*1*) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to any Civil Court as aforesaid to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to consent to its registration and pay the fee mentioned in section 27, clause (*b*).

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice calling upon the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why they or he should not consent to the registration and pay the fee.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee; and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

[C. B., s. 54. B. B., s 46.]

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

**34** When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive free of charge from the landlord on demand a copy of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified under his hand as a true copy, and to receive from time to time in like manner as many additional copies as he may demand: provided that for every such additional copy he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *eight annas* or more than *five rupees*, as the Board of Revenue may from time to time fix in this behalf.

[C. B., s 54. B. B., s. 46.]

Power to make rules regarding registration.

**35.** (*1*) The Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and determine the mode in which, and the place at which, applications are to be made under section 27, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration.

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*(Chapter IV.—Patní Tenures. Secs. 36—42.) and (Chapter V.—Of Occupancy Raiyats generally.—Secs. 43—45.)*

(2) In making any rule under sub-section one the Board may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### OF PATNÍ TENURES

[D § 26. C B, ss. 14 & 15 B. B., ss. 13 & 14.]

**36.** "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar under-tenures referred to in that schedule.

Definition of patni tenure.

[D. § 26. C B, s 14 B.B., s. 16]

**37** (1) Every patní tenure shall be deemed to be a permanent tenure.

Incidents of patní tenures.

(2) The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

[D § 27 C B, s. 53 (a) B B, s. 45 (c)]

**38** When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security, to the amount of one half year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the other conditions of the tenure.

Right of landlord of patni tenure to demand security from transferee

[D. § 28 C B., s 53 (a) B B., s. 45 (c)]

**39.** When a patní tenure is transferred otherwise than by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may refuse to register the transfer under Chapter III of this Act until the security required under section 38 is furnished.

Landlord may refuse registration of voluntary transfer when security is not given

[D § 29 C B, s 53 (b). B B s. 45 (b).]

**40.** (1) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under section 38, and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

Landlord may attach tenure sold in execution or by summary sale when security is not given

(2) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the under-tenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

(3) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same

[D § 28. C. B., s 53 (b) B. B., s 45 (c)]

**41.** (1) If the security tendered under section 38 by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

Application to Civil Court, if security tendered is refused.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

[D § 135 C B, s 188. B. B, s. 147]

**42** If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure, held immediately from a proprietor, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules for the sale of patní taluqs at the instance of zamíndárs, contained in Schedule III annexed to this Act:

Recovery of arrears by summary sale

Provided that nothing in those rules shall entitle a purchaser at any such sale to eject an occupancy-raiyat or cancel any contract entitling him to hold at a rent which was fair and equitable at the time the contract was made.

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### CHAPTER V.—OF OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS GENERALLY.

[B B, s 19, Expl. II]

**43.** For the purposes of this chapter—

Interpretation.

(a) "village" means an area included in a village-map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, and, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as the Local Government or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine; and

(b) where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place since the first day of January, 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place, shall be deemed to be a single estate.

[B B, s. 19 (1), & Expl. IV (c), proviso.]

**44.** Every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom having the force of law, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, become, for the purposes of this Act, an occupancy-raiyat of that land.

Present occupancy-raiyats to become occupancy raiyats under Act.

**45.** (1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat of village or estate.

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### (*Chapter V.—Of Occupancy Raiyats generally. Secs. 46—52*)

(2) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held as a raiyat any raiyatí land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(3) Raiyatí land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been held as a raiyatí holding also by each such co-sharer.

Loss of status of settled raiyat.

**46.** If a settled raiyat of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold raiyatí land as a raiyat in that village or estate, either alone or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased, on the expiration of that period, to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Settled raiyat to have occupancy-right in raiyatí land held by him in village or estate.

**47.** Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March, 1883, as a raiyat any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force:

[D. § 40, Expls. I & V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. IV. B. B., s 19, Expl. IV (*d*).]

Provided that a person shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this section in respect of any land held by him alone as owner, tenure-holder or ijáradár.

Acquisition of occupancy-right by grant.

**48.** (*1*) A proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, from whom a person takes land as a raiyat, or immediately under whom a person holds land as a raiyat, may grant to that person an occupancy-right in respect of that land.

(*2*) An occupancy-right granted under this section shall be deemed to be an occupancy-right within the meaning of this Act.

[D. § 40, Expl. V C. B., s. 19, Expl. 3 (*d*), Expl. (1) (*g*) B. B., s. 19, Expl III (*e*), Expl. IV (*f*).]

Acquisition of occupancy-right in khamar land.

**49.** (*1*) Every person who, for a period of twelve years ending after the commencement of this Act, has held khamar land as a raiyat shall, unless he has held it for any portion of that period under a lease for a fixed period, acquire a right of occupancy in that land.

(*2*) The holding of the father or other person from whom a raiyat inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the raiyat for the purposes of this section.

Incidents of occupancy-right generally.

**50.** When a raiyat has an occupancy-right in respect of any land, the following provisions shall, notwithstanding any contract between him and his landlord to the contrary, apply, namely:—

[B. B., s. 69.] (*a*) he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy:

[C. B., s. 77. B. B., s. 69.] (*b*) he may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided:

[D. § 43. B. B., s 21. (*d*).] (*c*) he shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates determined as by this Act provided:

[C. B., s. 20 (*e*). B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 69 (*a*).] (*d*) he shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected:

[D. § 40, note 7. B. B., s. 71.] (*e*) he may sub-let the land or any part thereof:

[C. B., s. 20 (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*). B. B., s. 21 (*a*) and (*b*).] (*f*) his interest in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred, and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property:

[D. § 41, note 9. C. B., s. 20 (*c*). B. B., s. 21 (*c*).] (*g*) his interest in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his interest in the land shall go to his landlord.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right.

**51.** (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, he shall file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, and shall defer proceeding with the sale for one month from the date on which he files the notice.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month; and, if the landlord so claims, the raiyat shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat sells his right of occupancy in contravention of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date of the sale, claim to purchase the right from the purchaser or any other person into whose hands it may have passed at a price ten per centum below its estimated value, and, if the landlord so claims, the purchaser or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

**52.** Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively ad- [Act XIV of 1882, s. 310.]

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter V.—Occupancy Raiyats generally. Secs. 53—57,*) *and* (*Chapter VI.—Rent payable by Occupancy Raiyats. Secs. 58 & 59.*)

vance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

**53.** (*1*) Where a right of occupancy has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice.

IV of 1882.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord.

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section two shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit.

Landlord's right to purchase in case of gift of occupancy-right.

**54.** (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right to any person other than his landlord, he shall forthwith file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of the gift, stating the person to whom he has made it.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date on which the notice is filed, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month, and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right, and does not comply with the provisions of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date on which the gift is made, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at a price ten per centum below its estimated value; and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right to purchase where occupancy-right is bequeathed

**55.** When an occupancy-raiyat dies, and any person, other than a person to whom, if the raiyat had died intestate, the occupancy-right would have descended, acquires that right under a bequest made by the raiyat, the landlord may, within the period of six months from the date on which the right is so acquired, claim to purchase the right from the legatee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed upon between them, or, if they cannot agree upon a price, at such price as the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, made within the said period of six months, fix in this behalf, and if the landlord so claims the legatee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Raiyat of land of which landlord has acquired occupancy right to be an occupancy-raiyat.

**56.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, when the landlord of an occupancy-raiyat acquires, under the foregoing sections or otherwise, the occupancy-right in any of the land comprised in the holding, any person thereafter holding the land as a raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it, and, if immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord the rent of the land was a money-rent, shall be entitled to hold at a money-rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat by succeeding to occupancy-right.

**57.** Every person succeeding by way of intestate succession to the occupancy-rights, or any share of the occupancy-rights, of a settled raiyat of a village or estate, in respect of any land situate in that village or estate, shall become a settled raiyat of the village or estate:

Provided that, when a person so succeeding holds as a raiyat at the time when he so succeeds other land in the same village or estate, he shall not, merely by reason of becoming a settled raiyat of the village or estate under this section, acquire, under section 47, an occupancy-right in that other land.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

#### (*A*).—*Of money-rents generally.*

Existing money-rents payable until altered as herein provided.

**58.** A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and (*d*) shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced under this Act or reduced.

[D. § 42. B. B., s. 21

Enhancement of money-rents by contract.

**59.** (*1*) A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing approved of, and registered by, a Revenue officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not, under this section, approve or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than *six* annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-fifth of the estimated average annual

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value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

[B. B., s. 21 (a).]

Money-rents not enhanceable except as provided.

**60.** Except as provided by section 59, or on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced otherwise than by a decree passed under this chapter.

Limit of money-rents payable by settled raiyat taking new holding.

**61.** (*1*) When raiyati land which has previously been held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay therefor any rent higher than that which was paid by the previous tenant, unless the higher rent has been fixed by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not under this section approve of or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than one *fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

*B.—Of the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and of suits to enhance money rents where such a table is in force.*

[B. B., ss. 131 & 132]

Power to direct preparation of table

**62.** The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy raiyats the average gross produce of the land and the average value of that produce.

Contents of table.

**63.** The table shall specify—

[B. B., s. 133.]

(*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent;

(*b*) the rate or the maximum and minimum rates, of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class, and

(*c*) the estimated average amount, or the maximum and minimum estimated average amounts, of the gross produce in staple crops of land of each such class, and the estimated average value or values of that produce.

Principle on which rent rates are to be fixed.

**64.** In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 63 regard shall be had— [B. B., s. 133

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the value and cost about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the value of the average annual gross produce and the cost of raising such produce about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for the purpose of comparison,

(*c*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce at the time at which the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value [C. B., s. 28 (*b*). B. B., s. 24, (*b*)]

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops of land of that class, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. [C. B., s. 24 (*c*) B. B., s. 24, (*c*).]

Local publication of the table

**65.** When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time prescribe. [B. B., s. 136

Revenue officer to deal with objections.

**66.** Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table. [B. B., s. 13

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

**67.** If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been [B. B., s. 13

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received, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Board of Revenue for approval.

[B. B., s. 140.] **68.** The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under section 67 in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

[B. B., s. 141.] **69.** When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which may amend the same in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies.

Publication of table after final sanction.

[B. B., s. 143.] **70.** A table for any local area published under section 69 shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than ten or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct.

Period for which table remains in force.

[B. B., s. 142.] **71.** The publication of a table under section 69 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act—

Table to be conclusive evidence.

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act:

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies:

(3) that the average gross produce of land of any class, and the average value thereof, are in accordance with the gross produce and the value specified in regard to that class in the table.

**72.** All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates and produce for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

[B. B., s. 144.] **73.** When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table, or, where for any class of land a maximum and a minimum rate are entered in the table, to such rate, not higher than the maximum and not lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit: Provided that—

Suit to enhance where table in force.

*1st.*—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate; [D. § 43. C. B., s. 22, cls. (3) and (4.) B. B., s. 23, cls. (3) & (4.)]

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate. [C. B., s. 23, cl. (*a*). B. B., s. 24 (*a*).]

*2ndly.*—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate. [B. B., ss. 24 (*c*), 142, proviso.]

*Illustrations.*

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well ... Rs. 4 per acre.
when the land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

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**The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.**

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river ... | ... Rs. 4 per acre. |
| when such land is not so irrigated | ... Rs. 2 per acre. |

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

*C.—Of suits to enhance money rents where a table of rates and produce is not in force.*

[D. § 43 (1) and (2). C. B., s. 22 (1), (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23 (1), (3) and (4).]

**74.** (*1*) The landlord of a holding held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat and situate in a local area for which a table of rates and produce, prepared under the foregoing sections, is not in force, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely :—

Grounds on which landlord may sue to enhance where table is not in force.

(1) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(2) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest and from causes not merely temporary or casual; and

(3) that the average prices of produce in the locality, or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the similar prices about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, and from causes not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract binding a landlord not to enhance the rent of a tenant. [B. B., s. (*a*).]

*Illustrations of Ground* (1).

(*a.*) A's paternal grandfather seventy years ago reclaimed the land which A, an occupancy-raiyat, now holds, and which came to him by inheritance from such paternal grandfather. B is an occupancy-raiyat who holds land which was in a culturable state when B was first let into possession thereof. There is evidence that the hereditary descendant of a raiyat who, being the first settler, reclaimed the land has a special privilege. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

(*b.*) A is in possession of a holding which has descended to him from his great-grandfather, who held it at the time of the Permanent Settlement. B was let into possession of his holding twenty years ago. There is evidence that the descendants of raiyats who were in possession at the time of the Permanent Settlement customarily hold at rates less than raiyats who have come into possession at a later period. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

**75.** All enhancements of rent on the second or third of the grounds specified in section seventy-four shall be subject to the following rules, namely :— [C. B., s. 2 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). B. B., s. 24 (*b*) and (*c*)

Rules for enhancement under section 74.

(*a*) If the increase of the productive powers of the land, or of the prices of produce, has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, the landlord shall be entitled to the whole benefit of the increase :

(*b*) If the increase has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the benefit shall be divided between the landlord and the raiyat in such shares as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable :

(*c*) If it is not proved that the increase has taken place by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, each shall be entitled to one-half of the benefit : Provided that in any such case the enhanced rent shall not bear to the rent previously payable a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear (as the case may be) to the former productive powers or former prices :

(*d*) The enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.

*D.—Rules applicable to suits to enhance money rents generally.*

**76.** The rent of a holding shall not be enhanced in a suit under any of the foregoing sections of this chapter so that the enhanced rent shall be more than double the rent previously payable. [C. B., s. 2 (*b*). B. B., s. 2 (*b*).]

No enhancement beyond double the rent previously payable.

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B., s. 22(d). B., s. 24

**Power to order progressive enhancement.**

**77.** When a Court passing a decree for enhancement under any of those sections considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent would be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

B., s. 143.]

**Rent enhanced or commuted not enhanceable for 10 years.**

**78.** When the rent of an occupancy-holding has been enhanced by a decree under any of those sections or under any enactment repealed by this Act, or by contract, or has been commuted under section 82, a suit for its enhancement shall not be instituted under this chapter within the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced or commuted, except on the ground that since the rent has been so enhanced or commuted an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement.

*E.—Of suits for the reduction of money rents.*

, § 47. B., s. 25 (c) d (3). B., s. 25 ) & (3).]

**Occupancy-raiyat when entitled to reduction of rent.**

**79.** (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on either or both of the following grounds, and, except as provided by section 96, not otherwise, namely:—

(*a*) on the ground that the productive powers of the land, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) on the ground that the average prices of produce in the locality or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the average prices prevailing about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

*F.—Special rules regarding money rents payable for pasture lands.*

B., s. 23, ipl. II. B., s. 23, ipl. II. s. 24 (e).]

**Special rules for pasture lands.**

**80.** (*1*) Sections 62 to 79, both inclusive, shall not apply to land fit to be used, or which in accordance with local usage is used, only as pasture; but when such land is held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat, the landlord may, subject to any contract between the parties, institute a suit to enhance the rent on the ground—

(*a*) that the rate of rent payable by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

(*b*) that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity since the rent payable by the raiyat was fixed, it is reasonable to enhance that rent.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is applied for on the ground mentioned in clause (*b*), the Court shall fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

*G.—Of rents payable in kind or varying with the crop.*

[C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 22.]

**Limit to amount of rent payable in kind or varying with crop.**

**81.** (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value, as the case may be;

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding if staple crops were grown on it.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord recovering the value of any seed, labour or other assistance he may have contributed towards the production of the crop.

[C. B., s. 66. B. B., ss. 90 and 92.]

**Commutation of rents.**

**82.** (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat whose holding consists of raiyatí land, and who pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce of the holding, may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted into a money-rent.

(*2*) The money-rent shall be fixed at the discretion of the Court—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

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(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years.

(*3*) When a money-rent is fixed under clause (*b*), a reasonable deduction shall be made by the Court from the average value aforesaid in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

*II.—Supplementary provisions*

[B. B., s. 122, B., s. 145.]

Collectors to prepare annual price lists of staple crops.

**83.** (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare annually lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple crops grown in such local areas as the Board of Revenue may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The price lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette under the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Board.

(*3*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at harvest-time in the year to which it relates

[B. B., ss 120, 12 and 23(c). B., ss 134, 15 and 24 )]

Power to make rules

**84.** The Board of Revenue may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government and to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of tables of rates and produce under this chapter;

(*b*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 83;

(*c*) determining what crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area,

(*d*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers registering contracts under section 59 and section 61.

(*e*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Courts in estimating the average annual value of the gross produce of land for the purposes of sections 59 and 61 and section 75, clause (*d*).

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF THE RIGHT OF A SETTLED RAIYAT IN BASTU LAND.

Settled raiyat to have permanent right in *basta* land.

**85.** (*1*) A person who is under Chapter V a settled raiyat of a village or estate as defined in that chapter shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a right permanent, heritable and capable of being transferred and bequeathed, in any *basta* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is not comprised in an occupancy-holding and which is held by him as the site of, or for the purpose of erecting, a dwelling-house suitable for himself and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*2*) A person having a right under sub-section one in any land in a village or estate shall not lose that right merely by reason of his ceasing to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

[B. B., s. 2

Provisions regarding ejectment.

**86.** (*1*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, a person having in respect of any land a right under section 85 shall not be ejected from that land except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, and, if he is so ejected, shall be entitled to compensation for any house or offices of the description referred to in section 85 which may have been erected on the land by him or his predecessor in interest whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) A Court passing a decree for the ejectment of such a person shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under sub-section one and shall make the decree conditional on the payment of that amount by the decree-holder.

[C. B., s 4 B. B., s 38

Rule for enhancement

**87.** When a person has in respect of any land a right under section 85, and the rent of the land has not been enhanced during the previous ten years, the landlord may, unless barred by any contract between the parties, enhance the rent, so that it may be equal to the rent paid by other tenants for land in the neighbourhood having similar advantages and used for similar purposes, or at his option so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF ORDINARY RAIYATS.

Ordinary raiyat defined

**88.** Every person holding raiyatí land as a raiyat and not having a right of occupancy in respect of it shall be deemed to hold it as an ordinary raiyat.

Rents regulated by agreement

**89.** An ordinary raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of section 119, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord

[C B, s. 7 (5) B. B, ss. 26, 72 (5).

Grounds on which an ordinary raiyat may be ejected from raiyatí land.

**90.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, an ordinary raiyat shall not be ejected from raiyatí land by his landlord as such except—

(*a*) as hereinafter provided for arrears of rent,

(*b*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground

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### (*Chapter VIII.—Ordinary Raiyats. Secs. 91—95*) *and* (*Chapter IX.—Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants. Sec. 96.*)

that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, or

(*c*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Notice of enhancement to be served through Civil Court.

**91.** When a landlord wishes to enhance, within the limit fixed by section 119, the rent of an ordinary raiyat holding raiyatí land at a money-rent not fixed for a term by agreement, and the raiyat does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the raiyat through the Civil Court a notice of the enhancement not less than six months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

Raiyat may agree to enhancement. If he does not, landlord may sue to eject.

**92.** (*1*) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under section 91, the raiyat on whom the notice has been served presents to the Court issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*2*) If the raiyat does not, within the said period of one month, present to the Court a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, institute a suit to eject the raiyat.

Procedure in suit.

**93.** (*1*) If, in any suit instituted under section 92, the defendant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected, but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

(*2*) If the defendant does not appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Court may pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that, within fifteen days from the date of the decree, the landlord deposits in Court—

(*a*) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the raiyat as compensation for improvements; and

(*b*) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to *ten* times the yearly increase of rent demanded.

Decree when absolute:

**94.** (*1*) If these sums are so deposited, the decree shall be made absolute, and the sums deposited shall be paid to the raiyat.

when to become void.

(*2*) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the raiyat shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

Fresh proceedings not to be taken for ten years.

**95.** When a raiyat has agreed, under section 92 or section 93, to pay an enhanced rent for his holding, or a decree to eject him from the holding has become void under section 94, no notice shall be served on him under section 91 in respect of that holding during the ten years next following the date on which he has so agreed, or the decree has become void, as the case may be.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### PROVISIONS REGARDING RENT APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

*A.—Of alterations of rent consequent on alterations of the area of the holding of a tenure-holder or occupancy raiyat.*

Additions to, and deductions from, rent in respect of alteration of area.

**96.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in Chapter III or Chapter VI, every tenure-holder shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and every occupancy-tenant shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary,— [D. §§ 19, 43 (3) & C. B., ss. 18, 22 (2), 25 (1). B.B., ss. 18, 23 (2), 25 (1).]

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land added to the area of his holding by alluvion or otherwise, unless he can show that the land has reformed on the site of land which was formerly included in that area, and for the loss of which he has had no abatement of rent; and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution of the area of his holding caused by diluvion or otherwise, unless it is proved that the land lost was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

(*2*) The amount added to the rent shall be calculated at the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection.

(*3*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable

as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

*B.—Instalments in which money-rents are payable by tenure-holders, raiyats and under-raiyats.*

[C. B., s. 55 (a). B. B., s. 47 (a).]

**97.** A money-rent payable by a tenure-holder shall be paid in such instalments and on such dates as may have been agreed upon between the tenure-holder and his landlord; in the absence of agreement, in such instalments and on such dates as may be customary; and, in the absence of any agreement or custom, in such instalments and on such dates as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area.

Rent of tenure holder in what instalments and on what dates payable.

[C. B., s. 58 (b). B. B., s. 47 (b).]

**98.** A money-rent payable by a raiyat or under-raiyat shall, notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, be paid in such instalments, and on such dates, not being more than four in each year, as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area:

Rent of raiyat or under raiyat in what instalments and on what dates payable.

Provided that, when the instalments in which, and the dates on which, rent is payable are fixed by an agreement made before the commencement of this Act, or by a custom which has prevailed from before the commencement of this Act, the amount payable on each date fixed by the Board under this section for the payment of an instalment shall be equal to the aggregate of the instalments which would, under the agreement or custom, have fallen due since the date so fixed by the Board for the payment of the last previous instalment.

[B. B., s. 47 (b).]

**99.** (*1*) Every order made by the Board of Revenue under section 97 or section 98 shall be made after a consideration of the prevailing customs and the time of harvest in the local area to which it is to apply.

Making and publication of orders under sections 97 and 98

(*2*) Every such order shall be published in manner prescribed not less than three months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which it is to take effect.

*C.—Of the Receipts and Accounts to be given to tenants.*

[D. § 61. C. B., s. 57. B. B., s. 49 (a) and (b).]

**100.** (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

(*2*) The receipt shall specify—

(*a*) the date of payment;

(*b*) the amount paid on account of principal and interest respectively, or, where the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(*c*) where other money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force is paid with the rent, the amount so paid.

(*d*) the holding in respect of which the rent is paid,

(*e*) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's sershta as the tenant;

(*f*) the annual rent payable for the holding and the amount of rent then in arrear, and

(*g*) the instalment and year on account of which the payment is declared by the tenant to be made, or, in the absence of any such declaration, the instalment and year on account of which it has been credited by the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the receipt containing similar particulars.

(*4*) Every receipt which does not contain substantially the above particulars shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

[C. B., s. 6 (b). B. B., s. 4 (c).]

**101.** (*1*) Every tenant shall be entitled to receive from his landlord, within three months after the expiry of each agricultural year, a statement of account for that year showing—

Tenant entitled to statement of account at close of the year

(*a*) the holding for which the tenant pays rent to the landlord;

(*b*) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's sershta as the tenant;

(*c*) the annual rent payable for the holding;

(*d*) the amount of rent in arrear at the beginning of the year;

(*e*) the payments made during the year on account of principal and interest respectively, or, when the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(*f*) the portion of each payment credited to the rent of the year, and the portion credited to the arrears of previous years; and

(*g*) the amount, if any, remaining unpaid at the close of the year.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the statement containing similar particulars.

[D. § 65. C. B., s. 6 B. B., s. (d) and

**102.** (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 100 for any rent paid by the ten-

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter IX.—Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants. Secs. 103—109.*)

ant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 101, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during that year.

(3) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterpart of a receipt or statement as required by section 100 or section 101, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*D.—Of the deposit of rent by a tenant in a public office.*

[D. § 99. C. B., ss. 58 & 59. B., ss. 50 & 51.]

Application to deposit rent in public office.

**103.** (1) In any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive the same and to grant him a receipt therefor :

(*b*) when the money is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers therefor, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent in their behalf : or

(*c*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent :

the tenant may present, to such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf for the local area in which the holding is situate, an application in writing for permission to deposit in his office the full amount of the money then due.

(2) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made, shall be signed by the tenant or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant, and shall be accompanied by a fee of eight annas.

[D. §§ 99 & 100. C. B., s. 60. B., s. 52.]

Receipt granted by public officer for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

**104.** (1) If it appears to the officer to whom an application is made under section 103 that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, he shall receive the rent and give a receipt for the same under his official seal.

(2) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the rent had been received—

(*a*) in case (*a*) of section 103 by the person specified in the application as the person to whom the rent was payable ;

(*b*) in case (*b*) of section 103 by the co-sharers jointly ; and

(*c*) in case (*c*) of section 103 by the person entitled to it.

[D. § 100. C. B., s. 61 (a). B. B., s. 53 (a).]

Notification of receipt of deposit.

**105.** (1) The officer receiving a deposit under section 104 shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars contained in the application under section 103, and, when the deposit is made under section 103, clause (*a*), shall send a copy of the notification by post in a registered cover to the person to whom the rent is alleged by the depositor to be payable.

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under section 106 within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is affixed as aforesaid the officer shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served (free of charge) upon every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

[D. § 100. C. B., s. 61 (b). B. B., s. 53 (b).]

Deposit to whom payable.

**106.** (1) The officer may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(2) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section ; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

[C. B., s. 61 (c). B. B., s. 53 (c).]

Refund to depositor.

**107.** If no payment is made under section 106 before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given under section 104.

*E.—Of arrears of rent.*

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48.]

Interest on arrears.

**108.** Every arrear of rent shall, unless otherwise provided by a written contract between the parties, be liable to interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

[D. § 68. C. B., s. 90. B. B., s. 96.]

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause.

**109.** If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount

of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:—

Provided that, when damages are awarded under this section, interest shall not be decreed under section 108.

[D. § 69. C. B., s. 91. B. B., s. 97.]

**110.** If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff as it thinks fit.

Power to award damages to defendant improperly sued for rent.

[D. §§ 12 (5) & 98. C. B., ss. 79(5 & 152. B. B., ss 72 (5) & 169.]

**111.** (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of a non-transferable holding at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fush or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

Ejectment from non-transferable holding for arrears.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of the plaintiff in any such suit shall specify the amount of the arrear together with the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

*F.—Of rent taken by division or estimation of the crop.*

[C. B., s. 84. B. B., s. 88.]

**112.** Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

Commission for dividing or estimating crops.

**113.** (*1*) When a Collector appoints a commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section 112, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisement.

Appointment of assessors, &c.

(*2*) The commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement in accordance with those instructions, and submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

**114.** (*1*) If in any division under section 113 either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

Remedy for error in division.

(*2*) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

**115.** (*1*) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under section 113 the estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Collector by whom the commission was issued.

Procedure where crop has been estimated or appraised.

(*2*) The Collector shall consider the commissioner's estimate or appraisement, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement; and that order shall be final.

**116.** All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of sections 112 to 115 (both inclusive) shall be payable by the landlord or tenant, or partly by one and partly by the other, as the Collector may in each case direct; and the amount payable by any person under such a direction shall be recoverable from him as if it was an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Costs of proceedings under foregoing sections.

[B. B., s.

**117.** If the landlord of any land of which the rent is payable in the manner mentioned in section 112, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the consent of the tenant, with the cutting or harvesting of any produce of the land except by an application to the Collector under section 112, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Interference with produce of land otherwise than under section 112, criminal trespass.

XLV of

[C. B., s. B. B., s. 1

**118.** When the rent payable for land in Bihár is the equivalent money-value of a fixed proportion of the actual gross produce thereof, and such equivalent

*Danabandi* or appraisement papers in Bihár to be deposited in Collector's office.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter IX.—Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants. Secs. 119—125*), *and* (*Chapter X.—Other Provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants. Sec. 126.*)

money-value is determined by an estimate or appraisement (*dánabandi*) of the standing-crop, or by some similar proceeding, the *dánabandi* or appraisement papers shall, within fifteen days after the making of the appraisement, be lodged in the office of the Collector of the district.

*C.—Further provisions regarding rent.*

[N.R., s. 23 (c). B.41., s 80.]

**119.** Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, or in any contract made after the second day of March, 1883, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not be bound to pay for his holding a money-rent exceeding *five*-sixteenths of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the holding in staple crops, calculated, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules, direct, at the prices at which raiyats sell at harvest time.

Limit to rents of raiyats and under raiyats.

**120.** The rent payable by a tenant in any agricultural year shall be presumed to be the rent payable by him in the following agricultural year until the contrary is shown.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged

[§ 48.]

**121.** When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[s. 9. s. 78. s. 70.]

**122.** (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord without notice of the transfer

(*2*) When there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

[D §§ 13 & 87 C. B., s 71. B. B., s. 68 (2).]

**123.** All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

Abwab, &c., illegal

[D § 64. C. B., ss. 63 (2), 64 (c), 93.]

**124** Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable

[C B., s 64. B B., s. 66]

**125** (*1*) The rent of a tenure, occupancy-holding or basta holding shall be a first charge on the same

Rent first charge on tenures, occupancy-holdings and basta holdings

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree for money obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant.

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## CHAPTER X.

### OTHER PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

*A.—Of improvements on raiyats' holdings and compensation therefor.*

[C B., s 29. B. B., s 69.]

**126** (*1*) For the purposes of this chapter the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

"Improvement"

(*2*) It shall include for those purposes—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural

purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a dwelling-house suitable for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this chapter if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

(*3*) A work which benefits several holdings shall for the purposes of this chapter be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

[C. B., s. 77 I. B., s. 69.]

**127.** (*1*) The landlord of an occupancy-raiyat shall not be entitled as such to prevent the raiyat making an improvement in respect of his holding, and shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding without the permission of the raiyat.

Right to make improvments in case of occupancy-holding.

(*2*) A landlord of an occupancy-holding who would, but for the want of his raiyat's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding, may, if he desires that any improvement, other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*), be made, deliver or cause to be delivered to the raiyat a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the raiyat is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[C. B., s. 77. I. B., s. 69.]

**128.** (*1*) An ordinary raiyat shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission any improvement other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*).

Right to make improvements in case of ordinary raiyat's holding.

(*2*) An ordinary raiyat, who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[C. B., ss. 29 (*c*) & 29].

**129.** (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

Compensation for improvements payable to raiyat on ejectment.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself.

**130.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129, for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Power to make rules for appointment of assessors.

**131.** (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129 for an improvement, regard shall be had—

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

(*a*) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; and

(*c*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

**132.** A stipulation in a contract providing—

Certain stipulations in contracts to be void.

(*a*) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a raiyat from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a raiyat ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### *(Chapter X.—Other Provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants. Secs. 133—140.)*

in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

*B.—Of the landlord's right to measure land.*

D. § 58. . B., s. 75. . B., s. 67.]

**133.** Subject to the provisions of any contract, a landlord may, by himself or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter upon and measure all land comprised in any estate or tenure, of the rents of which he is in receipt, except land entered in the general register of revenue-free lands prepared under the Land Registration Act, 1876:

Landlord entitled to measure land unless restrained by contract.

71 (B. C.) of 876.

Provided that, when any land has been measured by a landlord, whether before or after the passing of this Act, it shall not, without the written permission of the Collector, be again measured by the landlord within the ten years next following the date on which it was so measured.

*Illustration.*

A., a proprietor, grants a portion of his estate in patní to B, to whom the raiyats pay rent. Both A and B are entitled to make a general survey and measurement of the lands comprised in the patní lease.

D. § 94. . B., s. 176.]

**134.** When a landlord desires to measure, under section 133, any land held by his tenant, the tenant shall, if the landlord requires him to do so, attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

Tenant bound to point out boundaries.

D. § 94 . B., s. 176.]

**135.** (*1*) When a landlord desires to measure any land under section 133, and any person occupying the land obstructs him in so doing, or any tenant, bound under section 134 to attend and point out the boundaries of his land, refuses or neglects so to do, the landlord may apply to the Court which would have jurisdiction to hear a suit for the recovery of the land, to make an order directing such person to permit the measurement, or such tenant to attend and point out the boundaries, as the case may be.

Remedy when landlord is obstructed or tenant does not point out boundaries.

(*2*) The Court may, on receiving an application under this section, cause a notice to be served on the occupant or tenant, as the case may be, requiring him to show cause, at a time and place specified therein, why the order applied for should not be made.

(*3*) If the person on whom a notice is served under sub section (2) does not show cause as aforesaid, the Court may make the order applied for.

), s. 94. . B., s. 177.]

**136.** If a tenant ordered under section 135 to attend and point out the boundaries of the land held by him refuses or neglects to do so, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land prepared under the direction of the landlord, at the time the tenant was ordered to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Presumption against tenant not attending to point out boundaries.

**137.** (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bighá.

[D. § 94. C. B., s. 76 B. B., s. 68

Measurement in suits between landlord and tenant to be made according to Government measure.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

**138.** (*1*) If any dispute as to the length of a standard used in a local measure arises in any suit under this Act, the Collector shall, on a reference made to him for this purpose by the Court, determine the proper length thereof.

[D. § 98. C. B., s. 76 (3) B. B., s. 68 (3).

Determination of the length of the standard in case of dispute.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge.

(*3*) If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector or, if an appeal be preferred, the decision of the District Judge thereon, shall be conclusive.

*C.—Of surrender and abandonment.*

**139** (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding; but notwithstanding the surrender he shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless—

[D. § 12 (3). C. B., s. 79 (3). B. B., s. 72 (3).]

Surrender by raiyat.

(*a*) he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice in writing of his intention to surrender; or

(*b*) the holding is let to another person for a agricultural year following the surrender.

(*2*) If the landlord refuses to receive a notice, tendered to him under clause (*a*), or to sign a receipt for the same, the raiyat may apply to the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate, and the Court shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on the landlord.

**140.** Any tenant of a holding which is not transferable, who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding:

[D. s. 13 (4). C. B., s. 79 (4). B. B., s. 73 (4).]

Non-transferable holding in certain cases to be deemed surrendered.

Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

[C. B., ss. 43 & 44. B. B., ss. 34 & 35.]

*D.—Of Merger.*

**141.** (*1*) When in the case of any tenancy the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become, by transfer, succession or otherwise, united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall—

Merger of tenant's interest in landlord's interest.

(*a*) during the period of three months mentioned in sub-section (*2*) be presumed to be merged in the interest of the landlord and extinguished, unless the person proves that he has not intended it to be merged, and

(*b*) after the expiration of that period be deemed to be so merged and extinguished, unless within that period the person executes an instrument declaring his intention that a merger shall not take place, and the instrument is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and is published in the prescribed manner.

II of 1877.

(*2*) The period of three months referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, when the interests become united after the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the date on which they become united, and, when they have become united before the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that, when, at the time the interests become united, the person in whom they become united has not attained his age of majority or is of unsound mind, the period shall not begin to run before he has attained that age or become of sound mind, as the case may be.

(*3*) A merger under this section shall not operate to the prejudice of any person having a lien upon the interest merged.

(*4*) When, at the time of a merger taking place in respect of a tenancy under this section, a sub-tenancy exists immediately under that tenancy, the person who becomes the owner of the consolidated interests shall, subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to sales of land for arrears of Government revenue and to the provisions of this Act as to sales for arrears of rent, have the same rights against, and be subject to the same obligations towards, the sub-tenants, as the owner of the tenant's interest had, and was subject to, before the merger.

*E.—Of the appointment of a Manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure.*

[D. § 16 C. B., s. 6 B. B., s. (1).]

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

**142.** When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served upon all the co-owners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under Act VII of 1876 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

[C.B., s. B.B., s. 6

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

**143** If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under section 142, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served upon any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

[C. B., s. (1). B. B., s. (1).]

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

**144.** If the co-owners do not, within one month after the making of an order under section 143, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within one month after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may—

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

[C.B., s. B.B., s.58(

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under section 144(*b*)

**145.** The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under section 144, clause (*b*); and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

*(Chapter X.—Other Provisions applicable to several classes of tenants. Secs. 146—150) and (Chapter XI.—Settlement of Rents by Revenue-officer. Secs. 151—155.)*

[N. B., s. 66(3). B., s. 58(3).]

**146.** In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 144, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards under section 144 (*a*).

[B. C.) of 1879.

[C. B., s. 67. I. B., s. 59.]

**147.** (*1*) A manager appointed under section 144, clause (*b*), shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

Provisions applicable to manager appointed under section 144(*b*).

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised.

(*4*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts; and

(*5*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

[C. B., s. 68. I. B., s. 60.]

**148.** When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 144, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners if he is satisfied that such management will be conducted by them jointly without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

### *F.—Miscellaneous.*

[C. B., s. 79 (5), (6) & (7). I. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7).]

**149.** No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

[B. B., ss. 21 and 87.]

**150.** Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee as a separate holding.

Portion of holding not transferable.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF THE SETTLEMENT OF RENTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

**151.** (*1*) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords applies for such an order, and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the making of such an order is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing, or likely to arise, between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(*c*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area, or the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure owned or managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

**152.** While an order under section 151 continues in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not, except as provided by section 155, clause (*b*), entertain a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rents of those tenants under this Act.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts while order is in force.

**153.** (*1*) When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are subject to alteration by order of a Court, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants under this chapter shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, fix those rents in accordance with the principles embodied in this Act, and so that no rent fixed under this section shall exceed the maximum prescribed by this Act in cases of enhancement.

Rents of certain tenants to be fixed.

(*2*) Where the Local Government has, under this chapter, directed a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-raiyats of any local area, and a table of rates and produce has not been prepared under Chapter VI for that local area, it may further direct the officer appointed to settle the rents to prepare such a table before proceeding to fix the rents of those raiyats.

**154.** When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are not subject to alteration as aforesaid, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, ascertain and record the rents payable by them.

Rents of other tenants to be ascertained and recorded.

**155.** (*1*) If in the course of the proceedings taken for fixing the rent of a tenant under section 153 any question arises which, in the opinion of the officer conducting

Power to refer question to Civil Court or leave case to be dealt with by Civil Court.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

### (*Chapter XI.—Settlement of Rents by Revenue-officer. Secs. 156—161.*)

those proceedings, would be more properly decided by a Civil Court, the officer may in his discretion, but subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf,

(*a*) refer the question for decision to the Civil Court which would, but for section 152, have had jurisdiction to try a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rent, or

(*b*) by order in writing direct that the tenant's case be excluded from the operation of this chapter and be left to be disposed of by suit in a Civil Court, as if the order under section 151 did not apply to it.

(*2*) When a Revenue-officer makes a reference under clause (*a*) of this section in respect of a tenant, he may either stay his proceedings in respect of that tenant, or, if the nature of the case admits of his doing so, pass an order in alternative form or otherwise fixing the rent contingent upon the decision of the Civil Court.

Preparation of jamabandí.

**156.** (*1*) A Revenue-officer settling rents under this chapter shall prepare, in the prescribed form, one or more jamabandís, comprising all or such numbers of the tenants whose rents he is appointed to settle as the Board of Revenue may direct.

(*2*) Every jamabandí prepared under this section shall show in respect of each tenant comprised therein—

(*a*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*b*) the land held by him;

(*c*) the name of his landlord;

(*d*) whether the rent has been fixed under section 153 or ascertained under section 154;

(*e*) the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained, and, when the rent is a gradually increasing one, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

Publication of jamabandí and objections thereto.

**157.** Every jamabandí prepared under section 156 shall be published in the prescribed manner, and any person objecting to any entry therein may, within one month from the date of the publication, present to the Revenue-officer, for transmission to the Commissioner of the Division, a petition stating his objection to the entry.

Submission of jamabandí and petitions of objection to the Commissioner and Board.

**158.** (*1*) On the expiration of the said period of one month, the Revenue-officer shall submit to the Commissioner of the Division a copy of the jamabandí, with a report setting forth the grounds on which it has been prepared, and the petitions of objection (if any) which he may have received under section 157.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall consider the jamabandí and report, and the objections (if any), and, after allowing the objectors (if any) an opportunity of being heard, shall forward the papers to the Board of Revenue with his opinion regarding the same.

Sanction to and final publication of jamabandí, and date from which it comes into force.

**159.** (*1*) The Board of Revenue may return the papers for further inquiry, or may submit the jamabandí with or without modifications to the Local Government for sanction.

(*2*) The Local Government may return for further inquiry the papers received under sub-section (*1*) or may sanction the jamabandí with or without modification.

(*3*) When a jamabandí has been sanctioned by the Local Government under this section, it shall be published in the prescribed manner.

(*4*) A jamabandí published under this section shall come into force from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the publication.

Rent fixed under foregoing provisions to be deemed the rent payable.

**160.** When a jamabandí has come into force under section 159, a tenant's rent shown therein as fixed under section 153 shall be deemed to be the rent payable by him, and shall not, during the period of ten years next following the date on which the jamabandí comes into force, be enhanced in a suit instituted under this Act, except on the ground that since the jamabandí came into force an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement:

Provided that—

(*1*) such rent may from time to time be altered in any other manner permitted by law; and

(*2*) nothing in this section shall prevent the rent shown in a jamabandí in respect of a tenancy from being called in question on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent;

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandí to belong;

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí;

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandí has been fixed by a contract legally binding on the parties, and which has been brought to the notice of the officer preparing the jamabandí.

Rent ascertained under foregoing provisions to be presumed to be the rent payable.

**161.** When a jamabandí has been published under section 159 a tenant's rent shown therein as, ascertained under section 154, shall be presumed to be the

rent payable by that tenant until the contrary is shown.

Certain other entries in jamabandí to be presumed to be correct.

**162.** An entry made in a jamabandí under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 156 shall, after the jamabandí has been published under section 159, be presumed for all purposes to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Expenses incurred in proceedings under this chapter how defrayed.

**163.** All expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, in any case mentioned in section 151, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are fixed or ascertained under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OF THE PREPARATION OF A RECORD-OF-RIGHTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

**164.** (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) The Local Government shall, in any order made by it under this section, specify the particulars to be included in the record-of-rights to be prepared under that order.

(*4*) The particulars so specified may be all or some of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a basta holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*c*) the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord;

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.

(*5*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Presumption as to entries in record.

**165.** Every entry in a record-of-rights prepared under section 164 shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OF THE RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM RAIYATS AND UNDER-RAIYATS BY DISTRAINING THE PRODUCE OF THE HOLDING

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

[B. B., ss. 101 104, 123.]

**166.** Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Court, having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the arrear, requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator,

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, on a threshing-floor, or place for treading out grain or the like (whether in the fields or within a homestead) or in a storehouse.

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876, or a

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mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(2) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B., ss. 71, 75.] (3) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sublet with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B., ss. 74-5.] **167.** (1) Every application under section 166 shall specify—

Form of application and fee payable.

(a) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(b) the name of the tenant;

(c) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(d) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(e) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained; and

(f) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.

(2) Every such application shall be liable to the court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed.

(3) Every such application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

[B. B., ss. 105 108.] **168.** (1) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under section 166, or as soon after as the Court permits, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

Procedure on receipt of application.

(2) The Court may examine the applicant, and may admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

[B.B., s. 10

**169.** If the application is admitted, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Procedure if application is admitted.

[D. § 111.] Provided that produce, which from its nature does not admit of being stored, shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

[B.B., s. 10

**170.** (1) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

Service of demand and account.

(2) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(3) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

[B. B., ss. 1 and 110.] **171.** (1) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

Right to reap, &c., produce.

(2) In default of the person entitled to do so, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and shall store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B.B., s. 11

**172.** (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the application for distraint, be immediately satisfied, an officer distraining property

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

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under section 169 shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B. B., s. 114.] **173.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Place of sale.

[D. s. III.] **174.** Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter upon the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Power to sell produce before it is reaped or gathered.

[B. B., s. 115.] **175.** The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Manner of sale.

[B.B., s. 116.] **176.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Postponement of sale.

[B.B., s. 117.] **177.** The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Payment of purchase-money.

[B.B., s. 118.] **178.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

[B. B., s. 119.] **179.** (1) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay to the applicant for distraint the expenses incurred by him on account of the distraint, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Board of Revenue in this behalf.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B., s. 120.] **180.** Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Certain officers may not purchase.

[B. B., ss. 121, 122 & 123.] **181.** (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 170, together with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay the same into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay over the same to the applicant for distraint, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

[B.B., s. 124.] **182.** (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under section 181, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under section 181 to institute a suit for the recovery from

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## (*Chapter XIII.—Distraint. Secs. 183—187*) *and* (*Chapter XIV.—Procedure in Suits between Landlord and Tenant. Secs. 188—192.*)

the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B.B., s. 126.] **183.** When land is sublet, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

**184.** When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail, but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid to the owner of the property under section 179 without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

[B. B., ss. 91, 122.] **185.** Any person who, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for illegal distraint.

XLV of 1860.

**186.** When any offence punishable under section 185 is committed for the benefit of, or in behalf of, any person owning or claiming any interest in the land in respect of which the offence is committed, or having or claiming any interest in a dispute which has led to the commission of the offence, or when any person has accepted or derived any benefit from the commission of any such offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

Persons benefiting, &c., by offences under section 185 liable to punishment.

[B. B., s. 127.] **187.** (*1*) The Local Government may, by an order published in the official Gazette, suspend the provisions of sections 166 to 184 (both inclusive) in any local area for such time as it thinks proper.

Power to suspend provisions of sections 166 to 184.

(*2*) So long as an order under this section continues in force, in respect of any local area, no Court shall receive an application for distraint for arrears of rent due on lands situate within that local area.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO SUITS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

*A.—Rules applicable to suits between landlord and tenant generally.*

[D. § 16 C. B., s. B. B., s. XIV of

**188.** The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties.

Place of suing.

[D. § 16 C. B., s. B. B., s. 167(*a*).]

**189.** Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

Náibs or gumáshtas to be authorised agents.

[D. § 17 C. B., s. B. B., s. XIV o

**190.** The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Special register of suits.

*B.—Rules applicable to particular classes of suits between landlord and tenant.*

[C. B., s. B. B., s. XIV of

**191.** Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 194 to 197 (both inclusive), 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in any suits of the following classes between landlord and tenant as such, namely :—

Sections 121 to 127, 129, 194 to 197, 305, and 320 to 325C of Code not to apply in suits for possession, rent or damages.

(*a*) suits for the recovery of rent :

(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of this Act :

(*c*) suits to recover possession of the land.

[D. §§ 1 & 18 C. B., s. B. B., s. XIV of

**192.** The plaint in every suit of a description mentioned in section 191 shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the extent, situation, designation and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification.

Particulars to be specified in plaint in such suits.

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[§ 192. s. 173. s. 195.]

**193.** The summons shall in every such suit be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

Summons in such suits to be for final disposal.

**194.** The service of a summons on a defendant in any such suit may, if the Court so directs, be effected by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.

Service of summons in such suits by registered letter.

[XIV of 1866. § 108. B., s. 184. B., s. 206.]

**195.** A written statement shall not be filed in any such suit without the leave of the Court.

Written statements not to be filed in such suits without leave.

[B. B., s. 214.]

**196.** The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all such suits whether an appeal is allowed in them or not.

Mode of recording evidence in such suits.

[XIV of 1882.

[§§ 177 & 179. B., ss. 155 & 157. B., ss. 171 & 173.]

**197.** When a decree, not being a decree of the description referred to in section 111, sub-section (*2*), is passed in any such suit, the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof.

Execution in such suits on oral application.

**198.** An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal in any suit instituted by a landlord, for arrears or by a tenant for a penalty claimable under any provision of this Act where—

No appeal in certain suits for arrears and penalties.

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, and, if he is satisfied that a failure of justice has been caused by a substantial error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings or in the decision, may pass such order as he thinks fit.

**199.** (*1*) When, in a suit for an arrear of rent instituted against a tenant, the defendant admits that the arrear is due by him, but pleads that it is due to a person other than the plaintiff, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to take cognizance of the plea until the defendant has paid the amount of the arrear into Court.

Defendant in suit for arrear admitting arrear is due, but disputing plaintiff's title, to pay into Court.

(*2*) When the amount of an arrear has been paid into Court under this section, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt for the same, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance for the arrear, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been paid to the person entitled to it.

(*3*) The Court shall forward the amount paid in to the officer to whom an application to deposit the rent would be made under section 103 and it shall thereupon be deemed to be a deposit received under clause (*c*) of that section.

**200.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become, and is vested in him.

When assignee of decree for arrears may apply for execution.

[C. B., s. 188. B. B., s. 220.]

**201.** (*1*) A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

[C. B., ss. 96 & 98 (*b*). B. B., ss. 128 & 130, cl. (*b*).]

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), it shall be in the discretion of the Court to fix the date from which any such decree shall take effect.

**202.** (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

Relief against forfeitures.

[B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 44 & 45 Vic., C. 41, s. 14.]

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in

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the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may from time to time extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

[C. B. s. 80, B. B., s. 73.]

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

**203.** The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(*a*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(*b*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value:

Provided that a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

[C. B., s. 80, B. B., s. 73.]

Payment by raiyat for occupation of land under section 203.

**204.** When a landlord elects, under section 203, clause (*a*), to allow a raiyat to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

All claims between landlord and tenant to be determined in ejectment-proceedings.

**205.** In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money is due by the landlord to the tenant.

**206.** (*1*) When it appears to a Court making an inquiry under section 205 that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(*2*) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

*C.—Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.*

[C. B., s. B. B., s.

Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

**207.** Every landlord may institute a suit against his tenant, and every tenant against his landlord, for the determination of all or any of the following matters namely:—

(*a*) the land held by the tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a basti holding, ordinary raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(*c*) the rent payable by him at the time the suit is instituted.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF THE SALE OF TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR ARREARS DUE ON THEM.

[D. §§ 11 and 15 C. B., ss. Expl., B. B., ss. Expl., &

Definitions.

**208.** (*1*) "Incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created upon the holding by the tenant in limitation of his own interest therein, except—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals,

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places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

s. 206, s. 228. (2) "Registered incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy on which an arrear of rent is due, means any incumbrance which the defaulter or his predecessor in interest has created by an instrument registered under the Registration Act for the time being in force, and of which, after it has been registered, a copy has been served on the landlord under section 223, not less than six months before the arrear became due.

s. 201, s. 223.] Application for sale of holding.

**209.** (1) When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, his application shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in that section and section 237 of the said Code, a statement of the annual rent of the holding. of 1882.

(2) When the holding is a permanent tenure, there shall be filed with the application a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III as relates to the tenure.

152, s. 203, s. 225.] Proclamation announcing sale.

**210.** (1) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under section 209, the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce— of 1882.

(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day of which due notice will be given with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, or bastu holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(2) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

Sale of tenure subject to registered incumbrances and effect thereof.

**211.** (1) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. [C. B., s. B. B., s. and Expl.]

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered incumbrance.

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

**212.** (1) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under section 211 does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. [C. B., s. 207(c) C. B., s. 229(c), XIV of 1882

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure. [ § 155, C. B., s. 210 B. B., s. 232.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

**213.** (1) When an occupancy-holding or bastu holding has been advertized for sale under section 210 it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. [B. B., s. 22 (b)]

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

**214.** (1) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under section 211, section 212, or section 213, and desiring to avoid the same, may within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(2) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(3) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

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[D., s. 235

**215.** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings in that local area shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

[D. § 216 C. B., s. 211. B. B., s. 233.]

**216** (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say :—

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

XIV of 1882

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made

(*c*) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree

(*d*) The balance (if any remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

[D. § 153 C. B., s. 204 B. B., s. 226.] XIV of 1882.

**217** (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this chapter.

[D. §§ 35, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 232.

**218** (*1*) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon such sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him ;

(*b*) his mortgage shall, subject to the provisions of section 25, be deemed to be the first charge on the holding ; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to take possession of the holding as mortgagee, and retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

[D. §§ 35, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 232.

**219.** When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord ; and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent

XIV of 1882 [C. B., s. 206 (1) B. B., s. 230 (1).]

**220.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may without the permission of the Court bid for or purchase the holding.

Decree-holder may bid at sale, judgment-debtor may not.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

XIV of 1882

**221.** Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.

III of 1877

**222.** Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

[C. B., s. 208, Expl. B. B., s. 238, Expl.]

**223.** Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request

Registration-officers to serve copies of instruments creating incumbrances

of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, cause a copy of the instrument to be served on the landlord in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons.

III of 1877.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### OF LIMITATION.

[D. §§ 77, 78 & 79. C. R., s. 92 B. B., s. 98]

**224.** The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

XV of 1877, [C. R., s 93. B. B., s. 99.]

**225.** Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 224.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### SUPPLEMENTARY.

**226.** Nothing in this Act shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Saving as to service-tenures.

**227** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

**228.** (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

**229.** Any appearance, application or act in, before, or to, any Court or other authority required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by a naib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord; and every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

Náibs and gumáshtas of landlords.

**230.** The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

[D. § 88. C. R., s. 3, B. B., s 3] "Rent" and "land."

Right s of pasturage, forest-rights, &c

## SCHEDULE I.

*(See Section 2.)*

### REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

*Regulations of the Bengal Code.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1793 | A Regulation for re enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates. | Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64, and 65 |
| XII of 1805 | A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the pargunas of Pattáspur, Kunnudichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur. | Section 7. |
| V of 1812 | A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue. | Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27. |

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

## (*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments*) *and* (*Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*)

### SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Regulation | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XVIII of 1812 . | A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof. | Preamble and Sections 2 and 3. |
| VIII of 1819 . | A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to expound and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal. | The whole Regulation. |
| I of 1820 . | A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described | The whole Regulation. |
| XI of 1825 . | A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea | In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the Clause. |

*Acts of the Bengal Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VI of 1862 . | An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal). | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1865 . | An Act to amend the law for the sale of such undertenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof | The whole Act. |
| IV of 1867 . | An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments. | The whole Act |

### SCHEDULE I—*concld.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII of 1869 . | An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants. | The whole Act. |
| VIII of 1879 . | An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers. | The whole Act. |

*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject of Act. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XXV of 1850 . | An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act I V, 1846. | So much as is unrepealed. |
| XXXIII of 1850 . | An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal. | The whole Act. |
| VI of 1853 . | An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable Tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent. | The whole Act. |
| X of 1859 . | An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. | The whole Act. |

### SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 36.*)

*Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndárís; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

## *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*
## *(Schedule III.—Summary Sale of Patní Tenures.)*

"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to be patnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

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### SCHEDULE III.

#### SUMMARY SALE OF PATNÍ TENURES.

*(See section 42.)*

*Extract from Regulation VIII of 1819, amended in accordance with subsequent enactments.*

8. *First*—Zamíndárs, that is, proprietors under direct engagements with the Government, shall be entitled to apply in the manner following for periodical sales of any tenures upon which the right of selling or bringing to sale for an arrear of rent may have been specially reserved by stipulation in the engagements interchanged on the creation of the tenure.

Zamíndárs allowed sales of tenures in which right to sell for arrears is reserved.

The exercise of this power shall not be confined to cases in which the stipulation for sale may have been unrestricted in regard to time, but shall apply equally to tenures held under engagements stipulating merely for a sale at the end of the year, in conformity with the practice heretofore allowed by the Regulations in force.

*Second.*—On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that of which the rent is due, the zamíndár shall present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, from all or any taluqdárs or other holders of an interest of the nature described in the preceding clause of this section.

First sale to be applied for on first Baisákh.

The same shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the kachahrí, with a notice that if the amount claimed be not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

Should, however, the first of Jeth fall on a Sunday or holiday, the next subsequent day, not a holiday, shall be selected instead; a similar notice shall be stuck up at the sadr kachahrí of the zamíndár himself, and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as may apply to the individual case shall be by him sent to be similarly published at the kachahrí or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms above prescribed, and the notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

If it shall appear from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kachahrí of the nearest munsif, or if there should be no munsif, to the nearest thaná, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published; certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

*Third*—On the first day of Kártik in the middle of the year, the zamíndár shall be at liberty to present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance shall be paid before the date in question, or so much of it as shall reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kartik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the zamíndár, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kartik.

Mid year sale to be applied for on first of Kártik.

9. All sales of saleable tenures applied for under the rules of this Regulation shall be made in public kachahrí; the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one not the actual defaulter shall be free to bid, not excepting the person in satisfaction of whose demand the sale may be made, nor the under-tenants of the defaulter; fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down, and the officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount

Sales how conducted.

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### (*Schedule III.—Summary sale of Patní Tenures.*)

required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash, * * * * * * * * * * * within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities be not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase-money be not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the zila, after which the lot shall be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Forms to be observed in selling.

10. At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachahrí shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in that notice.

A person shall attend on the part of the zamíndár, with a particular statement of the payments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, together with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal, nor shall any lot be put up to sale until the statement produced shall have been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice shall have been read; the observance of which forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakárí to be held upon each lot sold.

If the sale be of the description provided for in the third clause of section 8 of this Regulation, the kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; nor shall the sale take place unless this be ascertained.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, nor shall the public officer making the sale be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Regulation.

Tenure to be sold free of incumbrance by act of defaulter.

11. *First.*—It is hereby declared, that any taluq or saleable tenure that may be disposed of at a public sale, under the rules of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due on account of it, is sold free of all incumbrances that may have accrued upon it by act of the defaulting proprietor, his representatives or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by a stipulation to that effect in the written engagements under which the said taluq may have been held.

No transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, no mortgage or other limited assignment, shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zamíndár to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment should have been made with a condition to that effect, under express authority obtained from such zamíndár.

No under-lease to stand after sale.

*Second.*—In like manner, on sale of a taluq for arrears, all leases originating with the holder of the former tenure, if creative of a middle interest between the resident cultivators and the late proprietor, must be considered to be cancelled, except the authority to grant them should have been specially transferred; the possessors of such interests must consequently lose the right to hold possession of the land and to collect the rents of the raiyats; this having been enjoyed merely in consequence of the defaulter's assignment of a certain portion of his own interest, the whole of which was liable for the rent.

* * * * *

Reason for allowing under-tenants means of staying sale.

13. *First.*—With reference to the injury that may be brought upon the holder of a taluq of the second degree by the operation of the preceding rules, in case the proprietor of the superior tenure purposely withholds the rent due from himself to the zamíndár, after having realised his own dues from the inferior tenantry, it is deemed necessary to allow such taluqdárs the means of saving their tenures from the ruin that must attend such a sale; and the following rules have accordingly been enacted for this purpose.

How under-tenants may stay sale.

*Second.*—Whenever the tenure of a taluqdár of the first degree may be advertised for sale in the manner required by the second and third clauses of section 8 of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, the taluqdárs of the second degree, or any number of them, shall be entitled to stay the final sale, by paying into the Collectorate the amount of balance that may be declared due by the person attending on the part of the zamíndár on the day appointed for sale; in like manner they shall be entitled to lodge money antecedently, for the purpose of eventually answering any demand that may remain due on the day fixed for the sale, and should the amount lodged be sufficient, the sale shall not proceed, but after

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making good to the zamíndár the amount of his demand, any excess shall be paid back to the person or persons who may have lodged it.

Procedure in case of amount lodged being rent due from under tenant,

*Third.*—If the amount so lodged shall be rent due by the inferior taluqdár to the holder of the advertised tenure, the same shall be stated at the time of making the deposit, and the amount shall be carried to the account of the tenant or tenants lodging it, and be deducted from any claim of rent that may at the time be pending, or be thereafter brought forward against him or them by the proprietor of the advertised tenure, on account of the year or months for which the notice of sale may have been published.

and in case of amount lodged being advanced from private funds

*Fourth.*—If the person or persons making such a deposit, in order to stay the sale of the superior tenure, shall have already paid the whole of the rent due from himself or themselves, so that the amount lodged is an advance from private funds, and not a disbursement on account of the said rent, such deposit shall not be carried to credit in or set against, future demands for rent, but shall be considered as a loan made to the proprietor of the tenure preserved from sale by such means, and the taluq so preserved shall be the security to the person or persons making the advance, who shall be considered to have a lien thereupon, in the same manner as if the loan had been made upon mortgage, and he or they shall be entitled, on applying for the same, to obtain immediate possession of the tenure of the defaulter, in order to recover the amount so advanced from any profits belonging thereto.

If the defaulter shall desire to recover his tenure from the hands of the person or persons who, by making the advance, may have acquired such an interest therein, and entered on possession in consequence, he shall not be entitled to do so, except upon repayment of the entire sum advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum up to the date of possession having been given as above, or upon exhibiting proof, in a regular suit to be instituted for the purpose, that the full amount so advanced, with interest, has been realised from the usufruct of the tenure.

Sale not to be stayed unless arrear claim be lodged.

14 *First.*—Should the balance claimed by a zamíndár on account of the rent of any under-tenure remain unpaid upon the day fixed for the sale of the tenure, the sale shall be made without reserve, in the manner provided for in sections 9 and 10 of this Regulation, nor shall it be stayed or postponed on any account, unless the amount of the demand be lodged.

But suit to lie for its reversal

It shall, however, be competent to any party desirous of contesting the right of the zamíndár to make the sale, whether on the ground of there having been no balance due, or on any other ground, to sue the zamíndár for the reversal of the same, and upon establishing a sufficient plea, to obtain a decree with full costs and damages.

The purchaser shall be made a party in such suits, and upon decree passing for reversal of the sale, the Court shall be careful to indemnify him against all loss, at the charge of the zamíndár or person at whose suit the sale may have been made.

Defaulter may apply for summary investigation

*Second.*—In cases also in which a taluqdár may contest the zamíndár's demand of any arrear, as specified in the notice advertised, such taluqdár shall be competent to apply for a summary investigation at any time within the period of notice, the zamíndár shall then be called upon to furnish his kabuliyat and other proofs at the shortest convenient notice, in order that the award may, if possible, be made before the day appointed for sale.

Such award, if so made will of course regulate the ulterior process; but if the case be still pending, the lot shall be called up in its turn, notwithstanding the suit, and if the zamíndar or his agent in attendance insist on the demand, the sale shall be made on his responsibility, nor shall it be stayed, or the summary suit be allowed to proceed, unless the amount claimed be lodged in cash, * * * * * * * * * or in Government securities, by the taluqdár contesting the demand, and if such deposit be not made, the alleged defaulter will have no remedy, but by a regular action for damages and for a reversal of the sale.

Sale not to be stayed unless amount claimed be deposited

Delivery of possession to purchaser.

15. *First.*—So soon as the entire amount of the purchase-money shall have been paid in by the purchaser at any sale made under this Regulation, such purchaser shall receive from the officers conducting the sale a certificate of such payment.

The purchaser shall then proceed with the certificate in question to procure a transfer to his name in the kachahrí of the zamíndar, and upon furnishing security, if required, to the extent of half the jama or annual rent, he shall receive the usual 'amaldastak' or order for possession, together with the notice to the raiyats and others to attend and pay their rents henceforward to him.

The zamíndár shall also be bound to furnish access to any papers connected with the tenure purchased, that may be forthcoming in his kachahrí, and should he in any manner delay the transfer in his office, or refuse to give the orders for possession, notwithstanding that good and substantial security shall have been furnished or tendered on requisition, the new purchaser shall be entitled to apply direct to the Collector, and he shall receive the orders for possession, and shall be

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put in possession, of, the lands by means of the názir, in the same manner as possession is obtained under a decree of Court; * * *

* * * * * * *

*Second.*—When the new purchaser shall proceed to take possession of the lands of his purchase, if the late incumbent himself, or the holders of tenures or assignments derived from the late incumbent, and intermediate between him and the actual cultivators, shall attempt to offer opposition, or to interfere with the collections of the new purchaser, from the lands composing his purchase, the latter shall be at liberty to apply immediately to the Collector for the aid of the public officers in obtaining possession of his just rights.

Procedure in case of opposition to purchaser.

A proclamation shall then issue under the seal and signature of the Collector declaring that the new incumbent having, by purchase at a sale for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, acquired the entire rights and privileges attaching to the tenure of the late taluqdár, in the state in which it was originally derived by him from the zamíndár, he alone will be recognized as entitled to make the zamíndárí collections in the mufassal, and no payments made to any other individual will on any account be credited to the raiyats or others in any suit for rent or on any other occasion whatever when the same may be pleaded.

*Third.*—Should the late incumbent or his late under-tenants continue to oppose the entry of the new purchaser, notwithstanding the issuing of such a proclamation, or should there be reason to apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of any one, the aid of the Police-officers and of all other public officers who may be at hand and capable of affording assistance shall be given to the new purchaser, on his presenting a written application for the same; and in the event of any affray or breach of the peace occurring, the entire responsibility shall rest with the party opposing the lawful attempt of the purchaser to assume his rights.

Procedure in case of continued opposition.

* * * * *

17. *First.*—The following rules have been enacted for the disposal of the proceeds of any sale made under the rules of this Regulation.

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

*Second.*—One per cent. shall first be deducted from the nett proceeds realised, and shall be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

Deduction on account of Government.

*Third.*—The balance on account of which the sale may have been made shall next be made good in full (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the taluq to sale) to the zamíndár or other person to whom the same may be due; provided, however, that no former balances, beyond those of the current year (or of that immediately expired, if the sale be at the commencement of the following year), shall be included in the demand to be thus satisfied.

Payment to zamíndárs.

Such antecedent balances, if the zamíndár shall have omitted to avail himself of the process within his reach for having them satisfied at the time, will have become in fact mere personal debts of the individual taluqdár, and must be recovered in the same way as other debts by a regular suit in the Court.

*Fourth.*—Any excess that may remain after satisfying the demand of the zamíndár, in the manner above described, shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the treasury of the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district, to be there held in deposit to answer the claims of the taluqdárs of the second degree, or of others who, by assignment of the defaulter, may be at the time in possession of a valuable interest on the land composing the taluq sold, or on any part of it.

Disposal of remainder.

*Fifth.*—It shall be competent to any one conceiving himself to possess such an interest to bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the same, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the sale, by instituting a regular suit at any time within two months from the date of sale.

Under-tenants free to prosecute for price of their interest or compensation.

If the Court shall, on investigation, consider the plaintiff's claim to be an equitable one, the Court will award to the claimant either the price he may have originally paid, or the value of the interest at the time of sale, or any other amount that may be deemed just and equitable under all the circumstances.

If there be more claimants than one, payment shall not be made from the deposit, until the whole of the claims be settled; and in case the value assessed upon the whole should exceed the amount in deposit, such amount shall be divided proportionately, and the remainder stand as a personal debt against the defaulter, to be realised from him by the usual process for the execution of decrees.

*Sixth.*—Provided, however, that no taluqdár of the second degree or other possessor of an assigned interest upon the land of the tenure sold, who may

Suit not to lie if under tenant be himself in arrear at time of sale.

be holding under a stipulation for the payment of an annual amount in the way of rent, shall be entitled to recover compensation for the loss of such tenure or assignment upon its becoming cancelled by sale of the superior taluq, except after exhibiting proof that the whole amount of the rent demandable from himself has been paid or lodged for the purpose prior to the date of sale.

When defaulter to receive excess unclaimed.

*Seventh.*—Should no claims upon the purchase-money of a taluq sold as above be brought forward by any under tenants or assignees, within the period of two months from the date of sale, or should the amount claimed by those who may have sued not equal the entire deposit, the defaulter whose tenure may have been sold shall be at liberty to petition the Court for the amount so held in deposit, or for the excess thereof, as the case may be, and he shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Court, of there being no claims to afford ground of detention for the whole or any part of the deposit; and upon exhibiting such certificate to the Collector, the amount set free thereby shall be paid to his receipt.

In the same manner, upon executing a decree passed in favour of any under-tenants or assignees, they shall receive certificates under the seal of the Court, declaring the amount adjudged to them out of the deposit; and upon exhibiting these certificates, the amount shall be paid severally to their receipts by the Collector.

Substitution of Government securities for cash in deposit.

*Eighth.*—It shall be competent to any party interested in a deposit, to withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium, of the day, as shown by the Government Gazette last received.

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## SCHEDULE IV.

*(See Section 224.)*

PART I.—*Suits.*

| Description of suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. To eject any tenure-holder or ryot on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach. | One year . | The date of the breach. |

## SCHEDULE IV—continued.

PART I.—*Suits*—concluded.

| Description of Suit. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 For the recovery of an arrear of rent— | | |
| (*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 103. | Six months . | The date of the deposit. |
| (*b*) in other cases . | Three years . | The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails. |

PART II.—*Appeals.*

| Description of Appeal. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 3. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge. | Thirty days . | The date of the decree or order appealed against. |
| 4. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner. | Thirty days . | The date of the order appealed against. |

PART III.—*Applications.*

| Description of Application. | Period of Limitation. | Time from which period begins to run. |
|---|---|---|
| 5. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree. | Three years . | (1) The date of the decree or order; or<br>(2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or<br>(3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review. |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE history of landlord and tenant legislation in Bengal, and of the circumstances which have led to the preparation of the present Bill, is given in full detail in the papers which have been published. A very brief summary of it must suffice here.

Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here regarding it, wrote as follows*:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

2. In conformity with these instructions, an article was inserted in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was effected, expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamíndárs. It need hardly be said that any such saving was, strictly speaking, superfluous, inasmuch as the Government of an agricultural country like India would, apart altogether from it, be entitled, or rather bound, to legislate from time to time, as occasion might require, for the protection of the inferior occupants of the soil. But the article is important as showing that the view taken of the relations between the Government, the zamíndárs and the inferior landholders under the Permanent Settlement was the same in 1793 as it is to-day.

The article runs as follows:—

"To prevent any mi-construction of the foregoing articles" (fixing the Government revenue for ever) "the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land:—*First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil; and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

3. Again, it was enacted by section 67 of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting, with modifications, the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabuliyats, and the 9th of these, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 205), was "that implicit obedience be shown to all regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

4. The most important enactment passed in pursuance of these provisions is Act X of 1859, the substantive provisions of which, either in their original form or as re-enacted in Act VIII of 1869† (of the Bengal Council), still govern the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal.

The effect of Act X of 1859 is admitted to have been on the whole beneficial; but on certain important points it cannot be considered a success. In particular, as will presently be explained at greater length, it placed the right of occupancy, which it recognized in the tenant, and the right to enhance rent, which it recognized in the landlord, on a most precarious footing. The result of this has been that, as usually happens with a law which is uncertain in its operation, it has added strength to the strong and further weakened those who were already weak. In Bihár, where the social and economical conditions of the country tend to give the landlords the upper hand, we hear of tenants rack-rented, subjected to *quasi*-feudal oppressions and arbitrarily ousted from their holdings; in Eastern Bengal, on the contrary, where circumstances favour the tenants, we hear of landlords who not only cannot obtain the enhancements of rent to which they are entitled, but, at times, when tenants combine against them, cannot even recover what is admitted to be due at existing rates.

5. The difficulties connected with Act X of 1859 began to be felt at an early period. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th of April, 1859, and before the end of 1863 its amendment had been suggested by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces. Of late years, successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have borne witness to the existence of chronic evils, which nothing short of comprehensive legislation could cure. In 1873, Sir George Campbell had no

* Harington II, pp. 191-92.

† Throughout this Statement Act X of 1859 only will be referred to. It will be understood that what is said regarding it applies equally to Act VIII of 1869.

doubt that the Government would be eventually compelled to deal with the whole question of the relations of landlords and raiyats in Bengal. In 1876, in the course of the debates on the Agrarian Disputes Act, a measure devised to meet the difficulties between landlords and tenants in Eastern Bengal, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, a representative of the zamíndárs, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead-lock. Sir R. Temple concurred in the opinion that some principle for determining rates of rent should be fixed by legislation, and in August, 1876, proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases, to extend the definition of "occupancy-raiyat," and to render the interest of a raiyat of that class liable to sale for default in paying rent and transferable by private agreement.

These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Ashley Eden; and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realization of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

6. It was, however, found, when the Bill was introduced, that it was impracticable to limit its scope in this way. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, and possibly sub-letting. It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the existing law not ostensibly affected by them; and in February, 1879, a majority of the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced. This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden; and in April, 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a Commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

7. Meanwhile, a separate discussion had been proceeding with reference to the abuses already mentioned as prevailing in the relations between landlords and tenants in Bihár. As far back as the year 1868, Lord Lawrence, then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Bihár, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government sooner or later to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him—what he is now only in name—a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Bihár came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee of experienced Bihár officials to advise upon the matter; and on the 8th March, 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case would be properly met by a mere amending Bill. They were of opinion that the whole rent law should be recast.

8. Thus, two independent committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

The report of the Bihár committee was referred to the Rent Law Commission, which was appointed under the sanction referred to above (paragraph 6), and that Commission, on the 19th June, 1880, submitted its report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which, having been revised by the Government of Bengal, has furnished the basis of the present Bill.

9. Before proceeding to give the explanations usual in a statement of this description, it should be mentioned, first, that these explanations will, as far as possible, be confined to points on which it is proposed to alter the existing law, and secondly, that the Bill is no more than it purports to be, namely, a Bill to amend and consolidate existing enactments.

10. With reference to this latter remark, it will be observed that the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission was intended to be in some sense a code of the law relating to agricultural tenancies. It, in many instances, incorporated portions of the common law or case law which have not hitherto been embodied in any legislative enactment in this country. In this respect the present Bill does not follow that of the Rent Commission; but it must not be inferred from this that the views of the Government of India on the important subject of codification have undergone any change. It may be desirable, at some future time, to carry out the design of the Rent Commission in its integrity, and make the Bengal Tenancy Act a complete and self-contained statement of the whole law; but it has been considered that the work of codification is one to be undertaken at a season of leisure, and not at a time like the present, when those, who are responsible for the framing of our legislative measures, are absorbed in the consideration of important substantive amendments of particular portions of the existing law, and are consequently unable to devote to the law as a whole that amount of attention, which would be required in order to carry out the work of codification with any prospect of success.

In the following portions of this Statement the order of the Bill will, as far as possible, be adhered to.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

11. The Bill, it will be observed (section 1), extends by its own vigour to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa and the Scheduled Districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor is specially empowered by section 1 to extend the whole Bill, or any portion of it, to the Orissa Division, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and he can, with like sanction, extend the whole, or any portion of it, to any Scheduled District under the power conferred on him by the Scheduled Districts Act.

12. The classes of tenants, to which the provisions of the Bill apply, are (section 3 (8)) tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and persons having a certain interest in *bastu* land, which will be found explained further on under the head of Chapter VII.

13. The term "tenure-holder" as used in the Bill is defined (section 3 (3) and (4)) to include what are commonly known as undertenure-holders, that is to say, darpatnídárs, sepatnídárs, darijaradárs and such like; and also tenants of the class hitherto known as raiyats at fixed rates. The inclusion of tenants of this latter class in the definition is convenient from the draftsman's point of view, but is, it is believed, otherwise of little importance, inasmuch as the incidents which are attached to their holdings place them to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

14. The term "raiyat" has, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission, been limited to tenants holding land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes, except where *bastu* or homestead land is included in a raiyat's agricultural holding, in which case it will be treated in the same way as the rest of the holding, and he will be deemed to hold it as a raiyat.

15. Except as just stated, no attempt has been made to define the terms "tenure-holder" and "raiyat," or to settle the distinction between these two classes of tenants.

The importance of this distinction for the purposes of the Bill has not been overlooked, nor has the possibility that cases may occur near the line of separation between the two classes, in which a doubt will arise as to whether the tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat; but it is believed that the distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove.

16. Under-raiyat, as defined in the Bill, includes all tenants holding whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

17. Section 4, besides saving certain special laws which would, as a matter of course, be saved in a general enactment of this description, provides that nothing in the Bill "shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions."

A saving of this description is unavoidable in a measure which, as already observed, does not purport to be an exhaustive code, and its importance will be seen from the illustration appended, which shows that it will protect such rights as rights of occupancy enjoyed under a custom by under-raiyats, a class of tenants protected only to a limited extent by the Bill.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the distinction between khámár and raiyatí land.*

18. The second chapter of the Bill deals with the distinction between "khámár land," or the private land of the proprietor, and raiyatí land, or the land destined for occupation by raiyats. The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country, under the existing law, to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyatí land as possible and convert it into khámár land, it has been thought necessary to make it clear by the definition that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and further to enact (section 6) that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved.

19. In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khámár, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat", land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance; and there may be other exceptional tracts where the necessity of distinguishing clearly and finally between khámár and raiyatí land may prove to be pressing. To meet such cases, it is further thought necessary to provide (sections 7 to 13)

for making a complete survey and record of the existing khámár or zeraat, and thus preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Tenure-holders generally.*

20. The alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law regarding tenures, are not of great importance.

Section 14 converts the present raiyats at fixed rates into tenure-holders, but, as already explained (*supra*, paragraph 13), the change is unimportant.

21. Section 20, which saves to a landlord in a temporarily-settled tract a right to raise the rent of any tenure when a new settlement of the revenue is made, is new; but it may be defended as being in accordance with the views that prevail as to the relative position of the landlord, the tenant and the Government in such tracts. The Government has an undoubted right to raise its revenue on the occasion of a fresh settlement. Of this right no act of the landlord can deprive it; and accordingly, if the landlord were to be bound by a grant at fixed rates, made by him so as to extend beyond the term of the settlement, the result would be that, on the occasion of a new settlement, he might be exposed to the risk of having to pay an enhanced revenue without the possibility of recovering it from his tenant.

22. The Rent Commissioners observe that there are in the existing law no express provisions for the enhancement of the rents of tenures, and that the want of a definite enactment on the point has given rise to much expensive litigation. The sections of the Bill relating to this matter are based on those drafted by the Commissioners, and the grounds on which they rest will be best seen from the following extract from the Commissioners' report:—

"We have," they say, "provided for the enhancement of the rent of tenures and under-tenures, by enacting that, in any case in which such rent is liable to enhancement,—there are cases in which it is not so liable,—it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or undertenures in the vicinity, or, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court shall appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder or undertenure-holder shall not (in the absence of certain special circumstances, to be noticed hereafter) exceed thirty per centum of the balance which remains after deducting, from the gross rents payable to him, the expenses of collecting such rents. It may be observed that, according to the rule contained in section 8 of Regulation V of 1812, ten per cent. of the balance just mentioned was allowed to the tenure-holder. This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, but, by some oversight, no provision was substituted by this Act, though the principle, as being fair and equitable in itself, and usual by reason of the provisions of the Regulation, was, on several occasions, acted upon by the Courts after that Act was passed. It appears to a majority of us, after careful consideration, that the limit of *ten* per cent. is too low, and we have accordingly allowed a higher limit, namely, that of a maximum not exceeding *thirty* per cent in ordinary cases.* We have provided for the special and well-known case of *jangalbari* holdings by enacting that, when more than one hundred bíghás of land have been demised for reclamation purposes, more than half being at the time unreclaimed, and the whole having been subsequently reclaimed, the rent of the tenant may not be enhanced so as to leave him a profit of less than twenty per cent. of the net balance above-mentioned, and the Court may allow him such profit in excess of twenty per cent. as to it appears fair and equitable. In order to prevent these new provisions from working hardship by any sudden and great change, we have annexed the following checks:—(*a*) the enhanced rent shall not in any case be more than double the previous rent: (*b*) the Court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect gradually, or, in other words, that the rent shall increase yearly during any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached: and (*c*) that rent once enhanced shall not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion."

23. The only further points calling for notice in connection with these sections are, that it has been provided that the tenure-holder's profits shall never be less than 10 per cent. of the net balance, that the provision regarding jangalburi tenures has been made applicable to all such tenures irrespective of the area comprised in them, and that a clause has been added providing that, when a tenure-holder has made improvements other than those referred to by the Commissioners, the Court may allow him such amount, by way of profit, as it thinks fit, provided it be not less than 10 per cent.

* Mr. Justice Levinge mentions, in his Minute on Act X, a case in which *two-thirds* (he does not say, whether of the gross or net collections) were given to the landlord and the residue to the middleman. If the calculation was here made on the net collections, the collection expenses being at ten per cent., the middleman got 30 per cent., being $100-\frac{2(100-10)}{3}-10$.

24. In section 26, it is enacted that a permanent tenure-holder shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

25 The alterations which are made in the existing law by sections 27 to 35, relating to the registration in the landlord's scrishts of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, are (so far as they seem to call for notice) as follows —

(*a*) A fee is made payable in respect of the registration of every succession and every transfer other than a transfer on a sale for arrears of rent

(*b*) An application for the registration of a voluntary transfer or a succession may, instead of being made to the landlord, be made to a Revenue-officer, who will serve a notice on the landlord requiring him to register

(*c*) Where a tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent, the Court will cause a notice to be served on the landlord requiring him to register the transfer

(*d*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to register for one month after he is bound to do so, the persons interested may apply to the Civil Court to compel him to register.

(*e*) Similarly, if the party or parties concerned do not apply for registration within six months from the date of a voluntary transfer or a succession, the landlord may apply to have him or them compelled to allow the registration and pay the requisite fee

(*f*) The landlord is required to give to the parties concerned copies of entries in his register, the first copy to be given free of charge, subsequent copies on payment.

(*g*) The Board of Revenue is empowered to make rules regulating registration

26. The proposal of the Rent Commission to extend the registration system to occupancy-holdings has not been adopted, as it is feared that there would be great difficulty in bringing home to persons of the raiyat class the details of such a system.

### CHAPTER IV —*Of Patní Tenures.*

27 The law relating to patní tenures is left substantially unchanged. The various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure have not been overlooked, but it is thought that, as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill when it is hoped it may be found possible to simplify the form of the law very much without materially changing its substance Meantime, the existing enactments have been thrown into Schedule III of the Act and are made operative by section 42.

### CHAPTER V.—*Of Raiyats with a Right of Occupancy.*

28. Chapter V, which treats of the acquisition of the occupancy-right and of the incidents generally of that right, is one of the most important chapters in the Bill.

It will be seen, from the papers that have been published in connection with this measure, that a controversy has arisen, and has been conducted on both sides with much ability and research, as to whether some such right as that which we usually term a right of occupancy did not originally belong, and ought not now to be recognized as belonging, to all raiyats in Bengal except those whose occupation of the land is of a merely transitory nature It is unnecessary now to enter upon the merits of that question, inasmuch as, after a full consideration of the position, it has been determined that the legislation to be undertaken by the Government shall proceed on the assumption that the occupancy right is to be recognized as appertaining only to such tenants as may be shown to be in some special sense settled or permanent. But the problem of defining the class of tenants in whom such a right should be recognized is, when limited by this assumption, one of considerable difficulty

29 The conditions requisite to confer the status of the "khudkásht raiyat," so frequently referred to in our revenue enactments and records may in early times, and especially when thoroughly organized village communities prevailed, have been to a certain extent definite and ascertainable, but, in spite of all the learning and research which have been brought to bear, they are not now to be discovered The probability is that they were always very vague, that, notwithstanding their vagueness, no difficulty arose so long as land was abundant, the pressure of the Government revenue heavy and the status of a privileged cultivator of little value, and that it was only with the progress of agriculture, the increase in the value of landed property and the consequent disputes regarding interests in land, that the need of some more precise definition came to be felt.

30. A definition framed under such circumstances would necessarily be to a great extent artificial, and in moulding its details there would necessarily be a good deal of room left for considerations of equity and expediency We find accordingly, on referring to the proceedings connected with Act X of 1859, that those who framed that Act assumed a considerable latitude in settling the conditions on which the occupancy-status should be acquired. In the Bill

as read a first time, they proposed to confer on every "resident" raiyat a right of occupancy in the "land held by him," and they justified this on the ground that the word "khudkásht," as used in the Regulations, seemed to be synonymous with "resident"; but subsequently, it having been pointed out to them by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces that "residence was not always a condition of occupancy," they adopted the rule embodied by them in the Act, namely, that twelve years' holding of the same land shall give a right of occupancy in that land. This rule, which was obviously to a large extent artificial, was copied by them from a similar rule which was issued by the North-Western Provinces Government, apparently as a mere executive suggestion to its officers, in the year 1836, as that "most consistent with the existing practice and recognized rights" in those provinces. The only feature common to the two rules is that of a raiyat in some sense permanent in, or settled in, the locality, and it would seem that the persons who framed those rules considered that as long as they maintained this feature, they were at liberty to define, in such manner as they might think equitable and expedient, the circumstances which should be taken to constitute the requisite degree of permanency or settlement. This is quite intelligible in the view above suggested, that, though the status of the khudkásht raiyat was still a recognized institution, the conditions requisite to establish it were so vague that they could not be described otherwise than as resting on a certain ill-defined degree of permanency in a particular locality.

31. Act X of 1859 is admitted to have done much towards improving the relations between landlord and tenant, but, in this particular matter of defining the conditions requisite to the establishment of a right of occupancy, it cannot be pronounced a success. It would be unjust to charge this want of success altogether against the Act itself. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but, as a matter of fact, the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself, and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats, by throwing upon them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for twelve years in the village or estate, but further that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots, in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which, it need hardly be said, it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And, as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers,—a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country,—it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

32. It is unnecessary to state here the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 4th March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which the Government, after a very full discussion of the question, has resolved to propose. That amendment follows with certain modifications a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkásht raiyat, or, as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but (section 45) on the holding of any raiyatí land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate (section 46), lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill. It should be added that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided by section 43 that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January, 1853.

33. It will be observed from the above that a right of occupancy is acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyatí land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*" It is considered essential to carry the enactment to this extent. As observed by the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of the 21st March, 1882, "such is the power of the zamíndárs, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

34. These provisions apply only to raiyatí land. The acquisition of a right of occupancy in the landlord's khamar land is, by section 49, kept on the same footing as under the existing law

35. It is only necessary to add, as regards the acquisition of the right, that it is provided by section 44 of the Bill that every raiyat, who immediately before the commencement of the Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act, and that (section 48) a right of occupancy may be acquired by a grant from the landlord.

36. As regards the probable effect of the new provisions regarding the acquisition of the right of occupancy, it should be stated that no great increase of the area at present subject to that right is looked for from them; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what is hoped for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts, which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country, to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that, where occupancy-rights do as a matter of fact exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

37. Section 50 states in general terms the more important incidents of the occupancy-right. They attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract between the landlord and raiyat, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;

(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;

(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(5) he may sublet the land;

(6) his interest is to be transferable subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and

(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

38. Several of these incidents will be referred to at greater length in connection with the portions of the Bill specially relating to them. The sixth falls to be considered here, inasmuch as most of the remaining sections of the chapter are occupied with the rules regulating the rights reserved to the landlord when an occupancy-holding is transferred by sale, mortgage, gift or bequest.

The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, in the interests of the tenant.

39. From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent thereto, in every case of transfer. It has accordingly been provided that, in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that, when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage-debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy, right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but, on considering the difficulties, by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, it has been thought best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

40. Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the Local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability, which the prevailing customs show to existin rights of this class in almost all parts of the country.

The existence of such a tendency indicates—what, indeed, is clear from other evidence—that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right; and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. It may be added that, if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

41. That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognizes may in time lead to a state of things, in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under-raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but, if such a state of things should ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

42. The only other provision of Chapter V which appears to call for notice here is that contained in section 56, and is to the effect that, where a landlord, by way of pre-emption under the foregoing sections or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land, any tenant, who subsequently takes the land from him, shall have a right of occupancy in it, and if the rent of the land was previously payable in money, shall be entitled to hold it at a money-rent to be fixed under the Act. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord, so acquiring an occupancy-right in land, from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All the section would enact is that, if he chooses to let it to a tenant, that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. This seems necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate or tenure with a view to locating ordinary raiyats on the land. To a landlord, who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

### CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats.*

43. Chapter VI is devoted to the important subject of the rents payable by occupancy-raiyats. In regard to this particular matter, as in regard to that of the acquisition of the right of occupancy, Act X of 1859, whether owing to its inherent defects or to the peculiar construction put upon it by the Courts it is unnecessary now to enquire, has not proved a success. Leaving out of consideration the matter of additions to the rent of a holding on account of an increase of its area, a matter which is relegated to a completely separate division of the present Bill, Act X of 1859 provided by its 17th section that the rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat should be liable to enhancement only where—

*1st*—its rate was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent, or

*2nd*—the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

44. Having thus stated the cases in which the rent was to be liable to enhancement, the Act stopped, giving no indication, except such as might be gathered from the statement of those cases, as to the extent to which the Courts were to enhance the rent. In the first of the two cases, no difficulty would arise from this, as the intention of the Act in respect of that case was clear enough; but in the second of the two cases, the question as to the limit of enhancement gave rise to an important discussion, which was at length brought to a close in what is known as "the great rent case." The rule laid down in that case is commonly spoken of as "the rule of proportion," and is to the effect that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio as the increased value of the produce or increased productive power bears to the value or productive power at the time the previous rent was fixed.

45. This rule, whatever may be said for it on theoretical grounds, has proved to be absolutely unworkable by the Courts in practice, inasmuch as it throws on them the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions, with which they are altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally, on a great scale, and once for all, being, instead of this, undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

46. The result of this is that, though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

The most important object of the chapter we are now considering is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, which will be presently noticed, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, which have just been referred to, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

47. Passing from these preliminary observations to the details of Chapter VI of the Bill, it will be seen that section 60 provides that, except on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-tenant shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court under the Bill, or by a contract of the nature described in the foregoing section.

48. It is considered, for reasons similar to those stated above in paragraph 33, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-raiyats were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by their contracts of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law. But, on the other hand, absolutely to prevent such contracts would, it is thought, involve too great an interference with the freedom of the parties. A middle course has accordingly been adopted in section 59, which provides that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and which goes on in its second sub-section to enact that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that he shall be absolutely debarred from registering any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth* of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

49. This 59th section, which, it will be remembered, relates only to the enhancement of the rents of existing tenancies, is supplemented in section 61 by a somewhat similar provision applicable to cases in which a settled raiyat comes in as a new tenant on land previously held by another tenant at a money-rent. Here, too, it is considered that the objects of the law might be defeated if the parties were left absolutely free to contract; and it is accordingly provided that a settled raiyat, taking land under the circumstances referred to, shall not be bound to pay for it a higher rent than that paid by the previous tenant, unless that higher rent has been fixed by a contract registered and approved as already described.

50. Turning now to the matter of enhancement by a decree of the Civil Court, the sub-divisions of Chapter VI which are marked B and C proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is so, it would, it is presumed, be not very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates, which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue officer, it is thought, might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries, which at present are involved in enhancement-suits. They would accept the rates and produce-statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for lands of the classes to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

51. It is, of course, well understood that there would be many parts of the country for which, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent or to the great varieties of the soil, no such tables could be prepared, and further that, even where it is possible to prepare such tables, their preparation must be a work of time. With a view to these considerations, the Bill has been so drawn as to provide, first, in sub-division B of Chapter VI, for suits to enhance money-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and secondly, in sub-division C, for such suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

52. It will be convenient, in explaining the details of these portions of the Bill, to begin with the latter set of provisions. The cases, in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-

* See as to this limitation, para. 54 *infra*.

rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract, for which a table of rates has not been prepared, are stated in section 74. They will be found to be in the main the same as those provided for in the section of Act X of 1859 referred to in paragraph 43, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being, that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land or in prices, on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed, but, when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

53. Section 75, supplying the defect in Act X of 1859 referred to above (paragraph 44), fixes the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases, in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. It provides that, if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that, if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being, as it is at present, under the decision in the "great rent case," the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of the three cases dealt with by section 75; and, as it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

54. The only other rule relating to the limit of enhancement contained in section 75 is the concluding provision, that the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. This limit has been substituted for that of one-fourth originally proposed, as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that one-fourth of the value of the average crop would be too high a limit. It is to be understood, however, that the point is still under the consideration of the Government.

55. Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, it will be seen that section 62 empowers the Local Government to direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing, for each class of land comprised in that area, the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified (section 63 (*a*)) according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, and section 64 enacts that, in fixing the rates for each class, regard is to be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce, about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that, where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

The section concludes with a proviso, corresponding to that mentioned above in connection with section 75, limiting the enhanced rate of rent fixed for land of any class to one-fifth of the average gross produce of land of that class.

56. Sections 65 to 69 provide for a preliminary publication in the vernacular language of the table prepared by the Revenue-officer; for the consideration of objections urged against it by those interested; for the submission to the higher Revenue authorities, and by them to the Government, of the table, with a report setting forth the grounds of the Revenue-officer's decision on each point, and of all objections preferred; and for the further publication of the table when finally settled and approved of.

A table prepared under these provisions will remain in force for such period, not less

than ten years or more than thirty years, as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will (section 71) be conclusive evidence—

(*a*) that, except as provided by certain clauses to be presently referred to, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

58. Section 72 empowers the Local Government to charge the expenses connected with the preparation of a table for any local area to the raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as it thinks fit.

59. Section 73 contains the rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area, for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at it will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class (as will occasionally be the case) to such rate, not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes.

60. The first class comprises cases, which may be described with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table. The rules laid down for cases of this class by the first clause of the proviso to section 73 closely follow the corresponding rules laid down in section 75 and referred to above, paragraph 53. They are to the effect that, if the improvement has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed as if the land belonged to the lower class; that if the improvement has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at such rate intermediate between that of the higher class and that of the lower class as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the improvement has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at a rate half-way between the rate of the higher and that of the lower class.

The effect of these rules will be best seen from the illustrations appended to section 73 of the Bill, which are as follows:—

*Illustrations.*

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

When the land is irrigated from a well . . . . . Rs. 4 per acre.
When the land is not so irrigated . . . . . „ 2 „

The holdings of A, B, C and D, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one, existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

When such land is irrigated from a branch of a river . . . Rs. 4 per acre.
When such land is not so irrigated . . . . . „ 2 „

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

61. The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates is that referred to in the second clause of the proviso to section 73, where the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his land belongs; and in cases of this class, the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

62. To complete this portion of the subject it is only necessary to add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are by sections 76 to 78 of the Bill made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may

order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that, when rent has been enhanced, it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years.

63. How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions of this chapter regarding the preparation of a table of rates it would be difficult to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission entertained hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they appear to have thought that, in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that, in some parts of the country, the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that, because a table of rates has not been, or cannot be, prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under the provisions of Chapter XI, which will be noticed in their proper place.

64. Section 79 contains the provisions relating to the reduction of money-rents payable by occupancy-tenants. The cases, in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications in detail, which it is unnecessary to notice here, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices; and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. Section 79 therefore simply provides that, when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

65. The case of rents payable for pasture lands, which is provided for in section 80, is likewise one of no great practical importance, inasmuch as such lands are but rarely let to a tenant in this country. Accordingly, no provision for the reduction of rent has here been considered necessary, and it has been thought sufficient, as regards enhancement, to provide that a suit to enhance may be instituted on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate paid by raiyats of the same class for similar lands in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity, an enhancement would be reasonable. In either of these cases, the Court is empowered to fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

66. The next sub-division of the chapter relates to rents payable in kind or varying with the crop, and is of greater importance. Section 81 provides that, when the rent is of this nature, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops (such as rice, wheat, and so forth) are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value; and

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding, on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding, supposing staple crops to be grown on it.

67. The only objection which it is apprehended might be taken to these provisions is that in some cases a landlord, whose rent is payable in kind, contributes in the shape of seed, labour or otherwise, towards the production of the crop, recovering the price of his assistance in the form of an additional rent, and that, in such cases, the limits which it is proposed to fix might be too low. To meet this, a sub-section has been added, providing that nothing in the section shall prevent a landlord recovering from the tenant the value of assistance so rendered. The result accordingly will be that, though the landlord can no longer include the value of such assistance in the rent, where, by so doing, he would bring the rent above the prescribed limit, he can recover the same amount under another name.

68. Section 82 provides for the commutation into fixed money-rents of rents payable in kind or consisting of the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce.

It provides that an occupancy-raiyat, paying such a rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted, and that the Court shall fix the money-rent at its discretion either—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by raiyats of the same class for similar land in the vicinity, or

(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years, subject, however, in this latter case, to a deduction of such

amount as the Court thinks reasonable, in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

69. The remaining provisions of Chapter VI are merely of a supplementary or subsidiary nature. Section 83 provides for the preparation of price-lists, which, when published with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, will be deemed to be conclusive evidence in proceedings under Chapter VI, and will thus save the Courts a certain amount of work, for the performance of which they are but ill-suited.

Section 84 empowers the Board to make rules for the guidance of officers and (as regards certain matters) of Courts acting under Chapter VI, in particular for determining what crops are to be deemed staple crops for the purposes of the chapter.

### CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Right of a settled Raiyat in Bastu Land.*

70. The Bill prepared by the Rent Commission contained elaborate provisions regarding the use of land for building purposes, which were justified at length in paragraphs 108—113 of their Report. It is unnecessary here to discuss those provisions on their merits. It is enough to say that the present measure is strictly confined to the amendment of the law regarding agricultural tenancies, and can properly deal with the holding of land for building purposes only where the holding of such land is in some sense ancillary to an agricultural tenancy, as *e.g.*, where an occupancy-raiyat has built himself a house in a village with a view to living near his agricultural holding. In such a case there is so close a connection between his house and his agricultural holding that it would in many cases be vain to protect him in the possession of the holding without, at the same time, protecting him in the possession of the house. Besides the inconvenience he might be put to in being ejected from his house and compelled to reside at a distance from his work, it is clear that, if he were left at the landlord's mercy as regards the house, he would be liable at any time to have pressure brought upon him in regard to the holding also, which he might be unable to resist.

71. When the site of the house is included in an occupancy-holding, the raiyat is sufficiently protected under Chapters V and VI, but, when it is a separate holding, some special provision seems necessary; and it is thought that the requirements of the case will be best met by enacting that every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a permanent heritable and transferable right in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is held by him as the site of a dwelling-house for himself and his family; that a person having such a right shall not be ejected except under a decree of the Civil Court for breach of a condition; that, if so ejected, he shall be entitled to compensation; and that his rent may be enhanced at intervals of ten years, so that it may be equal to the rent paid for similar lands in the neighbourhood, or, at the option of the landlord, so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

### CHAPTER VIII.—*Of Ordinary Raiyats.*

72. Chapter VIII deals with ordinary raiyats, that is to say (section 88) raiyats holding raiyatí land but not having a right of occupancy in respect of it. The principle on which this chapter is based is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and, further, that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyat should in every reasonable way be promoted.

73. Section 89 accordingly provides that, subject to a certain maximum fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, which will be presently referred to, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but, in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, it is provided in the following sections that, if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent, to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum, by way of compensation for disturbance, equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is, at this stage of a Bill, entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view, it will be understood, is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

74. The details of the procedure requisite to give effect to this important provision occupy the greater part of the chapter, but they are not such as to call for notice here. The only other provision of the chapter to which it seems necessary to refer is the rule in section 90

limiting the landlord's right to eject, and which is to the effect that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except—

(*a*) for arrears of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner, which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition, on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract, liable to be ejected; or

(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

CHAPTER IX.—*Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

75. We now pass from the chapters dealing with particular classes of tenants to those dealing with matters common to several classes. Chapter IX, which is the first of these, contains most of the general provisions of the Bill regarding rent. It begins with a section (96) providing for such additions to, and deductions from, the rents of tenure-holders and occupancy-tenants as are made on account of an alteration in the area of the holding by alluvion or diluvion, by encroachment, eviction by title paramount to that of the landlord, and so forth. This section applies, in the case of a tenure-holder, only in the absence of a contract to the contrary, but, in the case of an occupancy-raiyat, it overrides any such contract.

76. In the case of land being added to the area of a holding, it provides that the amount added to the rent shall be calculated on the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection. This seems to be the fairest rule to apply in such a case, and it is, moreover, as observed by the Government of Bengal, in harmony with the law regulating additions to the Government revenue in alluvion cases.

77. On the other hand, in the case of a loss of a portion of an area, for the whole of which a single rent has been payable, the only equitable principle to adopt seems to be that the abatement from the rent should bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the yearly value of the land lost bears to the yearly value of the holding prior to the loss, and this is what sub-section (3) of section 96 enacts, adding, however, that, when the yearly value of the land lost cannot be satisfactorily proved, the abatement shall bear to the previous rent the same

It has been found that this declaration has become a mere form, and it is thought better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it and grant a receipt. It is also thought advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely :—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

81. This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given by section 104 a discretion to refuse the deposit, if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and he is further given by section 106 a discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject, of course, to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person, to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, it will be seen that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it; and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

82. The provisions, contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases, where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Bihár by the Bihár Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submit his appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.

It will be seen that these provisions proceed upon the principle, already referred to in connection with the subject of enhancement, of entrusting to the Revenue authorities the duty of inquiring into, and adjusting, matters, which they are presumably more competent to deal with than the Civil Courts. It is, it will be observed, only the mechanical act of division and the mere framing of the estimate of the crops that, in the cases now in question, are to be entrusted to the Collector and the persons appointed by him, all questions of right being reserved for the Civil Court.

83. Section 117 provides that, if the landlord of any land, of which the rent is payable by division or appraisement of the crop, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the tenant's consent, with the cutting or harvesting of a crop, except by an application to the Collector, under the provisions just referred to, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code. This is considered necessary in order to put a stop to the oppressive action of landlords in certain parts of the country, who are found to assume a power to prevent the cutting or harvesting of the crops, and to use it as an engine of extortion against their tenants.

84. Section 118, which applies only to Bihár, provides that all danabandi papers shall, within 15 days after the making of an appraisement, be filed in the Collector's office.

85. Section 119 provides that, notwithstanding any contract made after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not, in any case, be bound to pay a money-rent exceeding five-sixteenths of the estimated gross produce of his holding. The limit originally proposed was thirty-five per cent. It has now been lowered at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor; but the figures must be regarded as merely provisional and subject to reconsideration.

86. Section 120 in effect enacts that contracts fixing rents shall, in temporarily-settled tracts hold good only until a fresh settlement is made. The reasons for this provision are similar to those stated above (paragraph 21) in connection with section 20.

87. Section 124 makes the rent of a transferable holding the first charge on that holding.

### CHAPTER X.—*Other provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

88. The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements, and to claim compensation therefor on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution

of a decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy, and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance, from an economical point of view, of encouraging improvements is so great in this country, that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may, from time to time, occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that, if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

Section 127 accordingly confers upon an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provides (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that, if he does not avail himself of this right and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. Section 128 enacts what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, it gives the preferential right to the landlord, and allows the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, upon being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects to do so within a reasonable time.

89. There is however, as has been intimated, an exception made to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. This, it is considered, is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy-raiyat, should be entitled to make; and it is further considered that it is not an improvement, which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, it is provided simply that any raiyat may make it; no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord.

90. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections, he will be entitled to reap the full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections, he will, if ejected, be entitled, under section 129 of the Bill, subject to certain exceptions which it is unnecessary to notice here, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot, under Chapter VI, be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat under similar circumstances may possibly not be able, in all cases, to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions of Chapter VIII will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

91. The only other provisions of the Bill, relating to improvements, which seem to call for notice here, are the last clause of section 129, which enacts that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act (and therefore to give a claim to compensation), unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make them and was ready to make them himself, and section 132, which makes void all stipulations in contracts providing (*a*) that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or (*b*) that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

92. In section 133, providing for the landlord's right to measure lands comprised within an estate or tenure the rents of which are payable to him, the existing law has been modified so as to give a landlord the right to measure all lands lying within the estate or tenure, whether rent-paying or not. As observed by the Government of Bengal, "a landlord has at present no right to measure lákhiráj, and a rent-free holder may, in virtue of a valid grant of ten bíghás, be holding double as much or more. The mere measuring by the landlord cannot harm him, as he could not be ousted from possession save through the Civil Court. But the landlord seems entitled to make a complete survey of his estate." (*Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 849T, dated 27th July, 1881, page 25.*)

93. The proviso to section 133 enacts that, when land has been measured under that section, it shall not again be measured for ten years without the written permission of the Collector. This seems but reasonable, a right to measure once in ten years being sufficient in all ordinary cases.

94. The only other provisions of this sub-division of the chapter, which deviate in any material respect from the existing law, are those of sections 137 and 138, relating to the standards of measurement. They adhere so closely to the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission that the following extract from the Commission's Report (para. 140) will best explain them :—

"The length of the local standard pole, with which a measurement of land should be made, is a fertile subject of dispute and litigation. It is not uncommon for a land-

lord to make a measurement of his lands with a pole of his own selection, the actual length of which must be a subject of doubt upon the evidence, while the raiyats concerned aver not only that the standard pole of the pargana is different, but that during the measurement a third pole has occasionally been substituted for that which the landlord claims to be the standard. In order to remedy these difficulties as far as possible, we have enacted that all measurements made by order of the Civil Court or Collector shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bíghá. It it be shown that the rights of the parties to the suit are regulated by any different local measure depending upon a pargana standard pole, the Government measure shall be converted into local measure for the purposes of the suit. In case of dispute as to the standard pole, the Collector shall, in any suit before himself, or in any suit before a Civil Court, on a reference made for this purpose by such Court, determine the proper length of such pole. We have followed the present law, as settled by the decisions, in enacting that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge, but that, if no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector shall be final."

95. It is stated in Mr. Field's digest, section 12 (4), as the result of decided cases, that a raiyat's interest in the land determines when he ceases to cultivate the land and leaves the neighbourhood without arranging for the payment of the rent. Mr. Field observes that the cases leave the matter thus indefinite, and that, if the proposition is adopted by the legislature, it should be made more precise. Section 140 of the Bill, following this suggestion, provides that, when a tenant of a non-transferable holding leaves the holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, he shall be deemed to have surrendered, except in cases in which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond his control, it may have been impossible for him to cultivate.

96. Section 141, relating to the doctrine of merger, follows the corresponding provisions (sections 43 and 44) of the Bill prepared by the Rent Commissioners, who state in their Report that some such enactment is needed to settle the law in Bengal. It provides, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications which it is unnecessary to specify here, that, when, in the case of any tenancy, the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become by transfer, succession or otherwise united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall, during the three months following, be presumed to be merged in that of the landlord, unless the person shows that he has not intended it to be so, and shall, after the expiration of the three months, be conclusively deemed to be so merged, unless, within the three months, the person has executed an instrument declaring his intention that a merger should not take place, and the instrument has been registered and published in a certain prescribed manner.

97. Sections 142 to 148, relating to the appointment of a manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure, are taken, with slight alterations in the drafting, from the Bill framed by the Rent Law Commission. Their history and the nature of the provisions they contain will be best seen by an extract from the Commission's report. After describing at some length (paragraph 134) the complications, litigation and even riots which arise when co-owners of an estate or tenure (or, as they are sometimes termed, coparceners) quarrel among themselves, and the grievous harassment, to which the tenants are exposed, in such cases, the report proceeds as follows:—

"135. The necessity of a remedy for this state of things was felt at an early period of British administration, and in 1812 it was enacted that, inasmuch as inconvenience to the public and injury to private rights had been experienced in certain cases from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of joint undivided estates, whenever sufficient cause shall be shown by the Revenue-authorities, or by any of the individuals holding an interest in such estates, for the interposition of the Courts of Judicature, it shall be competent to the Zila Judges to appoint a person duly qualified and under proper security to manage the estate; that is, to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate (Regulation V of 1812, section 26). The Judge was also competent, upon the representation of the Revenue-authorities, or of any such person as aforesaid, to remove any manager so appointed (*ib.*, section 27). A subsequent Regulation (V of 1827) enacted that, when the Zilla Court thought it just and proper under the provision of that Regulation to provide for the administration or management of landed property, it should issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment and appoint a person for the due care and management thereof, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof. The reference in Regulation V of 1827 to Regulation V of 1812 was repealed by Act XVI of 1874, so that it is not now competent to a District Judge to send a precept to the Collector directing him to provide for the management of an estate belonging to a joint undivided family. The fragment of Regulation V of 1812 which is still in force is incomplete, and in consequence almost inoperative.

"136. Such being the present state of the law, a majority of us have thought that this fragment might well be repealed and a complete set of effective provisions substituted

therefor. We have accordingly enacted that, when coparceners, who jointly own an estate, tenure or under-tenure, disagree as to the joint management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, (*a*) inconvenience to the public, (*b*) injury to private rights, the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in such estate, tenure or under-tenure, direct a notice to be served upon the coparceners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. If the coparceners do not, within a month, show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, the District Judge may direct them to do so. If they fail to obey that direction, the District Judge may either appoint a manager, or direct that the estate, tenure or under-tenure be managed by the Court of Wards, if it is willing to undertake the charge. We have thought it advisable to give the coparceners an opportunity of appointing a manager of their own selecting, before the District Judge proceeds virtually to depose them. When the Court of Wards undertakes the charge, it will govern itself by the provisions of *the Court of Wards Act*, IX (B.C.) of 1879. It is discretionary with the Court of Wards to undertake the charge or not. A majority of us have thought it advisable to render this system of management possible, as there may be cases in which no other management will be available. Mr. O'Kinealy doubts if it is advisable to extend the exceptional jurisdiction of the Court of Wards and empower it to manage the estates of persons who happen to disagree amongst themselves. When the District Judge appoints a manager, he is empowered to settle his remuneration, and the manner of it, whether, that is to say, by a fixed salary or a percentage of the collections. He is also empowered to require reasonable security for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The manager is authorized to exercise the same powers as the coparceners jointly might, but for his appointment, have exercised. He is required to keep regular accounts and to allow the coparceners to inspect and take copies of them. He may be removed upon the application of the Collector, or of any person interested in the estate, tenure or under-tenure. The District Judge may at any time direct that the management be restored to the coparceners, if he is satisfied that they will conduct it without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights."

98. The only other section in this chapter which calls for notice is section 149, which enacts that no tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

### CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer.*

99. It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present, and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

100. There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities, who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

101. The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

102. When the rents to be settled are rents, which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

103. The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandí will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds, on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

104. While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants, whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

105. It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e. g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

In most cases, he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available ; but, whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court under section 160, which provides that nothing contained in it shall prevent the rent fixed being called in question on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

It is believed that the above list exhausts all the matters, in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue-authorities, and, if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue-authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

106. It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit

### Chapter XII.—*Of the Preparation of a Record-of-rights by a Revenue-officer.*

107. The provisions of Chapter XII are somewhat similar to those of Chapter XI, and have been introduced into the Bill with a similar object, but are more limited in their scope, inasmuch as the operations to be undertaken under them do not, like those under Chapter XI, embrace the *fixing* of rents, but are confined to the ascertaining and recording of existing rights and existing rates of rent. Moreover, as existing rights and existing rates of rent are matters the determination of which properly belongs to the Civil Courts, an entry in the record-of-rights prepared by a Revenue-officer under this chapter, is in every case merely to be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

108. The only other points calling for notice under this chapter are, first, that the Local Government may apply its provisions not only in the cases, in which it is empowered to apply those of Chapter XI, but also in any other case, in which the Governor General in Council may sanction their being applied, and secondly, that the provisions of this chapter being considered a sufficient substitute for those contained in Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, sections 38-40, these latter are not reproduced in the present Bill.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Of the Recovery of Rents from Raiyats and Under-raiyats by distraining the produce of the Holding.*

109. This chapter may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Bihár Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficacy was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Bihár and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal, as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

110. The modified power of distraint, which it is now proposed to allow, can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent, which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by, and be the property of, a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming compensation as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

111. Sections 185 and 186 are directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. Section 185 provides, in effect, that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code; and section 186 imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, upon any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of an offence under section 185 if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

112. Section 187 empowers the Local Government to suspend in any local area, for such time as it thinks proper, the sections which entitle a landlord to distrain.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Special rules of procedure applicable to Suits between Landlord and Tenant.*

113. Sections 191 to 198 are intended to embody all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal, which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

Sections 191 to 197 apply to—

(*a*) suits for recovery of rent;
(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of the Bill; and
(*c*) suits to recover possession of land.

They provide that, in such suits, the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that the summons may be served by a registered letter; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that, whether an appeal lies or not, a simple memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that, as a rule, execution may issue on the oral application of the decreeholder at the time the decree is passed; and that section 305 of the Code, which enables a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and sections 320 to 325C, which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

114. A further simplification of the procedure is effected in suits for arrears of rent and for penalties (involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent) by taking away (section 198) the appeal in such cases from—

(*a*) a decree or order passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 100; and

(*b*) a decree or order passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50.

In so far as regards the class of cases marked (*a*), the Bill merely reproduces the existing law, with this difference, that it extends the rule to decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges, who, it is thought, may now safely be entrusted with final jurisdiction in cases of this class.

The extension of the provision to the class of cases marked (*b*) is based on a proposal of the Rent Law Commissioners supported by the Local Government. The Rent Commissioners would have fixed the limit of value in such cases at Rs. 10, but the Lieutenant-Governor, who must be regarded as the best judge of the qualifications of his officers, has recommended that it should be raised to Rs. 50, the limit fixed by the present Bill.

115. It will be observed that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge by the proviso to the section.

116. Section 199 is completely new. It is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case, it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into court; and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

117. It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant, and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

118. The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits. If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill regarding the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents and framing of records-of-rights, and those regarding receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

119. Section 200, following the Bill proposed by the Rent Law Commission, enacts that an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree, unless the landlord's interest in the land has become vested in that assignee.

120. Section 202, relating to relief against forfeitures, is based on section 14 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition, or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that, when a decree is passed in such a suit, it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

121. The Rent Law Commissioners observe that "there are in the existing law no provisions regarding the away-going crop, and, as a natural consequence, when a tenant is ejected while the crop is on the ground, the right to this crop is a constant source of dispute and litigation." Sections 203 and 204 of the Bill have been framed to meet such cases. They provide, in effect, that it shall be in the option of the landlord to purchase the crop from the raiyat at a valuation, or to allow him to retain possession of the land at a reasonable rent till he gathers the crop. Similarly, when the raiyat has prepared the land for sowing before the date on which he is ejected, section 203 provides that he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the esti-

mated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing the land, together with reasonable interest on the same. These sections are, however, guarded by a proviso that a raiyat shall have no claim under them when, after the commencement of the ejectment-proceedings, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

122. Sections 205 and 206 require the Court in all suits and proceedings for ejectment to inquire into and adjust all claims between the landlord and the tenant. This provision will, it is believed, be found useful as tending to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

123. The origin and object of section 207, which provides for the institution of suits to determine the status of a tenant or the incidents of a tenancy, will be best explained by an extract from the report of the Rent Commissioners. After referring to the provisions of the existing law regarding suits for pattás and kabuliyats, they thus continue :—

"We have just observed that very little use has been made of these provisions by those for whose benefit they were intended. This observation was more particularly concerned with their use as a means of reducing to writing the conditions regulating the relation of landlord and tenant. There is, however, another purpose for which they might have been used, that is, as a means to obtain an authoritative settlement of some essential question connected with the tenancy and in dispute between the parties thereto; the rate of rent, for example, or the quantity of land held by the tenant. The landlord may contend that the raiyat holds twenty bíghás of land, while the raiyat declares that he has but fifteen. Year after year the contention is renewed The landlord threatens a measurement, which the raiyat, afraid of a venal *amín* and a varying pole, desires to avoid. A bribe to the *gomáshta*, or compliance with some petty cess defers the final settlement of the question for a year: and the following year it arises again, perhaps deterring the raiyat from going to his landlord's *kachahrí* to pay his rent, lest he should be subjected to a demand, the justice of which he will not admit. Or, some fields in the raiyat's holding are by him maintained to be second class rice-land and assessable with the prevailing or usual rate for land of this class, whilst the landlord avers that they are first class rice-land and should pay a higher rent. At every rent-day the point is discussed; and in a country where any discussion is prone to beget a wrangle, seldom conducted with a seemly choice of expressions, an amount of irritation is kept up, which is not in harmony with the friendly relations which should exist between a landlord and his tenantry. It is very desirable that facility be afforded for the ready settlement of questions like these, which are constantly arising in this country, more specially in consequence of the absence of boundaries and fences, and the want of an exact survey upon an uniform standard. It might have been thought that the landlord in the first case could easily have the questions settled by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for twenty bíghás; and the landlord, in the second case, by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for the field, as first class rice-land: but if the land turned out to be nineteen and a half bíghás instead of twenty, or one of the fields was found to be of some middle class kind of land, the suit, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in India, must fail, and the parties be sent away, the real question in dispute unsettled, and their feelings roused and embittered by litigation.'

"Thus these provisions of the existing law have become ineffectual for the only purpose for which the people cared to use them, and for which they might have been beneficially used. While omitting what has been found useless in practice, we have endeavoured to supply the want thus indicated by experience. Section 151 of the draft Bill accordingly allows either landlord or tenant to sue for the determination of any such questions which may arise between them. A copy of the decree passed in the case will have all the effect of a pattá or kabuliyat upon the point which the parties themselves wish to have determined."

CHAPTER XV.—*Sale of transferable Holdings in execution of Decrees for Arrears due on them.*

124. The provisions of this chapter are made applicable to all transferable holdings, including such tenures as are transferable, occupancy-holdings, and bastu holdings under Chapter VII, and involve, in certain other respects, substantive changes in the existing law.

The most important of those changes will be best explained in the words of the Rent Commissioners, with whom it originated :—

"The object," they say, "of making sub-leases and incumbrances voidable upon the sale of a tenure for arrears of rent is, that the superior landlord's security for his rent may not be impaired. If the sub-leases and incumbrances of a tenure have not absorbed so much of the tenure-holder's profits as to render the interest left him insufficient to meet the rent which he pays to the proprietor of whom he holds his tenure; if the tenure, subject to these sub-leases and incumbrances, will sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy any decree that can be passed for arrears of the rent payable by the tenure-holder, it cannot be said that the proprietor-landlord's security for his rent has been impaired so far as to bring the case within the above object. The right of sub-letting and creating incumbrances belongs to every tenure-holder: such is the common law

of the country. So long as the landlord is certain of the rent to which he is entitled, he cannot justly complain of the exercise of this right, or claim to interfere with it. When, however, the exercise of the right extends so far as to endanger the landlord's rent, to impair the security for such rent afforded by the sale of the tenure by public auction, the case is altered, and the landlord may reasonably demand that these sub-leases and incumbrances be avoided, which have rendered the remaining interest of the tenure-holder an insufficient security for the rent payable by him.

"In this view of the matter, we have enacted that a tenure, under-tenure or occupancy-holding, about to be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of its own rent, shall first be put up to auction subject to certain incumbrances, and, if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. If the highest amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the decree, the decree-holder, that is, the landlord, may then claim to have the tenure, &c., sold free of incumbrances. Such sale is not to be had immediately, but upon a subsequent sale-day not less than fifteen or more than thirty days afterwards; and a notification of such tenure being about to be offered for sale free of incumbrances must be posted upon some conspicuous place upon the land of the tenure. The effect of these provisions will be that persons who hold sub-leases and incumbrances will not be endamaged if the bidding on the first sale-day reaches an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree and the tenure is in consequence sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the bidding on the first sale-day does not reach an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree, such persons will have time to protect themselves from injury by paying in the amount of the decree (which they can subsequently recover from the defaulter), and so preventing such a sale of the tenure as will avoid incumbrances."

125. Among the objections to the scheme thus propounded by the Commissioners was one to the effect that it was unsuited to the case of occupancy-holdings. This objection is admitted by Mr. Reynolds and by the Government of Bengal to be as a rule well-founded, inasmuch as an ordinary-occupancy-holding is not likely to be saddled with incumbrances which should be respected at a sale. It appears, however, that there are, in some parts of the country, occupancy-holdings of large extent, the land of which is sub-let on such terms that the interest of the lessee is of considerable value. Under these circumstances, the proper course appears to be that proposed by the Government of Bengal, namely, that occupancy-holdings should as a rule be sold at once with power to annul all incumbrances, but that the Local Government should have power to direct that the occupancy-holdings in any local area should be in the first instance put up subject to incumbrances as if they were tenures; and it is on these lines that the present Bill is drawn.

126. The general outline of the chapter will be clear from what has been said, but there are certain details of sufficient importance to call for further explanation. In the first place, it should be stated that the word "incumbrance" is used throughout in a special sense. When it is said that a holding will be sold "free of incumbrances," or as the Bill puts it, "with power to avoid incumbrances," it is not meant that it will be discharged free of everything that might in the wide sense of the word be termed an "incumbrance."

The following interests, which might be termed incumbrances, will not be affected by any sale under this chapter:—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-tenant to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

The last three of these are protected in similar sales under the existing law, and the first three have been added, because such interests being protected under a sale for arrears of revenue, would seem to be *à fortiori* entitled to protection under a sale for rent.

127. Again, when the Commissioners propose that the holding shall be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, they do not mean that it should be sold subject to all incumbrances, but only to such incumbrances as have been created by a registered instrument of which a copy has been served on the landlord. This limitation they considered necessary to prevent sham incumbrances being fraudulently set up after the sale.

128. The Bill has been drawn in accordance with these views, and accordingly, if it becomes law, the result will be—

(*a*) that the interests referred to in paragraph 126 will be protected in the case of all sales;

(*b*) that, in the case of sales subject to encumbrances, the protection will extend also to incumbrances created by registered instruments of which a copy has been served on the landlord; and

(*c*) that, except as stated in (*a*) and (*b*), the holding will be sold with power to avoid all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created upon it by the tenant in limitation of his own interest.

129. An incumbrance will not become void *ipso facto* on a sale under this chapter. It must be annulled by a notice served on the incumbrancer through the Collector within one year after the purchaser first has knowledge of the incumbrance. It may be added that it is proposed, by separate legislation, to apply a similar rule to the case of sales for arrears of revenue.

130. When an order for the sale of a holding is passed under this chapter, nothing will stop the sale, unless the amount due is paid into court or the decree-holder acknowledges that his claim has been satisfied.

131. When any person, having in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into court the amount requisite to prevent the sale, he will, with a view to the recovery of his money, be placed by section 218 in the position of a mortgagee of the holding with a first charge and a right to possession. If he is an inferior tenant of the holding, he will have a further remedy under section 219 which entitles him to deduct the amount from his rent.

132. The only other provision of this chapter which need be mentioned is section 220, which permits the decree-holder to bid at the sale without the permission of the Court, and precludes the judgment-debtor from bidding.

### CHAPTER XVI.—*Limitation.*

133. The only provision of this chapter calling for notice is section 225, under which disability will not be recognised as affecting the running of limitation in suits for the recovery of rent. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Rent Law Commissioners.

"We think," they say, "that a minor ought not to be competent on coming of age to sue a raiyat for rent, which had accumulated during the whole period of his minority; that this kind of debt, which a poor man usually discharges year by year out of the produce of the year, ought not to be allowed to accumulate; and that, if the manager of a minor's estate neglects his duty of realizing rents as they fall due, the minor's remedy ought to be in an action for damages against such manager."

C. P. ILBERT.

*The 2nd March, 1883.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

## No. 6 OF 1883.

# THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL, 1883.

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## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

## *Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.*

***A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels.***

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels and the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those vessels;

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the grant of certificates to the masters of inland steam-vessels, and for investigations into casualties affecting, and into charges against masters and engineers of, those vessels, and for the protection of passengers and goods carried thereon from danger by fire; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883, and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement.

2. (*1*) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

(*2*) But any notification, rule or appointment may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

(*3*) And nothing in this Act shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Repeal of enactments.

3. (*1*) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Acts mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, investigations held, and certificates granted, cancelled or suspended under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, held, granted, cancelled or suspended under this Act or under the Indian Steamships Act, 1853, as the case may be.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

(*2*) "steam-vessel" means every description of vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam:

(*3*) "inland water" means any canal, river, navigable lake or water in British India:

(*4*) "inland steam-vessel" means a steam-vessel which ordinarily plies on inland water:

(*5*) "voyage" includes also the plying of a vessel at or about any place: [Ben. Act V of 1879, s. 2.]

(*6*) "owner" includes also an agent: and

(*7*) "master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel.

### CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS

Inland steam-vessel not to make a voyage unless furnished with certificate under Act.

5. An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she is furnished under this Act with a certificate of survey then in force. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 3; Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 1, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 1.]

Appointment of surveyors and places of survey.

6. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such places within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be places of survey. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 4; Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2; Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 12; Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2; Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 2.]

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Powers of surveyors.

7. (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section six may, at any reasonable time, go on board any inland steam-vessel, and may inspect the steam-vessel and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof: [Cf. Act XVI of 1874, s. 5; Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3; Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3.]

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steam-vessel, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-vessel, and her machinery and

## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

### *Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.*

equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

**8.** Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and, when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steam vessel is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for service as an inland steam-vessel, grant to the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

**9.** Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Form of certificate of survey.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1.]

**10.** For every survey made under this Act, the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

Fees for survey.

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in the third schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe; and,

[Cf. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 13, and Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

(*b*) when the survey is made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place, as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

**11.** The owner or master of every steam-vessel for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the vessel is in use, on some conspicuous part of the vessel where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of vessel.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

**12.** A certificate of survey granted under this Act shall not be in force—

Term of certificate.

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government, to the owner or master of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended the certificate.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 13. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 4.]

**13.** Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been granted upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 14. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 14.]

**14.** The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired or has been cancelled or suspended to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

**15** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section thirteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 15. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 14. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 14.]

**16.** (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section six to survey the steam-vessel.

Power to order a second survey.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-vessel, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 16. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

**17.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the time and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

## *Chapter III.—Masters and Engineers of Inland Steam-vessels.*

[Cf. defini... of sur... in Act ... of 1871, ... Act II of 1864, s. 17. ... Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

**18.** The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels shall not apply in the case of any specified class of inland steam-vessels, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

Power for Local Government to exempt certain vessels.

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## CHAPTER III.

### MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

[Cf. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 3. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which, however, lay down a different rule.]

**19.** (*1*) An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she has as her master a person possessing a master's certificate, and as her first or only engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate, duly granted under this chapter and then in force.

Inland steam vessels not to make voyage without certificated master and engineer.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 21, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 20, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 13.]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steam-vessel which does not ply with passengers or goods, or as a steam-tug, for hire, and which the Local Government may, by notification, exempt from its operation.

Exception.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8, Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 2.]

**20.** The Local Government may, by notification, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters or as engineers of inland steam-vessels, and make rules—

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining either of these certificates, and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

**21.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant, to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, a master's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as master of an inland steam-vessel.

Grant of masters' certificates of competency.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 18, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 16, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

**22.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

Grant of engineers' certificates of competency.

(*a*) who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, or

(*b*) who possesses an engineer's certificate under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869,

[Cf. Act XV of 1871, s. 2, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 2, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 15, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11]

an engineer's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as engineer of an inland steam-vessel.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(*3*) Before granting a certificate under section twenty-one or this section, the Local Government, if it has reason to believe that the report of the examiners regarding any applicant has been unduly made, may require a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

[Cf. Act XV of 1871, s. 22, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 21, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

**23.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

Grant of engineers' certificates of service.

(*a*) who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first or second engineer in any foreign-going steam-vessel having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steam-vessel, or

(*b*) who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty,

an engineer's certificate of service under this Act:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or obtained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

(*2*) Every certificate of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

**24.** Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 25, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

**25.** Whenever a master or an engineer proves, to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as prescribed under section twenty-four, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

## *Chapter IV.—Investigation into Casualties.*

[Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 5.]

**26.** (*1*) Every master of an inland steam-vessel who possesses a master's certificate duly granted under this Act and then in force shall, in ports to which section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, has been extended, be deemed, for the purposes of that section, to be the pilot of the steam-vessel of which he is in charge.

Certificated masters to be deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.

XII of 1875.

[Cf. Bom. Act I of 1863, ss. 4 *et seq.*]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1863, which require persons in charge of vessels passing through any of the channels or tidal channels at the mouths of the river Indus to pay fees for pilotage.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

[See Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 6, Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 4.]

**27.** (*1*) Whenever—

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

(*a*) any inland steam-vessel has been wrecked, abandoned or materially damaged, or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any inland steam-vessel, loss of life has ensued, or

(*c*) any inland steam-vessel has caused loss or material damage to any other vessel,

the master shall give immediate notice of the wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss to the nearest Magistrate.

(*2*) The Magistrate receiving the notice shall, without delay, communicate it to the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 7, and Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

**28.** (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts referred to in section twenty-seven, clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct the Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs or with the navigation of inland steam-vessels.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 8.]

**29.** Any principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction and the Court of any District Magistrate may, when so directed by the Local Government, make the investigation referred to in section twenty-eight.

Power for principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

**30.** (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss referred to in section twenty-seven.

[See Act V of 1883, s. [illegible] and Ben. [illegible] VII of 1[illegible] s. 7.]

[Act XIII of 1875, s. [illegible]]

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters and engineers.

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default as aforesaid, arises against any master or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry into the charge, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

**31.** (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master or engineer of an inland steam-vessel with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or the Court of the District Magistrate, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct the Court to make an investigation into the charge.

[See Act V of 1883, s. [illegible] & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9 (2), & Ben Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

**32.** For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

[See Act V of 1883, ss. 11 & 12, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Person accused to be heard.

**33.** (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or engineer, the Court making the investigation under section twenty-nine or section thirty-one shall constitute as its assessors, for the purposes of the investigation, two persons having experience in the merchant service or in the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor, for the purposes of the investigation, any person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels and willing to act as assessor.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 1[illegible] & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Assessors.

(*2*) Every person appointed under this section shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act shall rest with the Court.

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### *Chapter IV.—Investigations into Casualties. Chapter V.—Suspension and Cancellation of Masters' and Engineers' certificates.*

[Cf. Act V of 1868, s. 12 & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

**34.** For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

Power of Court as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction or the Court of the District Magistrate—the same powers as are exercisable respectively by either Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879.]

**35.** (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

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(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

**36.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any investigation, it appears that any person has committed, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may, from time to time, prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 16(1). Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

**37.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate, be admissible in evidence on proof—

Depositions.

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused, and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

[See Act of 1883, s (1) Cf. Ben VII of 18 s. 7.]

**38.** The Court shall, in the case of every investigation under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

Report by Court to Local Government.

[See Act of 1871, s Bom. Act of 1873, Ben. Act 1868, s 6

**39.** (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any inland steam-vessel, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steam-vessel, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-vessel, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what in their opinion was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

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## CHAPTER V.

### SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF MASTERS' AND ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

[See Ben. VII of 18 s. 8, and Cf. A V of 1883 s. 20.]

**40.** Any certificate granted under this Act to any master or engineer may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government which granted it, or by any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any inland steam-vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct; or

(*b*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence:

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made, into a charge against any master or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the

## *Inland Steam-vessels Bill.*

### *Chapter VI.—Protection of Inland Steam-vessels from danger by Fire.*

### *Chapter VII.—Penalties and Legal Proceedings.*

certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section thirty or section thirty-one, as the case may be;

[See Act V of 1883, s. 21.]

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

**41.** Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty shall deliver it to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 22.]

Report to other Local Governments.

**42.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section forty, a certificate is not the Local Government which granted the certificate, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 24.]

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and to grant new certificate.

**43.** (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section forty, or grant, without examination, to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PROTECTION OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS FROM DANGER BY FIRE.

[New. Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 8, cl. (d).]

Power for Governor General in Council to declare dangerous goods

**44.** The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods.

[New. Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 8.]

Carriage of dangerous goods

**45.** (*1*) A person shall not take with him on board an inland steam-vessel, and a person shall not deliver or tender for carriage on an inland steam-vessel, any dangerous goods without giving notice of their nature to the owner or master of the steam-vessel, or, in the case of goods delivered or tendered for carriage, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the goods.

(*2*) The owner or master of an inland steam-vessel may refuse to carry upon an inland steam-vessel any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require the luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and, in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried in any inland steam-vessel, the owner or master of the vessel may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

[36 & 37 Vic., c. 85, s. 26.]

Power to throw overboard dangerous goods.

**46.** Where any dangerous goods have been sent or brought on board any inland steam-vessel in contravention of section forty-five, the owner or master of the steam-vessel may cause the goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained, and neither the owner nor the master shall, in respect of his having so thrown the goods overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

**47.** (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire. [New.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the conditions on, and subject to, which dangerous goods shall be carried on board inland steam-vessels;

(*b*) the precautions to be taken to prevent explosions or fires on board inland steam-vessels; and

(*c*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires, which is to be kept on board inland steam-vessels.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

## CHAPTER VII.

### PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Penalty for steam-vessel making a voyage in contravention of section 5

**48.** If any inland steam-vessel makes a voyage in contravention of section five, the owner and master of the steam-vessel, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees: [Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act I of 1862, s. 5.]

Provided that, if any steam-vessel is not in any place of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate in respect of any voyage which the steam-vessel may make from the place where she is when her certificate expires to the nearest place of survey. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act I of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12 as amended by Ben. Act I of 1868.]

Liability of master or officer, when a licensed pilot, to lose his license

**49.** If the master or any other officer on board of an inland steam-vessel which makes a voyage in contravention of section five is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot taken away from him entirely, or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act I of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

Penalty for neglect to affix certificate of survey.

**50.** The owner and master of any inland steam-vessel, or either of them, on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed, in manner provided by section eleven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 30. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 1[illegible] Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver up certificate as required under section 14

**51** If the owner or master of an inland steam-vessel, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under section [Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 1[illegible] Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

fourteen, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[s. 25 & 26 ..., c. 69, ...(b), & Act ... 1859, s.

also Act ... 1 of 1871, ...

...m. Act IV ... 1878, s. 19. ...m. Act I of ...38, s. 12. ...n Act VII 1879, s. 4.]

52. (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies, proceeds on any voyage in that steam-vessel as master or first or only engineer without being at the time entitled to and possessed of the certificate required by that section, and

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as master or engineer without certificate.

(*b*) Whoever employs any person as a master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, a master's or an engineer's certificate, as the case may be, under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

...e Act V 1883, s. 6. ...a. Act VII 1879, s. 6.]

53. If any master wilfully fails to give notice, as required by section twenty-seven, of any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months

Master failing to give notice as required by section 27.

...e Act V 1883, s. ...]

54. Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty, and who fails to deliver the certificate to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Master or engineer failing to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

...t. Act IV 1879, s. ...]

55. Whoever, in contravention of section forty-five, takes with him on board any inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried on any inland steam-vessel, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for taking dangerous goods on board inland steam-vessels without notice.

...t. Act I of ...9, s. 79.]

56. Any person employed or engaged in any capacity on board an inland steam-vessel—

Penalty for misconduct endangering vessel or life or limb.

(*a*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate wreck, destruction or material damage of the vessel, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board the vessel, or

(*b*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the vessel from immediate wreck, destruction or material damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of the vessel from immediate danger to life or limb,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

57. Where the owner or master of a steam-vessel is convicted of an offence under this Act committed on board of, or in relation to, that steam-vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may, in addition to any other power he may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct the amount thereof to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Distress of vessel.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 36, Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16, Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

58. A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act, or the rules under it.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 36, Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16, Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

59. Whoever commits an offence against this Act or the rules under it shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, by notification, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Place of trial.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 36, Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16, Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

60. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules under it:

Saving of prosecutions under other Act.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

61. All fees payable under this Act may be recovered as fines under this Act.

Fees recoverable as fines.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 36, Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16, Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

62. (*1*) All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; and all powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government to make rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Rules

(*2*) Every rule made by a Local Government under this Act shall, before being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in such manner, and for such time, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, with a notice of the intention of the Local Government to apply for sanction thereto.

[Home Department Resolution No. 19, dated 24th November, 1882.]

## *Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.*

(3) The Local Government shall receive and submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two, and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, if he or it thinks fit, amend the rule with a view to meeting the objection or suggestion without again publishing the rule:

Provided that a failure of the Local Government to submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion made with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two shall not be deemed to invalidate any rule sanctioned by him under this Act.

(4) A rule sanctioned under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every rule when so sanctioned and published shall have the force of law.

Notifications.

**63.** (1) Except in the case of the notification under section two, sub-section one, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every notification shall, when published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, have the force of law.

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## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

### ACTS REPEALED.

*(See Section 3.)*

*(a) Act of the Governor General in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| XVI of 1871 | The Burmese Steamer Survey Act. | The whole. |

*(b) Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| II of 1864 ... | To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the presidency of Bombay. | The whole. |
| IV of 1873... | To amend Bombay Act II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels. | The whole. |

*(c) Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| V of 1862 ... | To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta. | The whole. |
| I of 1868 ... | The Steam-boat Survey Amendment Act, 1868. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| III of 1871... | To increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels. | The whole. |
| VII of 1879 | To provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels. | The whole. |

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*(See Section 9.)*

### FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE.

| Name of steam-vessel. | Tonnage | When and where built, and material. | Power | Description of engines and age. | Description of boilers and age. | Ground-tackle. | Condition of hull | General equipment. | Name of master and number of officers and deck-crew and of engineers and engine-room crew. | When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned. | Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be sufficient. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the above-named inland steam-vessel, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shewn in the above statement, are fully sufficient for service for the period stated above.

*A. B.*
*C. D.*

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## THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

*(See Section 10.)*

### RATES OF FEES.

| | | Tons. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For steam-vessels of less than | . | 200 | 20 |
| „ „ | 200 tons and up to . | 350 | 25 |
| „ „ | 350 „ „ „ . | 700 | 30 |
| „ „ | 700 „ „ „ . | 1,000 | 40 |
| „ „ | 1,000 „ „ „ . | 1,500 | 50 |
| „ „ | 1,500 „ and upwards | ... | 60 |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been found expedient to legislate in order to bring the law regarding the survey of sea-going steam-vessels into conformity with the law of England and to have one law on that subject applicable to the whole of British India. The present law regulating the survey of these vessels is contained in various local Acts, which also contain provisions relating to inland steam-vessels; and it was thought that it would be better to repeal the whole of these Acts and separately enact the parts relating to sea-going and inland steam-vessels than to repeal only so much as was necessary and leave the Acts in a mutilated and probably obscure form. Moreover, it was thought desirable that there should be one law regarding inland steamers relating to the whole of India. The present law is insufficient. Madras is unprovided for, and there is no law to govern steamers plying in the province of Assam. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It is drawn so that it may be brought into force along with the Indian Steamships Bill, and it repeals the seven local Acts, relating to steamships, which are now in force.

2. The Bill is divided into eight chapters. It deals with the survey of inland steam-vessels, the examination and grant of certificates to masters and engineers of those vessels, the investigation into casualties occurring to them, the suspension and cancellation of masters' and engineers' certificates, and the protection of the vessels from fire, and also prescribes the penalties for offences against the provisions of the Act, the jurisdiction of Magistrates and the place of trial.

3. In its main provisions the Bill follows the existing law so far as it goes. The points in which the law is changed and which require notice are as follows. The term for which the certificate of survey is to last is, by section 12 of the Bill, extended to one year, instead of six months as at present; but section 13 enables the Local Government, under certain circumstances, to cancel or suspend a certificate of survey. The power conferred by section 17 of the Bill of making rules to regulate a survey is somewhat larger than that given by the present law. The duties of each of the two surveyors are different, and the Bill therefore enables the Local Government to assign and regulate the duties of each. To meet local requirements, power is given in section 18 of the Bill to Local Governments to exempt any specified class of inland steam-vessels from all or any of the provisions relating to survey. In section 22 the Bill provides for the grant, without examination, of a certificate as engineer to a person who possesses a certificate granted under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act or a certificate which is by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, equivalent thereto. It further provides in section 23 for the grant of certificates of service to engineers who have served for a certain time in certain steamships, or who have obtained the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty. The provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Bill, regarding investigations into casualties and the cancelling and suspending of the certificates of masters and engineers, are taken, with slight modifications, from the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, which was recently passed.

4. The whole of Chapter VI is new. At present, there is no way of securing that due precautions are taken against fire and against the carriage of dangerous goods on passenger steamers. Chapter VI follows to a certain extent the provisions of the Indian Railway Act, 1879. It confers on the Governor General in Council power to declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods, and prohibits persons from taking those goods on board except under certain conditions. Following section 23 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, it empowers (section 46) the master or owner of a vessel to throw overboard dangerous goods which have been brought on board without notice or without being marked as required by the Act. It also (section 47) enables the Local Government to make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

5. In Chapter VII a section (56) has been inserted, providing a penalty for misconduct on the part of persons employed on board inland steam-vessels. This section is taken from the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 79, the penalty being modified so as to permit of an offence being punished by fine only.

6. Lastly, with regard to the rules which may be made under the Act, the Bill, section 62, secures that they shall be duly published for general information and criticism before they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

7. A statement is annexed showing how the provisions of the Acts which are repealed by the Bill are dealt with in this Bill and the Indian Steamships Bill.

*The 5th March, 1883.*

C. P. ILBERT.

*Repeal Table showing how the Acts repealed by the Inland Steam-vessels Bill are dealt with.*

ACT XVI OF 1871 (the Burmese Steamer Survey Act).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 1 | Short title . . . . . | This is formal . . . . . | Ditto. |
| | Local extent . . . . . | Ditto . . . . . | Ditto. |
| 2 | Interpretation-clause . . . | This is not reproduced, the definition of "Chief Commissioner" being deemed unnecessary, and the object of the definition of "Surveyors" being sufficiently provided for by section 18. | Ditto, see sec. 22. |
| 3 | Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year. | This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5. | Ditto, cf. s. 3. |
| 4 | Government to appoint Surveyors . | This is reproduced, section 6 . . . | Ditto, sec. 9. |
| 5 | Authority to Surveyors to go on board for purpose of surveying. | This is reproduced, section 7 . . . | Ditto, sec. 10. |
| 6 | Surveyor when to grant certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9. | Ditto, secs. 11 and 12. |
| 7 | No clearance to be given to steamer for voyage for which she has not got certificate. | This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. | This is reproduced, sec. 7. |
| 8 | Special survey may be ordered by Government for any British steamer. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 9 | Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 17. | Ditto, sec. 21. |
| 10 | Fees to be paid for survey . . | This is reproduced, section 10 . . . | Ditto, sec. 13. |
| 11 | Certificate to be hung up in vessel . | This is reproduced, section 11 . . . | Ditto, sec. 14 (1). |
| 12 | Certificate to be in force only six months. | This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*) . | Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*). |
| | Provision for vessels absent when certificate expires. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 48 | This is reproduced, sec. 5. |
| | Power to require delivery of expired certificate. | This is reproduced, section 14 . . | Ditto, sec. 17 (1). |
| 13 | Power to cancel certificate and declaration. | The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13. The residue is omitted as unnecessary. | Ditto, sec. 16. Ditto. |
| 14 | Power to order a second survey . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 16. | Ditto, sec. 19. |
| 15 | Power to investigate causes of explosions. | This is reproduced, section 39 . . . | Ditto, sec. 31. |
| 16 | Examinations to be instituted for Engineers. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 17 | Examiners and rules of examination. | This is reproduced, section 20 . . . | Ditto with modifications, sec. 24. |

ACT XVI OF 1871—continued.

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 18 | Certificate of competency to be given | This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22. | Ditto, sec. 25. |
| 19 | Certificate of service to be given | This is reproduced with modifications, section 23. | Ditto, sec. 26. |
| 20 | No certificate of survey if vessel have not a certificated engineer. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto, see sec. 29. |
| 21 | Power to exempt private steam-vessels | This is reproduced, section 19(2). | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn. |
| 22 | Withdrawal of certificate | This is not reproduced as the subject is provided for in Chapter IV of the Bill. | Ditto, see Chap. III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883. |
| 23 | English certificate to be available | This is not reproduced, but see section 22(4) | This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29. |
| 24 | Certificate to be made in duplicate | Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders. | Ditto, sec. 27. |
| 25 | Copy of certificate to be delivered | This is reproduced, section 25. | Ditto, sec. 28. |
| 26 | Hindering survey or withholding required information | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 176, 186 and 187. | Ditto, see sec. 9 (3). |
| 27 | Leaving without certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48. | Ditto, sec. 5. |
| 28 | Master or officer who is a licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49. | Ditto, sec. 6. |
| 29 | Receiving unlawful fees for making survey. | This is not reproduced, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 161, *et seq.* | Ditto, see sec. 9 (3). |
| 30 | Neglect to hang up certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced, section 50 | Ditto, sec. 14 (2). |
| 31 | Refusal to comply with requirements of section 12. | This is reproduced, section 51. | Ditto, sec. 17 (2). |
| 32 | Plying without certificated engineer. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | Ditto, sec. 30. |
| 33 | Offences under this Act by whom to be tried. | The first paragraph is reproduced with modifications, sections 58, 59. The second paragraph is reproduced, sections 57 and | Ditto, ss. 32, 33. As to fees see sec. 34. |

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the Presidency of Bombay).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 1 | Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year. | This, which has been amended by section 4 of Bombay Act IV of 1873, is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5. | Ditto, Cf. secs. 3 and 4. |
| 2 | Government to appoint one or more surveyors. | This is reproduced, section 6 . . . | Ditto, sec. 9. |
| 3 | Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying. | This is reproduced, section 7 . . . | Ditto, sec. 10. |
| | Penalty for hindering them in making survey or withholding information. | This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 4 | Grant by surveyors of certificate and declaration. | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9. | Ditto, secs. 11 and 12. |
| 5 | No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has no certificate. | This is not reproduced (see section 7 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*). | This is reproduced, sec. 7. |
| | Penalty for leaving port without a certificate. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48. | Ditto, sec. 5. |
| 6 | Master or officer being licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate liable to lose license. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49. | Ditto, sec. 6. |
| 7 | Power to order special survey of British steamers in harbour of Bombay. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 8 | Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 17. | Ditto, sec. 21. |
| 9 | Penalty for surveyor receiving fees, &c., not provided by Act. | This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 10 | Fee for survey | This (as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, section 11) is reproduced, section 10. | Ditto, sec. 13. |
| 11 | Certificate to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel. | This is reproduced, section 11 . . . | Ditto, sec. 14 (1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 50 . . . | Ditto, sec. 14 (2). |
| 12 | Duration of certificate . . . | This is produced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*). | Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*). |
| | Proviso as to absence when certificate expires. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 48. | This is reproduced, sec. 5. |
| | Power to require surrender of expired certificate. | This is reproduced, section 14 . . | Ditto, sec. 17 (1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 51 . . . | Ditto, sec. 17 (2). |
| 13 | Power to revoke and cancel certificate and declaration. | The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13. | Ditto, sec. 16. |
| | Power to require survey . . . | This is omitted, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 14 | If correctness of survey doubted, Government may order second survey by other surveyors. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 16. | Ditto, sec. 19. |

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864—continued.

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill |
| 15 | Sections of Merchant Shipping Act applied to steam-vessels proceeding to sea from ports in Bombay. | This is not reproduced, being inapplicable to inland steam-vessels. | This is reproduced, sec. 35. |
| 16 | Offences by whom tried . . . | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59. | Ditto, secs. 32 and 33. |
| | Penalties and fees how recovered . | This is reproduced, sections 57 and 61. | As to fees see section 34. |
| 17 | Interpretation-clause . . . | As to definition of "surveyors" see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*. The definition of "survey" is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873 (to amend Bombay Act No. II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels).

| Section. | Marginal Note | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 1 | Construction of Act . . . | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 2 | Commencement of Act . . . | This is formal . . . . . | Ditto. |
| | Exemption from Part III . . | This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*). | This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29. |
| 3 | Short title . . . . . | This is formal. | Ditto. |
| 4 | Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year. | This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 5 | Duty of surveyor on boarding steam-vessels. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 6 | Certificate to be delivered by surveyor. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto |
| 7 | Penalty for receiving passengers on vessel not intended to carry them. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto. |
| 8 | Power to investigate cause of explosion or direct special survey. | This, so far as it relates to investigations into explosions, is reproduced, section 39. The rest is not reproduced, as it applies only to sea-going vessels, and is sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880. | Ditto, sec. 31. The rest is not reproduced, being sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880. |
| 9 | Order on receipt of report of investigation or survey. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto. |
| 10 | Expenses of investigation or survey by whom to be paid. | This is not reproduced for same reason. | Ditto. |
| 11 | Section substituted for section 10, Bombay Act II of 1864. | This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 12 | Power to appoint ports of survey | This is reproduced, section 6. | Ditto, sec 9. |

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873—*continued.*

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 13 | Power to impose additional fees . | This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*). | Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*). |
| 14 | Examinations to be instituted for engineers. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto. |
| 15 | Examiners and rules of examination to be provided. | This is reproduced, section 20 . . . | Ditto with modifications, section 24. |
| 16 | Certificates of competency to be given. | This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22. | Ditto, sec. 25. |
| 17 | Certificates of service to be given . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 23. | Ditto, sec. 26. |
| 18 | No clearance if vessel has not certificated engineer. | This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. |
| 19 | Penalty for plying without certificated engineer. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | Ditto, sec. 30. |
| 20 | Power to exempt steam-vessels . | This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . . | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn. |
| 21 | Withdrawal of certificate . . | This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 22 | Certificate to be made in duplicate . | Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24 . The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders. | Ditto, sec. 27. |
| 23 | Copy of certificate to be delivered . | This is reproduced, section 25 . . . | Ditto, sec. 28. |

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 1 | Steam-vessels liable to be surveyed . | This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5. | Ditto. Cf. sec. 3. |
| 2 | Government to appoint surveyors . | This is reproduced, section 6 . . . | Ditto, sec. 9. |
| 3 | Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying. | This is reproduced, section 7 . . . | Ditto, sec. 10. |
| | Penalty for hindering surveyor or withholding information. | This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 4 | Grant of certificate and declaration . | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9. | Ditto, secs. 11 and 12. |

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862—*continued*.

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 5 | No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has not got surveyor's certificate. | The first portion of this section is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. The second portion is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48. | This is reproduced, ss. 7 and 5. |
| 6 | Master or officer who is licensed pilot attempting to take ship out without certificate liable to lose license. | This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49. | Ditto, sec. 6. |
| 7 | Power to order special survey of British steamer in survey port. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 8 | Government may make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 17. | Ditto, sec. 21. |
| 9 | Penalty for surveyors receiving unauthorised fee. | This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 10 | Fee for survey . . . . | This, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1871, is reproduced, section 10. | Ditto, sec. 13. |
| 11 | Certificates to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel. | This is reproduced, section 11. | Ditto, sec. 14(1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 50. | Ditto, sec. 14(2). |
| 12 | Duration of certificate . . . | This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*). | Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*). |
| | Proviso as to vessel absent when certificate expires. | This, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, is reproduced with modifications, section 48. | This is reproduced, sec. 5. |
| | Returning of expired or revoked certificate. | This is reproduced, section 14. | Ditto, sec. 17(1). |
| | Penalty for non-compliance . . | This is reproduced, section 51. | Ditto, sec. 17(2). |
| 13 | Power to cancel certificate and declaration. | The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13; the rest is omitted, being deemed unnecessary. | Ditto, sec. 16, ditto. |
| 14 | When Government may order second survey by other surveyors. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 16. | Ditto, sec. 19. |
| 15 | Offences under Act by whom tried . | The first part is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59. The second part, relating to distress of ships and recovery of fees, is reproduced, sections 57 and 61. | Ditto as to first part, ss. 32 and 33. As to fees, see sec. 34. |
| 16 | Surveyor includes surveyor acting alone. | This is not reproduced (see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*). | Ditto. |

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868 (to make further provision for the survey of steam-vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 1 | Steam-vessels liable to survey . . | This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*). | Ditto. |
| 2 | Power to appoint ports of survey . | This is reproduced, section 6. | Ditto, sec. 9. |
| 3 | Addition to sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Bengal Act V of 1862. | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary in Bill as drawn. | Ditto. |

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868—*continued.*

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 4 | Amendment of section 2 of Act V of 1862. | This is reproduced (see section 12 of Benga Act V of 1862, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 5 | Power to impose additional fees . | This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*). | Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*). |
| 6 | Power to investigate causes of explosion. | This is reproduced, section 39. | Ditto, sec. 31. |
| 7 | Examination of engineers . . | This is not reproduced (see section 16 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*) | Ditto. |
| 8 | Examiners and rules of examination to be provided. | This is reproduced, section 20. | Ditto with modifications, sec. 24. |
| 9 | Certificate of competency to be given | This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22. | Ditto, sec. 25. |
| 10 | Certificate of service to be given . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 23. | Ditto, sec. 26. |
| 11 | No certificate of survey if vessel has no certificated engineer. | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn. | Ditto. |
| 12 | Penalty for plying without certificated engineer. | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | Ditto, sec. 30. |
| 13 | Power to exempt private steam-vessels | This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . . | This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn. |
| 14 | Withdrawal of certificate . . | This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 15 | English certificates to be available . | This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*) | This is not reproduced, but see section 29. |
| 16 | Certificates to be made in duplicate . | Paragraph 1 is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph 2 is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders. | Ditto, sec. 27. |
| 17 | Copy of certificate to be delivered . | This is reproduced, section 25. | Ditto, sec. 28. |
| 18 | Short title . . . . . | This is formal. | Ditto. |
| 19 | Commencement. Repealed by Act XII of 1873. | | |
| 20 | Construction . . . . . | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | Ditto. |

BENGAL ACT III OF 1871 (to increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels).

| Section. | Marginal Note. | How dealt with. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam-vessels Bill. | The Indian Steam-ships Bill. |
| 1 | Increase of fees . . . . . | This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*.) | Ditto. |
| 2 | Construction . . . . . | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | |

BENGAL ACT VII OF 1879 (to provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels).

| Section | Marginal Note. | How dealt with | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Inland Steam Vessels Bill | The Indian Steamships Bill. |
| 1 | Definition of inland steam-vessels . | This is reproduced with a modification, section 1 (1) | None of the provisions of this Act are reproduced in the Bill, as they are already provided for fully in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, No 1 of 1859, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883 |
| 2 | Local Government may make rules . | This is reproduced with modifications, section 20. | |
| 3 | Commanders to have certificates . | This is not reproduced, but cf. section 19 (1) | |
| 4 | Penalty on owner if vessel is commanded by uncertificated commander | This is reproduced with modifications, section 52. | |
| 5 | Commanders deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act | This is reproduced, section 36. | |
| 6 | Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government | This is reproduced with modifications, sections 27 and 55 | |
| 7 | Investigation of accident . . | The subject-matter of this section is provided for at length in Chapter IV of the Bill. | |
| 8 | Local Government may suspend or cancel certificate | The subject-matter of this section is reproduced at greater length in sections 10 *et seq* | |
| 9 | Proceedings to enforce penalty when to be taken | This is not reproduced, being no longer necessary | |
| 10 | Commencement | This is not reproduced, being unnecessary. | |

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secretary to the Govt of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

## No. 7 OF 1883.

# THE INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL, 1883.

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## *Indian Steamships Bill.*

## *Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.*

*A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those Ships.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of steamships and the grant of certificates to engineers of those ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

### CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Steamships Act, 1883;

Short title.

Extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement

(*3*) And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

Definitions.

(*1*) "steamship" means every description of vessel used in navigation and propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam: and

(2) "passenger" includes any person carried in a steamship other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants.

### CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF STEAMSHIPS.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 291, 318; see also 36 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 16. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 3, Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 2.]

3. A steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and

Steamship not to carry passengers unless furnished with certificate under Act.

a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any place out of British India,

unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey under this chapter then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

[Cf. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4, paragraph 3.]

Exception of certain steamships from provisions of section 3.

4. Nothing in section three shall apply to—

(*a*) any steamship furnished with a certificate of survey, granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government, which is then in force and applicable to the voyage on which that steamship has proceeded or is about to proceed, or the service on which she has been or is about to be employed, unless there is reason to believe that the steamship has, subsequently to the grant of the certificate, sustained injury or damage, or been found unseaworthy or otherwise inefficient; or

(*b*) any inland steam-vessel as defined in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; or

(*c*) any steamship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of section 3.

5. If any steamship carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, the owner and master of the steamship, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Bom. Act V of 1862, s. 5.]

Provided that, if any steamship is not in any port of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate until she first begins to carry passengers after her next subsequent arrival at some port of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

If master or officer of ship carrying passengers in contravention of section 3 is a licensed pilot, he is liable to loss his license.

6. If the master or any other officer of any steamship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot cancelled or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

Port-clearance not to be granted until certificate of survey produced.

7. No officer of Customs shall grant a port-clearance, nor shall any pilot be assigned to any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three, until after the production by the owner or master thereof of a certificate under this Act then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 7. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 5. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 318.]

Power to detain ship not furnished with certificate

8. If any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three leaves or attempts to leave any port of survey without a certificate, any officer of Customs or any pilot on board the ship may detain her until she is duly furnished with the certificate.

Appointment of surveyors and ports of survey

9. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such ports within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be ports of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 4. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 305.]

(2) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

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## *Indian Steamships Bill.*

## *Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.*

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 306.]

**10.** (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section nine may, at any reasonable time go on board any steamship, and may inspect the steamship and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof:

Powers of surveyors.

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steamship, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steamship shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steamship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6 Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 309-13.]

**11.** Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steamship is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for the service on which it is intended to employ it, grant to the owner or master of the steamship surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6 Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

**12.** Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

Form of certificate of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10 as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1. 17 & 18 Vic., s. 104, s. 314. Cf. Bom. Act IV of of 1873, s. 13, & Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

**13.** For every survey made under this Act the owner or master of the steamship surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

Fees for survey.

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the ship according to the rates in the second schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may from time to time by notification prescribe, and

(*b*) when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense, if any, of the journey of the surveyors to the port, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11.]

**14.** (*1*) The owner or master of every steamship for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the ship is in use, on some conspicuous part of the ship where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of ship.

[Bom. Act V of 1862, s. 11, 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 317.]

(*2*) The owner and master of every steamship (or either of them), on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed in manner provided by this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 30 Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11, Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.

Term of certificates.

**15.** A certificate granted under this Act shall not be in force—

[Act XVI of 1871, s 12. Bom. Act II of 1862, s. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 315.

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government to the owner, agent or master of the steamship to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

**16.** Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

[Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13. Act XVI of 1871, s 13. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 316.]

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

**17.** (*1*) The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired, or has been cancelled or suspended, to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12, Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

(*2*) If the owner or master, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12 Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

**18.** If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section sixteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

## *Indian Steamships Bill.*

### *Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships. Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.*

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 14. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 14. As the appeal given by 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 14.]

**19.** (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steamship surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section nine to survey the steamship.

Power to order a second survey.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steamship, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

**20.** When a foreign steamship requires to be furnished with a certificate of survey under this Act, and the Local Government is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of survey attested by a British Consular Officer at the port of survey, that the ship has been officially surveyed at a foreign port, and that the requirements of this Act are proved by that survey to have been substantially complied with, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, dispense with any further survey of the ship in respect of the requirements so complied with, and give a certificate which shall have the same effect as a certificate given after survey under this Act:

Survey of foreign steamships.

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of an official survey at any foreign port with respect to which Her Majesty has by order in Council directed that section 19 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shall not apply.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 8. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 309-13.]

**21.** (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

Local Government to make rules as to survey.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

[New. But cf. definition of "Surveyors" in Act XVI of 1871, s. 2. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 17. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

**22.** The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this chapter shall not apply in the case of any specified class of steamships, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

Power for Local Government to exempt certain steamships.

## CHAPTER III.

### EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ENGINEERS.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (1).]

**23.** Engineers' certificates shall be of two grades, namely, "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates."

Certificates to be of two grades.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, ss. 6 & 7. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8.]

**24.** The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as engineers, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates"; and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 8. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 18. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 16. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

**25.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as a first class engineer or as a second class engineer, as the case may be:

Grant of certificates of competency.

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that the report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 13, s. 9. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 19. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 17. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

**26.** (*1*) The Local Government shall grant certificates of service as engineers, differing in form from certificates of competency, as follows, namely:—

Grant of certificates of service.

(*a*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "first class engineers' certificate" of service;

(*b*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as second engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steamship, or who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "second class engineers' certificate" of service:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

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## *Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.*

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or attained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct.

(*2*) Each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 22. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

**27.** Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

**28.** Whenever an engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as provided under section twenty-seven, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (2),(3) & (4), and Act I of 1859, s. 13. Cf Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18, Ben. Act I of 1868, s 11, which however lay down a different rule.]

Number of engineers and nature of certificates necessary in case of different steamships.

**29.** (*1*) A foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her first and second engineers two certificated engineers, the first possessing a "first class engineers' certificate" and the second a "second class engineers' certificate" or a certificate of the higher grade, granted under this Act or the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

32 & 33 Vic., c., 11.

(*2*) A home-trade steamship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her only or first engineer an engineer possessing a second class engineers' certificate or a certificate of the higher grade, of the nature referred to in sub-section one.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steamship to which section 19 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act is applicable.

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

(*4*) In this section "foreign-going steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India, nor on the continent of India, nor in the island of Ceylon; and

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

"home-trade steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India, or in the island of Ceylon.

[25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (6). Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 32 Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 19 Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 12.]

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as engineer without a certificate.

**30.** (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve in any of the capacities referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, goes to sea in that capacity without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section, and

(*b*) whoever employs any person in any capacity referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

### *Investigation into Explosions.*

1871, s. 15. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 3. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 6.]

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

**31.** (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required under this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steamship with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steamship, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what, in their opinion, was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

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### *Miscellaneous.*

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Magistrate having jurisdiction.

**32.** A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33 Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16 Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Place of trial.

**33.** Whoever commits an offence against this Act shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found, or which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16 Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Fees recoverable as fines.

**34.** All fees payable, and all fines imposed, under the provisions of this Act may be recovered in like manner as a fine may be recovered under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, Act I of 1859, section 113.

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## *Schedule I.—Form of Surveyor's Certificate and Declaration and Schedule II.—Rates of Fees.*

[See Bom Act II of 1864, s. 15] 17 & 18 Vic., c 104.

**35.** Sections 292, 293 and 294 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the table marked S. in the schedule of that Act shall apply to all steamships going to sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay

Sections of Imperial Merchant Shipping Act applied to steamships going to sea from Presidency of Bombay

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104

In calculating the penalties mentioned in section 293 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, ten rupees shall be taken as the equivalent of one pound.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE

*(See section 12.)*

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION

| Name of steamship | Tonnage | Whether built or registered | Date of first registry | Date of last survey | Original | Certificate | Engines | Name from time to time of Surveyor | When last inspected previously to present survey | When next inspection to be made | First time (if any) that she has been docked since last survey | Time fixed by surveyor for next docking and examination of her bottom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the abovenamed steamship, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shown in the above statement, are fully sufficient for the service on which it is intended to employ her, that is to say (*as the case may be*), and that the certificate (*or* certificates *as the case may be*) of the engineer (*or* engineers *as the case may be*) of the said steamship is (*or* are) such or in such condition as is required by this Act.

*A. B.*

*C. D.*

### THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*(See section 13)*

RATES OF FEES.

| | Tons. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| For steamships of less than | 200 | 20 |
| „ „ 200 tons and up to | 350 | 25 |
| „ „ 350 „ „ „ | 700 | 30 |
| „ „ 700 „ „ „ | 1,000 | 40 |
| „ „ 1,000 „ „ „ | 1,500 | 50 |
| „ „ 1,500 „ and upwards | ... | 6 |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A CASE having occurred in Bombay which showed that the Bombay law relating to the survey of steamships was not in harmony with the English law on the subject, it was thought desirable to amend the Bombay law. When, however, the question of legislation came to be considered, it appeared that there were no less than seven local Acts relating to steamships. Bombay, Bengal and Burma each had its special law regulating the survey of these ships, while there was no law on the subject in the Presidency of Madras. The multiplicity of laws relating to the survey of steamships, it was thought, could not but be inconvenient to shipowners whose ships traded between different Provinces. For instance, Act XVI of 1871, which is in force in Burma, requires every steam-vessel plying on any of the rivers or waters of British Burma, except steam-vessels plying between a port in British Burma and a port not in British India, to be surveyed twice a year. In the same way, the Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, requires every British steam-vessel, not holding a Board of Trade, British Indian or Colonial certificate, carrying passengers between any port of the Presidency of Bombay and any other port, to be surveyed twice a year, and the Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Act I of 1868, also requires the survey twice in every year of all steam-vessels plying on any of the rivers or waters within the Province of Bengal, except steam-vessels which may ply between some port within that Province and some port not in British India. Under these laws, a steam-vessel which was surveyed in Bombay might, apparently, be required to undergo a fresh survey on arrival in Calcutta, and another survey on arrival at a port in Burma. As legislation is necessary, it is, therefore, clearly expedient to have one uniform law relating to the survey of steam-vessels applicable to the whole of British India.

2. Besides providing for the survey of steam-vessels, the local Acts provide also for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and for holding investigations into explosions occurring on board steam-vessels. In these matters uniformity in the law is desirable.

3. After consulting the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India has decided to legislate so as to provide one law relating to the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those ships, and the investigation into explosions occurring thereon. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It was, however, found at the same time necessary to legislate in like manner for steam-vessels plying on rivers and inland waters, inasmuch as the provisions of the local Acts related, to a certain extent, to those vessels as well as to sea-going vessels. With this view, a separate Bill—the Inland Steam-vessels Bill—has been prepared, so as to keep the law relating to merchant shipping—a law liable to be affected by legislation in England—entirely separate from the law regulating inland steam-vessels, which is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation.

4. The present Bill is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is purely formal. The second deals with the subject of the survey of steamships. It provides that a steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and that a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any foreign port, unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey. It exempts steamships furnished with Board of Trade certificates or Colonial certificates, provides for the appointment of surveyors and ports of survey, prescribes the powers of surveyors and the conditions on which they are to grant certificates. It provides for the fees which are to be paid for certificates and the term for which they are to last, and it confers on the Local Government the power, under certain circumstances, of cancelling or suspending a certificate. It further enables the Local Government to make rules to regulate the time, place and manner in which surveys shall be made, and to assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making it. To meet local requirements, a section (22) is also added, enabling the Local Government to exempt any specified class of steamships from all or any of the provisions of the chapter.

5. The principal changes introduced in the law by the provisions contained the second chapter are as follows:—

Section 3 follows the English law (39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80, section 16), and only requires a survey in the case of steamships carrying more than twelve passengers.

The law as at present in force in Bengal and Burma is thus amended in an important point, and cargo steamers are exempted from survey.

Another change in the law is made by section 15 of the Bill, which provides that a certificate of survey shall not remain in force for more than twelve months. At present, the law requires a survey twice a year, but it is thought that the power which the Local Government has under section 16 of the Bill of cancelling or suspending a certificate renders a survey every six months unnecessary.

Section 20 of the Bill enacts the provisions (regarding the grant of certificates of survey to foreign ships) of section 19, 39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80. It is considered that these provisions will be of use in India in the case of foreign ships which have been officially surveyed at a foreign port.

6. The third chapter of the Bill deals with the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engineers. It also contains a provision as to inquiries into cases of explosion, and miscellaneous sections regulating the jurisdiction and place of trial in cases of offences under the Act, and applies to steamships going to sea from a place in the Bombay Presidency, the provisions as to boats for sea-going ships of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

7. Following the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, the chapter provides that there are to be two grades of engineers—first class engineers and second class engineers. The Local Government is empowered to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to the conduct of the examinations, the qualifications to be required from the applicants and the fees to be paid by them. Certificates will be granted to those who, by the result of the examination, show themselves to be possessed of the necessary qualifications.

8. This chapter also provides (section 26) for the grant of certificates of service as engineers. A first class certificate may be granted to a person who has served, before the passing of the Act, for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship carrying engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in Her Majesty's service.

A second class certificate may be granted to a person who has, before the passing of the Act, served as second engineer in such a steamship or as sole engineer in a smaller one, or who obtains the rank of first class assistant engineer in Her Majesty's service. It is doubtful whether it is necessary or expedient to provide for the grant of certificates of service. The attention of the Local Governments concerned will be drawn to the point.

9. It is further provided (section 29), that foreign-going steamships shall not proceed to sea without engineers possessing certain specified certificates. Similar provisions are made for home-trade steamships, the steamships which are inland steam-vessels within the meaning of the Inland Steam-vessels Act being excepted.

10. The provisions of section 31, as to investigations into explosions, require no comment; and the last four sections of the Bill merely re-enact the existing law as to jurisdiction, the place of trial, the recovery of fees and fines, and the application to steamships leaving a port in the Bombay Presidency of certain provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, concerning boats for sea-going ships.

*The 5th March, 1883.*

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1883-84.

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## I.—Preliminary.

*Preliminary.*

1. No legislation will be undertaken in connection with the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84. Under these circumstances the law does not permit of the Financial Statement being made in the Legislative Council. That Statement must take the form of a written Minute which will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

*Law bearing on Financial Statement.*

2. It may perhaps be as well that, at the risk of repeating what has often been said before, I should explain the precise condition of the law bearing upon the present issue.

3. Section 19 of 24 & 25 Vic. Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861) is conceived in the following terms :—

"No business shall be transacted at any meeting for the purpose of making "Laws and Regulations" (with the exception of the amendments of the Rules for the conduct of Business) "other than the consideration and enactment of "measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of such enactment."

It results, therefore, that as no legislation is proposed in connection with the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84, the Financial Statement cannot be made in the Legislative Council without a contravention of the law which governs the proceedings of that Council. This, as was explained by Lord Northbrook in 1873,* "is not a mere technical or "formal difficulty, for not only are the words of the "Act in themselves explicit, but in order to prevent any possible misconception, "it was explained by the Secretary of State, in the Despatch No. 14 of the 9th "of August 1861, with which the Act was transmitted to India, that one object "of the nineteenth Section of that Act was that this (*i.e.*, the Legislative) "Council should not 'interfere with the functions of the Executive Government, "and occupy its time with matters which are not directly and immediately "connected with the special duties assigned to it'—that is to say, the con-"sideration and enactment of Laws and Regulations."

* Legislative Council Proceedings of March 5th, 1873.

4. I regret that the condition of the law precludes the possibility of any discussion on the existing financial situation in the Legislative Council. The law on the subject is, however, explicit and must of course be obeyed. The Government has no discretionary power in the matter.

*Figures in conventional sterling.*

5. Except in cases where the words "true sterling" are entered in a parenthesis after any figure, all the figures in this Statement are, as usual, given in "conventional sterling," that is to say, £1 = Rs. 10. On the occasion of the last Financial Statement (para. 1) I explained the reasons which render the continuance of this system, for the present at all events, desirable.

6. The explanations in this Statement are given upon the figures as arranged in Appendix I.

## II.—Changes in the forms of the Accounts and Estimates.

**Changes in the forms of the Accounts and Estimates.**

7. Judging from the remarks which are frequently made both in and out of Parliament, it would appear that the Accounts and Estimates of the Government of India are regarded by many people as a financial puzzle, which none but experts can hope to understand. It not unfrequently happens that those who cannot understand them rush to the conclusion that the figures, in the form in which they are presented to the public, are wrong and misleading; that there is something radically unsound in Indian financial affairs; that the surpluses are no surpluses at all, but that they would, were the figures properly presented, be turned into deficits; in fact, that an Indian Financial Statement

is merely a more or less dexterous manipulation of figures, and not an accurate indication of the financial situation of the Government of India.

*Present system is scientifically sound.*

8. I should be the last to wish to under-rate the difficulties connected with the administration of the Indian finances. Our standard of value is unstable. Our Opium revenue is precarious. The tax-paying community is poor and incapable of bearing any heavy burthens. War and famine are constantly recurring evils. The comparative absence of private capital throws upon the State many onerous duties which in other countries can be more advantageously performed through the agency of private enterprise. All this is true enough. But it is wholly erroneous to suppose that the difficulties of Indian financial administration, considerable though they be, are in any way connected with questions of technical finance. The issue is, in fact, a false one. The machinery for the conduct of our technical finance is remarkably good. I believe it may challenge comparison with that of any other Government in the world. The Accounts and Estimates represent truly and accurately the money received and spent by the Government. The surpluses are real surpluses, and the deficits are real deficits. The figures present neither an optimist nor a pessimist view of the financial situation. They give the bald and true facts of the situation as they stand, without exaggeration in one direction or another.

*But is not generally understood.*

9. But however scientifically sound and accurate may be our system of Accounts, nothing is more certain than that the public finds great difficulty in understanding the figures which are published on the occasion of the annual Financial Statement. In proof of this assertion I need only mention that a leading London newspaper, in reviewing the Budget last year, made a mistake of about £2,000,000, owing to a misapprehension of the true meaning of the Estimates as they were presented to the public.

*Some reforms are desirable.*

10. It is manifestly the duty of the Government to do all that it can to ensure a comprehension of its Accounts and Estimates. At the same time it is to be remembered that the financial transactions of the Government of India are very large and complicated. Those of the English Treasury are, relatively speaking, much more simple. No one can hope to gain a thorough insight into the true meaning of the Indian Accounts and Estimates unless he is prepared to devote a certain amount of time and trouble to the task. The most that the Government can do is to facilitate their comprehension to the utmost by arranging the figures in the most simple and concise form of which the circumstances admit.

*And also possible.*

11. The whole of this question has been fully considered within the last few months, and it has been found possible to re-arrange the figures in such a manner as to maintain intact our present system, which, as I have already said, is everything that can be desired from a departmental point of view, whilst at the same time I trust that the Accounts and Estimates in their new form will be more easily comprehensible to the public than appears heretofore to have been the case.

*Description of existing system.*

12. Before proceeding any further, it will be desirable that I should describe the forms in which the Accounts and Estimates have heretofore been presented to the public.

13. Up to the present time the ten following documents have been appended to the Financial Statement :—

*Documents heretofore attached to the Financial Statement.*

*Statement I.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England.*—This Statement gives the whole of the Revenue, whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, under 29 major heads, and the whole of the Expenditure, whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, under 37 major heads of Account.

*Statement II.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and England.*—The only difference between this Statement and *State-*

*ment I* is that the Revenue from *Productive Public Works* is shown separately, instead of being amalgamated with other Revenue connected with Public Works as is done in *Statement I* A corresponding separation is made on the Expenditure side of the Account It is on the figures, as arranged in this Statement, that the explanations given at the time of the Budget by the Financial Member of Council have heretofore been based

*Statement III—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England in the three Divisions, Imperial, Provincial, and Local* —This Statement gives the same figures as in *Statements I* and *II*, but arranged so as to show to what extent the Revenue and Expenditure are respectively Imperial, Provincial, and Local

*Statement IV—Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and England* —This Statement gives the joint cash account of the Home and Indian Treasuries

*Statement V—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India* —This Statement gives in detail the Revenue and Expenditure exclusive of all transactions in England

*Statement VI—Revenue and Expenditure of the Home Treasury of the Government of India*—This Statement gives the detail of the Revenue and Expenditure in England

*Statement VII—Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India in India*—This Statement shows what portion of the total sums given in *Statement IV* are received and disbursed in India

*Statement VIII.—Receipts and Disbursements at the Home Treasury of the Government of India* - This Statement shows what portion of the total sums given in *Statement IV* are received and disbursed in England.

*Statement IX—Closing Balances of the Provincial Governments*—*Statement VIII* gives the closing balance of the Imperial and Provincial Governments collectively *Statement IX* shows how much of this amount is reckoned at the credit of each Provincial Government

*Statement X.—Statement showing the net Revenue and Expenditure of India* —This Statement was published for the first time in March 1882

*Reasons why the Accounts are difficult to understand*

14. The difficulty of understanding the Indian Accounts and Estimates seems to arise mainly from two causes In the first place they are too bulky In the second place, the development of Provincial and Local finance has given rise to the necessity of adjusting entries, which to those who are not fully acquainted with the somewhat complicated detail of the arrangements made between the Imperial and Provincial Governments are, without doubt, rather difficult to understand

*Bulkiness of Accounts and Estimates*

15. As regards the bulkiness of the published Statements it is to be observed that under Mr Wilson's classification in 1861 the Revenue was shown under 15, and the Expenditure under 23 major heads of Account The Commissioners in their report of 1864 somewhat expanded this classification, and in 1866 Mr Massey, adopting generally the proposals of the Commissioners, showed the Revenue under 20, and the Expenditure under 32 heads

16. Since 1866 new administrative wants have sprung up, with the result that, in order to keep pace with those wants, it has from time to time been necessary to open new heads of Account The passing of the Registration Acts led to the opening of a new head, entitled *Registration*, on both sides of the Account. The policy of financial decentralisation and the incorporation into the General Accounts of Local Revenue and Expenditure necessitated a new head of Account under the title of *Provincial Rates* In 1870 the heading *Minor Departments* first made its appearance The expenditure under this head had formerly appeared under *Administration*. With the adoption of the policy of

lending Officers to Native States, the necessity arose of opening a new head of Account, entitled *Civil Furlough Allowances*. The major head of *Famine Relief and Insurance*, which is now divided into three sub-heads, *viz.*, *Relief*, *Protective Works*, and *Reduction of Debt*, was opened as a necessary result of the famine policy of 1877 and 1881. It was also, from time to time, found necessary to add new heads of Revenue under the titles of *Medical, Stationery*, and *Superannuation Contributions*. But it is under Public Works that the greatest development has occurred. The single head *Public Works* on either side of the Account was all that was required in 1861. Exclusive of Capital Expenditure on *Productive Public Works*, which stands outside the Ordinary Account, and exclusive of the grants for *Protective Works* under *Famine Relief and Insurance*, we have now in *Statement II* no less than 9 figures on the Revenue, and 11 figures on the Expenditure side of the Account, representing Public Works transactions.

**17.** In all, Mr. Massey's 20 figures on the Revenue side of the Account had increased in March 1882 to 36, and his 32 figures on the Expenditure side of the Account had increased to 49.

*Requirements of the public.*

**18.** There is not one detail which is at present given in our Statements of Account, which, for departmental purposes, could be spared. On the other hand, it is impossible not to recognise that the Statements give more detail than is generally required by the public. What I conceive is mainly required by Parliament and by the public is to present the Accounts and Estimates in a form sufficiently concise and simple to be easily understood by those who do not make a special study of Indian Finance, but whose general knowledge of financial subjects enables them readily to understand an Account presented in a clear form. Full details should indeed, as at present, be published, but in a separate form.

*How they may be met.*

**19.** The only way in which we can attain the conciseness and simplicity required by the public, and at the same time meet the necessities of administrative and departmental convenience, will be to push the grouping of the heads one stage further than the "major heads" which have heretofore been shown in the documents appended to the Financial Statement. To make any material alteration in our major heads would either render an accurate comparison with the figures of past years impossible, which would be very objectionable, or it would involve the re-compilation of the Accounts of past years, which would be a very laborious process. With one exception, of slight importance, no such alteration is either desirable or necessary.

*Division of one major head only.*

**20.** The exception to which I allude, is in respect to the heading on the Expenditure side of the Account, which has up to the present time been entitled *27. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements*. In the classification adopted from 1861 to 1866, the charges under this head were treated along with refunds, and charges for the collection of Revenue, as direct charges against Revenue. This is also where they are placed in the existing General Account (No. 2 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts); and their close connection with this group is shown in two recent instances, namely, the Excise compensations paid in Bombay, and the payments under the Salt Treaties. Both of these are payments on account of Revenue, and are productive of a corresponding increase of Revenue. They are, therefore, not properly accounted for unless they are grouped as direct charges against Revenue. But such a payment as the yearly allowance of the Ex-King of Oudh, which also goes under this head, cannot properly be considered as a charge against Revenue. It may be more properly regarded as a purely political charge. We propose, therefore, in the future to break up the existing major head into two portions. One of these portions, entitled *Assignments and Compensations*, will be grouped under *Direct Demands on the Revenue*. The other, entitled *Territorial*

*and Political Pensions,* will be grouped under *Miscellaneous Civil Charges.* With this exception no change will be made in the existing units of Account.

*New classification.*

**21.** I now invite attention to Appendix I attached to this Minute. This Appendix contains the six following documents:—

(1) General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.
(2) Abstract A, Details of Revenue.
(3) Abstract B, Details of Expenditure.
(4) Abstract C, Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.
(5) Abstract D, Provincial and Local Balances.
(6) Abstract E, Net Revenue and Expenditure.

For the future these six Statements will take the place of the ten Statements heretofore published.

*The General Statement.*

**22.** Any one who wishes to see at a glance the nature of the whole of the financial transactions of the Government of India for the years under review need only look at the General Statement. He will there see the total Revenue and Expenditure,—whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, and whether in India or in England,—grouped under a few main heads. He will also see the whole of the cash transactions, which stand outside the Revenue and Expenditure Account. He will also see the opening and closing balances of the Government, whether in England or in India. Thus, for instance, looking to the Accounts for the year 1881-82, it will be seen that the Revenue amounted to £73,695,806, and the total Expenditure charged against Revenue to £71,113,079, thus leaving a surplus of £2,582,727; that the total Receipts, including not only Revenue, but the net receipts on account of *Debt, Deposits, and Advances*, and the gross receipts of the Secretary of State on account of Bills drawn on India, amounted to £93,516,749; that the total Disbursements, including not only Expenditure charged against Revenue, but also Capital Expenditure on *Productive Public Works* and Disbursements on account of *Debt, Deposits, and Advances* and of Council Bills, amounted to £93,871,777; that the opening cash balance in England on April 1st, 1881, amounted to £4,127,749; that the opening cash balance in India on April 1st, 1881, amounted to £13,371,101; that the Secretary of State drew Bills on the Indian Treasury amounting to £18,412,429 between April 1st, 1881, and March 31st, 1882, and that Bills amounting to £18,336,997 were paid during the same period; that the closing cash balance in England on March 31st, 1882, amounted to £2,620,909; and that the closing cash balance in India on March 31st, 1882, amounted to £14,522,913. These are the leading financial features of the year.

*Details in General Statement.*

**23.** We have carefully considered the extent to which it will be desirable to give details in the General Statement. I may observe that in the main Statement attached to the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, the Revenue is shown under ten heads, and the Expenditure, excluding *Interest on Debt*, which for special reasons has eight heads to itself, is shown under fourteen heads. We have roughly taken the Statement issued by the English Treasury, which is an admirable composition of its kind, as a model for our guidance.

*Principal Heads of Revenue.*

**24.** The first entry in the General Statement on the Receipt side of the Account is *Principal Heads of Revenue.* This group contains eleven items (*vide* Abstract A), of which five only are shown separately in the General Statement. These are—

*Land Revenue.*
*Opium.*
*Salt.*
*Stamps.*
*Excise.*

25. These are the main heads of Indian Revenue. They have, following the English system, been arranged in what may approximately be considered the order of their relative importance. The remaining items grouped under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are classed in the General Statement under ***Other Heads***. This entry includes the following heads :—

*Provincial Rates.*
*Customs.*
*Assessed Taxes.*
*Forest.*
*Registration.*
*Tributes from Native States.*

Any one who wishes to see the detail under these heads has only to turn over the page and look at Abstract A, to which he is referred in the first column of the General Statement.

*Post Office, &c.*

26. The next item is *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.* These are given in one figure in the General Statement, but are separated in Abstract A.

*Receipts by Civil Departments.*

27. The next entry in the General Statement is *Receipts by Civil Departments*, a term borrowed from the English Finance and Revenue Accounts. On turning to Abstract A it will be seen that this group includes the following heads of Account :—

*Law and Justice.*
*Police.*
*Marine.*
*Education.*
*Medical.*
*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

*Miscellaneous.*

28. The entry *Miscellaneous* in the General Statement includes—

*Interest.*
*Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.*
*Stationery and Printing.*
*Miscellaneous.*

The details of each item are given in Abstract A.

*Productive Public Works.*

29. It will be borne in mind that in *Statement II*, under the old classification which is now to be superseded, the Revenue from Productive Public Works was shown separately from other Public Works Revenue, and that an analogous separation was made on the Expenditure side of the Account. It is very desirable to maintain this distinction. It has, therefore, been maintained in the General Statement. It is, of course, to be borne in mind that the word "Productive" has, for the purposes of the present argument, a technical signification. It is not to be inferred that a work not classed as Productive is entirely unremunerative. What is meant is that only Capital Expenditure on works classed as Productive is allowed to stand outside the Ordinary Account. Borrowing in respect to the construction of these works is permissible. Expenditure on all works not classed as Productive is charged to Revenue.

*Revenue from Productive Public Works.*

30. It will be seen on referring to Abstract A that the entry in the General Statement entitled *Revenue from Productive Public Works,* includes the following items :—

*State Railways* (*Gross Earnings*).
*Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways* (*net Traffic Receipts*).
*East Indian Railway* (*net Traffic Receipts*).
*Irrigation and Navigation* (*Direct Receipts*).
*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company* (*net Traffic Receipts*).
*Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.*

*Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive.*

**31.** The entry in the General Statement entitled *Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive,* includes the following items :—

*State Railways.*
*Subsidized Railways.*
*Irrigation and Navigation.*
*Military Works.*
*Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.*

*Other Public Works.*

**32.** Up to the present time the receipts and expenditure connected with *Military Works* and *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*, have appeared under the head *34. Other Public Works.* This heading was first adopted in February 1880. The entry does not carry its own meaning with it, and on that account appears to be objectionable. As a matter of fact the money is spent partly on *Military Works*, which receive a fixed annual grant of £1,000,000, and partly on *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.* Under these circumstances the most simple plan appears to be to adopt a nomenclature in the Accounts which carries its own signification with it.

*Receipts by Military Departments.*

**33.** The next item in the General Statement, namely, *Receipts by Military Departments*, is divided, in Abstract A, into three heads, *viz.* :—

*Army.*
*Military Operations in Afghanistan.*
*Military Operations in Egypt.*

The two last items are, of course, exceptional, and only appear in the Accounts and Estimates of the years when Military Operations were conducted in Afghanistan and Egypt respectively.

*Expenditure.*

**34.** I now turn to the Disbursement side of the Account. Here again the Expenditure has been grouped under a few main heads, the detail being given in Abstract B, to which a reference is made in the first column of the General Statement.

*Interest.*

**35.** The first entry is *Interest.* It is to be borne in mind that this entry only gives the Interest charged to Ordinary Debt, that is to say, it is exclusive of the amount of Interest charged to Productive Public Works. This latter charge appears lower down in the General Statement, being included in the group entitled *Expenditure on Productive Public Works* (*Revenue Account*). The single head of *Interest* in the General Statement is, in Abstract A, divided into two heads, *viz.* :—

*Direct Demands on the Revenue.*

*Interest on Ordinary Debt* (*excluding that charged to Productive Public Works*),
*Interest on Deposits.*

**36.** The next entry is *Direct demands on the Revenues.* This entry, as will be seen by reference to Abstract B, includes the following items :—

*Refunds and Drawbacks.*
*Assignments and Compensations.*
*Charges in respect of Collection, viz.* :—
*Land Revenue.*
*Opium* (*including cost of production*).
*Salt* (*including cost of production*).
*Stamps.*
*Excise.*
*Provincial Rates.*
*Customs.*
*Assessed Taxes.*
*Forest.*
*Registration.*

The whole of these items are payments on account of Revenue, that is to say, they are, to a greater or less degree, productive of a corresponding increase of Revenue. They are, therefore, properly grouped under *Direct demands on the Revenues.*

*Post Office, &c.*

**37.** The next entry is *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.* Following the course adopted on the Revenue side of the Account, the Expenditure under these three heads is shown in one figure in the General Statement. The detail is given in Abstract B.

*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.*

**38.** The next entry in the General Statement is *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.* A reference to Abstract B will show that this entry includes the following items:—

*General Administration.*
*Law and Justice.*
*Police.*
*Marine (including River Navigation).*
*Education.*
*Ecclesiastical.*
*Medical.*
*Political.*
*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

*Miscellaneous Civil Charges.*

**39.** The next entry is *Miscellaneous Civil Charges.* A reference to Abstract B will show that this entry includes the following items:—

*Territorial and Political Compensations.*
*Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.*
*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*
*Stationery and Printing.*
*Miscellaneous.*

*Famine Relief and Insurance.*

**40.** The next entry is *Famine Relief and Insurance.* Up to the present time the expenditure on *Protective Works*, whether on Railways or Canals, has been shown in one figure. In future it is proposed to show the expenditure on Railways and that on Irrigation separately. The entry *Famine Relief and Insurance* in the General Statement, is, therefore, in Abstract B divided into the following sub-heads:—

*Famine Relief.*
*Protective Works, Railways.*
*Protective Works, Irrigation.*
*Reduction of Debt.*

*Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).*

**41.** The next entry is *Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).* This answers to the entry *Revenue from Productive Public Works* on the Revenue side of the Account. A reference to Abstract B will show that the details are given under the following heads:—

*State Railways (Working and Maintenance).*
*Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits).*
*East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits).*
*Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).*
*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.).*
*Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works:—*
*Railways.*
*Irrigation.*
*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

**42.** The next entry is *Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.* This answers to the entry *Receipts on account of Public Works not*

*classed as Productive* on the Revenue side of the Account. A reference to Abstract B will show that the details are given under the following heads:—

*State Railways (Capital Account).*
*State Railways (Working and Maintenance).*
*Subsidized Railways.*
*Southern Mahratta Railway.*
*Frontier Railways.*
*Irrigation and Navigation.*
*Military Works.*
*Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.*

*Army Services.*

**43.** The next entry, *Army Services*, is divided into three heads in Abstract B, *viz.*:—

*Army.*
*Military Operations in Afghanistan.*
*Military Operations in Egypt.*

The last two items are, of course, exceptional.

*Gain by Exchange.*

**44.** The next entry is *Exchange on Transactions with London.* Up to the present time one item, entitled *Gain by Exchange*, has been entered on the Revenue, and another item, entitled *Loss by Exchange*, has been entered on the Expenditure side of the Account. As regards the item *Gain by Exchange*, I beg to refer those who wish to gain a thorough knowledge of what this entry means to the Report of the Comptroller-General on the Accounts of 1880-81, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of March 4th, 1882. For my present purposes it will perhaps be sufficient to say that every rupee entered under *Gain by Exchange* represents merely the recovery of an amount which has been already charged under *Loss by Exchange*, and which has, therefore, to be written back. There is, I need hardly say, no real gain, using the term in its ordinary signification.

*Loss by Exchange.*

**45.** The true meaning of the entry *Loss by Exchange* has been very frequently explained (see especially para. 80 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82). But so long as we continue to employ the words heretofore used, so long will a large body of the public continue to think that the whole amount of this adjustment is really money lost to the tax-payers. To describe fully what this entry means would involve an amount of writing which would be quite inconsistent with the brevity necessarily required in an item of Account. But if we cannot describe what is meant in the body of the Accounts, we can, at all events, avoid the use of words which are misleading. To speak of the total amount entered under *Loss by Exchange* as money lost, is, of course, wholly erroneous, for under any reasonable hypothesis in respect to the relative value of gold and silver, only a portion of the amount can be considered as a real loss. We propose, therefore, for the future, in so far as the published Accounts are concerned, to get rid of the item *Gain by Exchange* on the Revenue side of the Account altogether, to discontinue the use of the word "Loss," and to insert a net figure on the Expenditure side of the Account, under the head of *Exchange on Transactions with London.*

*Provincial Surpluses and Deficits.*

**46.** Following the order of entries on the Disbursement side of the General Statement, the next items are the two adjusting entries, namely, *Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them*, and *Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.* For the moment I postpone my observations in respect to these two entries.

*Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.*

**47.** After these entries the *Total Expenditure charged against Revenue* is given.

*Productive Public Works, Capital Account.*

**48.** Immediately under this item comes the *Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)*. This is the same entry which has formerly

figured in *Statement II*, under the head of *37. Productive Public Works.* The detail of this entry is given at the end of Abstract B under the following heads :—

*State Railways.*
*East Indian Railway.*
*Irrigation and Navigation.*
*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.*
*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

*Debt Heads.* **49.** I have, so far, dealt only with the Revenue and Expenditure portions of the General Statement. I now proceed to deal with the Debt heads.

*Receipts.* **50.** The Receipts under *Debt, Deposits, and Advances* are given under the following heads :—

*Permanent Debt* (*net Incurred*).
*Unfunded Debt* (*net Incurred*).
*Deposits and Advances* (*net*).
*Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.* (*net Recoveries*).
*Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies* (*net Receipts*).
*Remittances* (*net*).
*Secretary of State's Bills drawn.*

*Disbursements.* **51.** Analogous entries are given in respect to the Disbursements on the other side of the Account. Full details in respect to the *Debt, Deposit, and Advance* Accounts will be found in Abstract C, which contains, indeed, more detailed information than has heretofore been given in *Statements IV, VII,* and *VIII* of the old classification.

*Opening and closing Balances.* **52.** The General Statement closes, on the Receipt side of the Account, with the balance at the commencement of the year in England and in India, and on the Disbursement side of the Account, with the balance at the close of the year in England and in India.

*Provincial and Local Balances.* **53.** Abstract D gives the *Provincial and Local Balances.* This Account contains, in a somewhat condensed form, the same information as was given in *Statement IX, Closing Balances of the Provincial Governments* under the old classification.

*Net Revenue and Expenditure.* **54.** Abstract E gives the *Net Revenue and Expenditure.* It contains the same information as was given in *Statement X* of the old classification, but arranged in a somewhat more precise form.

*Adjusting entries.* **55.** I have so far stated what it is proposed to do with a view to making the Accounts and Estimates more simple and concise. I now propose to deal with the question of the adjusting entries entitled *Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits*, which, as I have already mentioned (para. 14) do not appear to be readily understood.

*Explanation of entries.* **56.** The nature of these entries has frequently been explained before, but it will perhaps be as well that I should endeavour to explain them again. Under the Provincial system of Finance, the Government of India either makes allotments to Provincial Governments, or else hands over to them, in whole or in part, certain branches of the Revenue. If in any one year a Provincial Government spends less than its income, the amount by which it under-spends its income constitutes virtually a debt due by the Government of India, to that Provincial Government. If, on the other hand, a Provincial Government, having a balance at its credit, spends in any one year, in addition to the income of that year, a portion of the accumulated balances of former years, then the debt due by the Government of India to that Provincial Government is by so much reduced. It would, of course, be very easy to present an Account which should show nothing but Imperial Revenue and Expenditure, and such an Account would, no doubt, be much more readily understood by the public than one which

embodies Imperial, Provincial, and Local Revenue and Expenditure. But it has been held, and I venture to think rightly held, that the adoption of this course is open to very great objection. It would not present an accurate picture of the sums received and spent by the Government in India. Thus, to take a single instance, under this system the Stamp Revenue for the year 1881-82 would appear as amounting only to £576,252 (see Appendix I. Abstract A), but, as a matter of fact, the Revenue derived from Stamps amounted to £3,381,372, of which £576,252 was Imperial and £2,805,120 was Provincial and Local. If, therefore, we want to show the total amount received and spent by the Government in India, and if at the same time we want to show in the same Account the net result of the year's finance to the Imperial Government only, it is absolutely necessary to make use of two adjusting entries. The *Provincial Surpluses*, that is to say the amounts by which the Provincial Governments have underspent their income and which, as I have already said, constitute a debt due from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, must be added to the total expenditure. On the other hand, the *Provincial Deficits*, that is to say the portion of Provincial expenditure which has been defrayed from the accumulated Provincial balances of past years, and which, by so much, diminishes the debt due from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, must be deducted from the total expenditure. This is done in the two adjusting entries which appear on the Disbursement side of the Account in the General Statement.

57. It is very possible, however, even with this explanation, and in spite of the explanatory language now employed for the first time in the General Statement,—to which I invite a reference,—that the matter will not be very readily understood. I have, therefore, appended to this Minute a memorandum (Appendix IV) which deals with the question at greater length, and which may possibly serve to render it more clear to the few people who are interested in the subject. Further, it will be seen on reference to Abstracts A and B of Appendix I that a separation is made between the Imperial Revenue and Expenditure on the one hand, and the Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure on the other hand. It will be seen that the Imperial Revenue and Expenditure in England and in India are shown separately, as was the case in *Statements V* and *VI* heretofore published. The whole of the Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure is in India, at least the few English items are brought on the Indian part of the Accounts. No such separation is, therefore, necessary. In *Statement III*, formerly published, the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure was shown separately from the Local Revenue and Expenditure. It has been thought, however, unnecessary to continue this separation so far as the Accounts and Estimates attached to the Financial Statement are concerned. It will be seen that in Abstracts A and B no such separation is made. A reference to the columns showing Imperial Revenue and Expenditure alone in Abstracts A and B will show, that although, of course, the several items are different to those shown in the General Statement—Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure being included in the latter,—*the net result is the same as that given in the General Statement after the adjusting entries have been made.* Thus, looking at the Accounts for the year 1881-82, the *Total Revenue* is given in the General Statement as £73,695,806, and the *Total Expenditure charged against Revenue* is given as £71,113,079, leaving a surplus of £2,582,727. In Abstract A the Imperial Revenue only is given as £54,618,853, and in Abstract B the Imperial Expenditure charged against Revenue is given at £52,036,126, thus leaving, as in the General Statement, a surplus of £2,582,727.

58. A further change has been made which will, I trust, help towards the ready comprehension of this subject. If reference be made to *Statement III*, *Adjustments in former Statement III.*

Browne and Mr. Waterfield at the India Office, and by Mr. Westland and Mr. Barbour in India, in dealing with this complicated subject. Should the object we have in view be attained, and the Accounts and Estimates of the future be more readily comprehensible to the public than heretofore, the credit will be mainly due to the labours of these gentlemen.

## III.—Accounts for 1881-82.

*Accounts, 1881-82.*

67. The Accounts of the year 1881-82 show the following result:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 73,695,806 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 71,113,079 |
| Surplus . | 2,582,727 |

*Remarks on the Accounts.*

68 The year 1881-82 was in every respect one of remarkable prosperity. Almost every branch of Revenue yielded a sum largely in excess of the Estimates The net *Opium* Estimate (£6,500,000) was exceeded by £1,305,000, of which £1,099,400 was due to excess Revenue and £205,600 to relatively low Expenditure consequent on a rather short Opium crop in Behar. *Salt* gave (net) £164,400 in excess of the Budget, and £220,400 in excess of the Revised Estimate *Excise* gave £398,400 (net) in excess of the Budget Estimate. The import duties were abolished on March 10th, and allowance was made in the Revised Estimates for a falling off in *Customs* Revenue during the last three weeks of the year on that account This falling off was, however, more than counterbalanced by the excess receipts from the export duty on rice, which yielded £104,100 more than the Budget Estimate Owing to a large demand for timber, *Forests* gave (net) £117,800 in excess of the Budget Estimate. A large premium (£155,300) was realised on the Government loan of £3,000,000, which was taken up at an exceptionally high figure ($105\frac{3}{4}$) *State Railways* yielded (net) £119,100 in excess of the Budget, and £101,100 in excess of the Revised Estimates. *Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways* (*net Traffic Receipts*, after deduction of *Interest and Profits*) yielded no less than £722,700 in excess of the Budget, and £136,700 in excess of the Revised Estimates. The *East Indian Railway* (*net Traffic Receipts*) gave £461,900 in excess of the Budget, and £151,900 in excess of the Revised Estimates.

*Extraordinary Receipts and Expenditure.*

69 It is true that the surplus of the year was swelled by some extraordinary receipts. The portion, which remained to be brought to account during the year, of the *English Contribution for the Afghan War*, exceeded the net War expenditure of the year by £380,600 (see para. 70 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83 and para 196 of the Appropriation Audit Report for 1881-82). Also the *Salt* Revenue during the last three weeks of the year was exceptionally high. I shall presently allude more specifically to this subject (see paras. 112—115) On the other hand, some very heavy extraordinary payments were made and the Expenditure under *Exchange* was largely in excess of the Estimates. The amount (£670,000) contributed by the Provincial Governments to the Afghan War Expenditure was repaid to those Governments by the Government of India. Special payments, amounting in all to £360,000, were made in connection with the renewal of the Provincial contracts (see paras. 64 and 70 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83). The Expenditure under *Exchange*

exceeded the Estimate by no less than £493,700. This excess was mainly due (1) to the fact that a large demand for bills sprung up at the end of the year, which enabled the Secretary of State to draw £1,212,400 (true sterling) in excess of his requirements for 1881-82, and (2) to the fact that the average rate obtained on the whole of the remittances (£18,412,429, true sterling), was 1*s.* 7·895*d.* against an Estimate of 1*s.* 8*d.*

70. On the whole, it may be said that, if the exceptional expenditure as well as the extraordinary items of Revenue be excluded from the account, the surplus would appear largely in excess even of the high figure (£2,582,727) which it actually attained.

71. For further details in connection with the Accounts of 1881-82, I beg to refer to the Comptroller General's Appropriation Audit Report published in the *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1883.

## IV.—Effect of abolishing the Import Duties.

*Effect of abolishing the Import Duties.*

72. It is of course too early yet to gauge the full measure of the advantage which India will ultimately derive from the abolition of the import duties, but the figures annexed to this Minute (Appendix V) are of some interest.

73. Exclusive of Government stores the imports of merchandise in the ten months from April 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, amounted to £41,945,202, being £2,775,718 in excess of the imports for the corresponding period of 1881-82 (£39,169,484). The exports amounted to £65,770,066, being £1,324,783 in excess of the corresponding period of the year 1881-82 (£64,445,283).

*Import of articles exempted from duty.*

74. I append also (Appendix V) a Statement showing the quantities and values of those articles imported into British India, which were exempted from Customs duty last March, during the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82.

*Increase of Import*

75. The articles in which an increase is shown in both quantity and value are 40 in number, the most important being Twist and Yarn, which have increased 11·59 per cent. in quantity and 7·5 per cent. in value; Grey Piece-goods, which have increased 1·92 per cent. in quantity and 2·0 per cent. in value; Coloured Piece-goods, which have increased 29·43 per cent. in quantity and 29·47 in value; Hardware and Cutlery, which have increased 22·88 in value; Copper, which has increased 32·07 in quantity and 31·01 in value; Iron, which has increased 34·12 in quantity and 37·59 in value; and Raw Silk, which has increased 43·80 per cent. in quantity and 52·28 per cent. in value. The increase in some minor articles of trade, such as Corals, Jewellery, Brass, Paints and Colours, Shells and Cowries, and Umbrellas are satisfactory indications of general prosperity.

*Decrease of Import*

76. The articles of trade in which a decrease is shown are 14 in number, the most important being White Piece-goods, which have decreased 18·35 per cent. in quantity and 10·88 in value; Silk Piece-goods, which have decreased 25·26 in quantity and 24·89 per cent. in value; and Tea, which has decreased 15·30 per cent. in quantity and 12·72 per cent. in value.

77. The total value of the articles of trade in which there has been an increase is £28,517,941, and of those in which there has been a decrease, £5,499,360; so that, of all articles affected by the remission of the duties, those in which the trade has increased represent a value of more than five times as great as that of the articles in which there has been a decrease. If we balance one set against the other, the total increase in the value of merchandise im-

ported during the ten months is 7·26 per cent. It is, of course, impossible to say with accuracy how far this increase is due to the abolition of the duties and how far it would have taken place had the duties been maintained. All that can be said with certainty on this subject is that the abolition of the duties must have contributed to increase the volume of trade.

*General result.*

**78.** Considering the low rate of exchange, which has, of course, operated unfavourably to imports, and considering the Egyptian complications, which not only for some time interrupted trade but, by creating a demand for Government transport, kept freights during part of the year at a higher level than they otherwise would have been, the result may be considered as satisfactory. In a slow-moving country such as India, it was not to be expected that the full advantage to be derived from the abolition of the import duties would be immediately obtained, or that consumption would increase at once in the ratio known to European countries.

**79.** The relief afforded to trade in general owing to the cessation of all the embarrassment and delay consequent on the levy of duties at the custom-house, cannot be represented in any arithmetical form It is, however, a very important factor in the consideration of the question. The complaints on various petty matters, which were so frequently addressed to the Government whilst the duties were levied, have now almost entirely ceased.

*Effect on Indian goods.*

**80.** Independently of the question of the effect of the abolition of the import duties on the volume of the trade, it is desirable to examine whether the abolition has exercised any appreciable effect upon the import trade in those articles which compete with Indian-made goods of similar kinds.

*Cotton goods.*

**81.** Of such articles the most important are Cotton Twist and Cotton Piece-goods. In respect to these articles there has been a general increase, both in the quantity and the value of the imports, except under the head of White Piece-goods.

*Twist.*

**82.** The Twist which is imported from Europe does not compete with Indian Twist. For years past the great bulk of the Twist imported has been of counts much higher than any that can as yet be made in the Indian mills, which limit themselves to the production of Twist of counts not exceeding 32 (Mule) and 20 (Water). All such kinds of English Twist were freed from duty in March 1878.

*Piece-goods.*

**83.** Of the Grey Piece-goods imported, those classes which compete with Indian-made goods were also exempted from duty in March 1879.

**84.** White Piece-goods are hardly produced at all as yet in India, except experimentally in one or two of the Bombay mills. As I have already mentioned, there has been a large decline in the imports of this class of goods

**85.** The Piece-goods classed as "Other sorts" are not made in India.

**86.** The remission of the customs duties last year did not, therefore, in any way affect Indian mills, which have had to work without the protection of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Twist since March 1878 and of 5 per cent. on Grey Piece-goods of counts below 30*s*, since March 1879. As was pointed out in the Financial Statement of last year (paras. 210 and 211), the duty which was abolished last March really protected one class of Manchester goods against another, and even to some slight extent protected English goods against those manufactured in India. The duty forced trade into an artificial channel by stimulating the consumption of the coarser kinds of goods and discouraging the use of medium and finer classes to the extent of a differential rate of 5 per cent. I believe I am correct in stating that since the remission of the duty consumers have everywhere shown a tendency to go back to the old styles of cloth.

*Export of Cotton goods.*

**87.** The export of Indian-made Cotton Twist and Piece-goods has increased very largely as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82. The export of Twist has increased by 44·9 per cent., namely, from 26,346,556 lbs. to 38,179,998 lbs., the increase in the China trade being especially remarkable. Piece-goods have increased to the extent of 31·3 per cent., namely, from 25,484,391 yds. to 33,454,359 yds. I am informed that eight new mills are in course of erection in Bombay, and will commence work during the current year. The prosperity of the mill-owners depends of course to a large extent upon the course of prices. Prices have fallen during the year, with the result that if we look not at the quantities, but at the values, we find that the value of Twist exported has only increased by 29 per cent. and that of Piece-goods by 20 per cent. It is, however, abundantly clear that the Indian cotton trade has in no way been detrimentally affected by the measures taken last March.

*Raw Silk.*

**88.** The import of Raw Silk has very largely increased as compared with the corresponding period of last year, although prices have been fully maintained. It is to a great extent of Chinese origin imported into Bombay for the silk mills and for hand-loom weaving, and into Burma for hand-loom weaving only. Bengal is the only Province of India where the silk-producing industry is conducted on any extensive scale. For many years past it has been in a declining condition. China silk competes with it not only in the European market but in India itself. Bengal has never been able to send any considerable quantity of silk to Bombay, which is supplied almost wholly from sources external to India. But with Madras, Bengal has formerly done a considerable trade, and this trade appears to be declining. On the other hand, the export of raw silk from Bengal to foreign countries has again given some signs of returning vigour, having increased from 281,966 lbs. to 372,072 lbs., which is, however, still below the figure of the corresponding ten months of 1880-81 (398,323 lbs.).

*Sugar.*

**89.** Last year, when the import duties were abolished, some apprehension was expressed lest their abolition should injuriously affect the sugar industry of India, and it was urged that that industry stood in need of protection. Without going into the question of the principle involved in this argument, it will be sufficient for me to say that the experience of ten months has shown that no injury to the sugar industry of India has resulted from the abolition of the duties. For all practical purposes it may be said that all the sugar imported into India is refined or crystallized sugar, which is brought from Mauritius and China to Bombay. Refined sugar is only produced to a very small extent in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras. It is almost all used for local consumption by Europeans. In the places where such sugar is consumed no sugar has as yet been imported from abroad. The Indian export trade in sugar is carried on mostly from Madras. By far the greater portion is unrefined sugar, that is to say, molasses, jaggery, etc. The removal of the duty, therefore, did not affect Indian sugar at all, and in fact could not have done so. It appears also from the Trade Returns that, whilst the import of refined sugar has decreased from 666,587 cwt. to 519,367 cwt., that is to say by 22 per cent., the export from India of unrefined sugar has increased from 758,054 cwt. to 1,060,509 cwt., that is to say by 41 per cent. Further, the export of refined sugar, which was only 15,580 cwt. in 1880-81 and 29,008 cwt. in 1881-82, increased in 1882-83 to 98,273 cwt. Again, if we look at the internal trade of India, the exports of refined sugar from Bengal to Bombay have increased from 29,465 cwt. in the whole of the year 1881-82 to 61,682 cwt. in the ten months ending January 31st, 1883.

*Tea.*

**90.** Tea is one of the articles which was relieved from duty last March. The imports, however, have not increased, but have, on the contrary, fallen off from 2,393,413 lbs. to 2,027,119 lbs., a reduction of 15¼ per cent. Much of the tea imported into India is intended for trans-frontier consumption in Central Asia. The import trade has, without doubt, been a good deal checked by the heavy duties which are imposed by the Russian Government.

*Tobacco.*

**91.** The import of Tobacco has increased from 1,146,803 lbs. to 1,316,350 lbs., an increase of 14¾ per cent., which is very possibly due to the reduction of the duty. This increase of imports has not, however, resulted in any reduction in the consumption of Indian tobacco, the demand for Indian cigars being not only undiminished but increasing.

*Importations of silver.*

**92.** A very noticeable feature in the transactions of the year is the large amount of treasure imported (*vide* Appendix V). During the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, the value of the exports of merchandise exceeded that of the imports by £22,153,355. The debt thus due from Europe to India was paid (1) by the net importation of treasure to the extent of £11,193,922, of which £4,394,651 was gold and £6,799,271 silver, and (2) by drafts of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasury to the extent of £12,804,500, thus leaving a balance of £1,845,067 remitted to India in apparent excess of the trade requirements of the ten months.

93. During the corresponding period of 1881-82 the excess of exports over imports was £23,524,590, the net imports of treasure amounted to only £7,061,635, of which £4,214,855 was gold and £2,846,780 silver, and the amount of Secretary of State's Bills paid was £17,381,100, leaving a balance of £918,145 remitted to India in apparent excess of the trade requirements of the ten months.

**94.** Attached to Appendix V will be found a few observations upon the progress made in the policy of purchasing Government Stores in India instead of in England. As I have before pointed out it will not be possible to make any very serious impression on the amount of stores imported from England until iron work and machinery, equal in quality and not superior in price to that manufactured in England, can be made in India.

## V.—Effect of reducing the Duty on Salt.

**Effect of reducing the Duty on Salt.**

**95.** It will be remembered that prior to March 10th, 1882, the duty levied on Salt in Bengal was R2-14 a maund. Elsewhere, except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, duty was levied at the rate of R2-8 a maund. On March 10th, 1882, the duty was reduced to an uniform rate of R2 a maund all over India, except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, where no change was made.

**96.** The main points to be considered in connection with the reduction of the duty are (1) whether the retail price of Salt has fallen, and (2) whether consumption has increased.

*Fall of retailed price.*

**97.** As regards the first point, there can be no doubt whatever that, generally speaking, the reduction has, to a greater or less extent according to the circumstances of each locality, reached the consumer. The following table shows the retail price per maund of Salt (1) in the second half of February 1882, that is to say, immediately before the reduction of the duty; (2) in the first half of June 1882, that is to say, about three months after the reduction; and (3) in the first half of January 1883, that is to say, about 10 months after the reduction.

The figures give the average price struck on the totals for all the districts in each province.

| Provinces. | Second half of February 1882. | First half of June 1882. | Fall in prices per maund in June 1882, as compared with February 1882. | First half of January 1883. | Fall in prices per maund in January 1883, as compared with February 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| Madras . . . . | 3 2 5 | 2 10 4 | 0 8 1 | 2 9 8 | 0 8 9 |
| Bombay . . . . | 2 15 5 | 2 10 6 | 0 4 11 | 2 9 1 | 0 6 4 |
| Bengal . . . . | 4 7 1 | 3 6 6 | 1 0 7 | 3 6 2 | 1 0 11 |
| Assam . . . . | 5 9 1 | 4 12 5 | 0 12 8 | 4 10 2 | 0 14 11 |
| North-Western Provinces . | 4 3 4 | 3 12 11 | 0 6 5 | 3 9 6 | 0 9 10 |
| Oudh . . . . . | 4 7 1 | 4 0 5 | 0 6 8 | 3 14 1 | 0 9 0 |
| Punjab . . . . | 3 9 10 | 3 0 9 | 0 9 1 | 2 15 8 | 0 10 2 |
| Central Provinces . . | 4 9 2 | 4 2 11 | 0 6 3 | 3 14 5 | 0 10 9 |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts | 4 7 1 | 4 0 5 | 0 6 8 | 3 13 8 | 0 9 5 |
| Mysore . . . . | 4 2 1 | 3 14 10 | 0 3 3 | 3 12 11 | 0 5 2 |
| Coorg . . . . | 4 6 7 | 4 3 4 | 0 3 3 | 4 3 10 | 0 2 9 |
| Rajputana . . . . | 3 9 2 | 3 3 5 | 0 5 9 | 3 0 6 | 0 8 8 |
| Central India Agency . . | 4 1 3 | 3 9 6 | 0 7 9 | 3 6 6 | 0 10 9 |

*Comparative price lists.*

**98.** It will be seen that, with the single exception of the small province of Coorg, prices fell materially within the first three months after the reduction of duty, and that ten months after the reduction, prices had reached a still lower level. In Coorg only have prices slightly increased since the first fall after the reduction, but they are still about 4 per cent. lower than they were just before the reduction. Mysore also shows, comparatively speaking, only a small fall in price, *viz.*, from R4-2-1 to R3-12-11, or 7·74 per cent. In the other provinces the fall ranges from 12·66 per cent. in Oudh to 23·8 per cent. in Bengal. As the reduction of duty was about 30 per cent. in Bengal as compared to 20 per cent. elsewhere, it was, of course, to be expected that the fall of price would be proportionately great in that Province.

*Average fall of price.*

**99.** The testimony of official reports confirms the conclusion to be drawn from the price lists. Thus, to quote one of many such reports, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, writing very shortly after the reduction of duty says—

*Official reports.*

"The most important change is that in the retail price of common eating Salt. The "reduction of duty reached the masses to a certain extent before the close of the year "under report (1881-82). It has since reached them even more perceptibly. This reduc- "tion in cost may have an important effect upon this district, for it may lead to a very "considerable expansion of the fishing industries, and thus provide occupation for the "surplus population and for the agricultural population when work on the land is slack. "One consignment of coarse salt has, I hear, been already sent to Sahibgunge for fish- "curing purposes. * * * * Salt-fish, properly prepared, "would be an important and valuable addition to the food-supply of this district."

"A large future," the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal observes in reviewing this report, "lies before this (the fish-curing) industry."

**100.** It will be remembered that some special measures were adopted with a view to ensuring publicity being given to the reduction of the duty. These

*Publicity.*

measures appear to have been generally attended with success. In Behar, especially, a recent report says "the news that the Salt Tax had been reduced " * * * is said to have spread with unexampled quickness."

*Increased consumption.*

**101.** I now turn to the question of increased consumption. The following table shows the consumption during the eleven months from March 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82. The figures for Burma are excluded, as no change was made last March in the rate of duty levied in that province. I may remark, however, that the consumption in Burma has up to the present time been less in 1882-83 than it was in 1881-82.

*Comparison of 1881-82 and 1882-83.*

*In thousands of maunds* (ooos *omitted*).

| Province. | Consumption, March 1st, 1881, to January 31st, 1882 | Consumption, March 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883 | Percentage of increase + or of decrease —. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | |
| Bengal . . . . . | 8,207 | 8,723 | + 6·29 |
| Inland Customs . . . . . | 6,178 | 6,112 | — 1·07 |
| Bombay . . . . . | 4,361 | 4,695 | + 7·66 |
| Sindh . . . . . | 148 | 166 | +12·16 |
| Madras . . . . . | 5,604 | 6,405 | +14·29 |
| TOTAL . | 24,498 | 26,101 | + 6·54 |

*Increases and Decreases since 1877.*

**102.** The following figures show the increase or decrease for the eleven corresponding months of each year, from 1874-75, as compared with the previous year:—

| | Maunds. |
|---|---|
| March 1st, 1874, to January 31st, 1875 . . . . | +288,000 |
| „ 1875 „ 1876 . . . . | + 77,000 |
| „ 1876 „ 1877 . . . . | +498,000 |
| „ 1877 „ 1878 . . . . | +491,000 |
| „ 1878 „ 1879 . . . . | +367,000 |
| „ 1879 „ 1880 . . . . | +1,724,000 |
| „ 1880 „ 1881 . . . . | —690,000 |
| „ 1881 „ 1882 . . . . | +1,016,000 |
| „ 1882 „ 1883 . . . . | +1,603,000 |

*Difficulty of making accurate comparisons.*

**103.** So many changes have been made since 1873 that it is difficult, by any comparison with past years, to arrive at a thoroughly accurate conclusion as to the extent to which consumption has been stimulated by the reduction of the duty. Of course, under normal circumstances, as the population grows the consumption of Salt will also increase, if no disturbing elements, such as a change in the rate of duty or a famine, intervene. This normal growth of consumption has generally been taken at rather less than 1 per cent. It is, however, to be observed that the large increase in 1879-80 (1,724,000 maunds) followed on a year of relatively low consumption and was again followed by a year of relatively low consumption. On the other hand, 1881-82 was a year of high consumption, the increase being 1,016,000 maunds over 1880-81. It is, therefore, especially satisfactory to note that, in spite of the high consumption in 1881-82, the year 1882-83 shows an increase of no less than 1,603,000 maunds. There can be no doubt that a very considerable portion of this increase is due to the reduction in the duty.

**104.** If we turn to the details of each province, some remarkable differences in the rate of increase are observable.

*Madras.*

**105.** The largest increase (14·29 per cent.) is shown in Madras. This was to be expected. As I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (para. 199) the people of Southern India require more Salt than the more Northern populations, whose principal food consists of wheat and pulses. Moreover, the people in Madras have, in quite recent times, been accustomed to a lower rate of duty. In view to the abolition of the Customs Line the duty in Southern India was raised in December 1877 from Re. 1-13 to R2-8 a maund. In consequence, consumption was, without doubt, curtailed. It was to be expected that, so soon as the duty was reduced, the people would readily go back to their old rate of consumption.

**106.** The reduction of duty is not, however, the sole reason why the increase is so large in Madras. In the first place a great deal has been done within the last year or so to improve the organisation of the Salt Department in the Madras Presidency, with the result that illicit consumption has probably been to some extent checked. And, in the second place, Madras Salt has been for some years displacing the Salt supplied from Pooree. The figures given in the margin show that the quantity of Salt supplied from the Pooree warehouses has been steadily falling off for the last four years, and that the falling off in 1882 has been especially remarkable.

| | Maunds. |
|---|---|
| 1879-80 . . . | 308,384 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 241,559 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 163,032 |
| 1882-83 (ten months) . | 90,722 |

*Sind.*

**107.** The increase in consumption in Sind has been nearly as great as in Madras, *viz.*, 12·16 per cent. The total consumption in this province is, however, small. A portion of the increase is probably due to Sind Salt having to some extent taken the place of Rock Salt in the Lower Punjab.

*Bombay.*

**108.** The increase in Bombay, though considerable (7·66 per cent.) falls far short of that in Madras and Sind. A portion of this increase is, without doubt, due to Bombay Salt having to some extent displaced Sambhur Lake Salt in Northern and Central India.

*Bengal.*

**109.** Bengal shows an increase of 6·29 per cent. I have already mentioned (para. 106) that the territorial area supplied from Bengal has, in one quarter, been restricted, owing to Madras having, to some extent, taken the place of Pooree Salt. On the other hand, the abolition of the differential rate of duty on sea-borne Salt has, of course, placed that Salt in a better position to compete with Sambhur Lake Salt in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. An indication of the extent to which this displacement has taken place is given in the following figures, which show the quantity of Cheshire Salt imported by rail into the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the last four years :—

| | Maunds. |
|---|---|
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 32,306 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 27,405 |
| 1881 82 . . . . . | 31,957 |
| 1882-83 (six months only) . . . . . | 107,589 |

There was also during the year, for the first time, an importation of Cheshire Salt,—to the extent of about 10,000 maunds,—into the Central Provinces.

*Inland Customs.*

**110.** The only quarter where a decrease is shown is under the head of "Inland Customs." This is mainly Sambhur Lake Salt, which supplies Northern India. The territorial area heretofore supplied from this source has been much restricted. As I have already mentioned (paras. 108-109) Bombay Salt from the west, and Cheshire Salt from the east, have both pushed their way into the territory heretofore supplied mainly from the Sambhur Lake. Under these circumstances, the fact that there has only been a decrease of 1·07 per cent. on the Salt sold by the Inland Customs Department shows that the people, within the more limited area now supplied by that Department, have increased their consumption. This was to be expected, for it is certain that the abolition

of the Customs Line in 1878 resulted in a great rise of price in the Native States of Rajputana, and that the people of those States, in consequence of the enhanced price, curtailed both their own personal consumption and that of their cattle. It was, therefore, to be expected that, with a reduction of duty, a tendency would be shown to revert to the old rate of consumption. The Governor-General's Agent reports that "there is no doubt whatever that the "late reduction has reached the consumer and, generally speaking, I may say "that he has benefited exactly to the extent of the reduction made in the duty."

*Financial effect of reduction.*

**111.** Turning to the financial effect of the measure, it is to be observed that an increase of consumption to the extent of 1,603,000 maunds represents, at Rs. 2 a maund, an additional revenue of £320,600. To the extent of this sum, therefore, it may be said that the loss of revenue consequent on the reduction of duty (£1,400,000) has been recouped by the increased consumption of eleven months.

*Comparison with Estimate.*

**112.** Regarding the matter from the point of view of the anticipations framed last March, it is to be observed that, in order to arrive at a proper appreciation of the facts of the case, it is necessary to consider the figures for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 together. The duty, it will be remembered, was lowered on March 10th, 1882. The immediate effect of the reduction was to give a great stimulus to clearances of Salt in Bengal, and, although to a less degree, to wholesale purchases elsewhere. The market became over-stocked, and consequently during the early months of the current financial year, the revenue suffered. It follows, therefore, that the revenue of 1881-82 was disproportionately increased, and that of 1882-83 disproportionately diminished, by the course of trade during the last three weeks of March 1882.

**113.** The gross revenue for 1881-82, after making what was at the time considered a reasonable allowance for a reduction of the revenue during the last three weeks of the year, was, in framing the Revised Estimates, taken at £7,213,000. The actual receipts were £7,375,620, being £162,620 in excess of the estimate.

**114.** The gross Revenue for 1882-83 was estimated last March at £6,049,000. It is now estimated at £6,128,700, being £79,700 in excess of the Budget Estimate. This figure does not, however, accurately represent the full amount by which the Revised exceeds the Budget Estimate of Revenue. The Expenditure under *Salt* is now taken at £139,600 less than the Budget Estimate. To the extent of £59,000 this large decrease of Expenditure is due to the following cause. At the commencement of the financial year a system prevailed in Northern India under which Salt was conveyed by the Government from the Salt sources to certain depôts. The charges likely to be incurred on account of transport from the sources to the depôts appeared on the Expenditure side of the Estimates of 1882-83, and, inasmuch as the cost of transport was added to the selling price of Salt at the depôts, an analogous amount appeared on the Revenue side of the Estimates. During the year the depôt system was abandoned, with the result that both the Revenue and Expenditure under *Salt* were reduced to the extent of £59,000. The real excess of Revenue over the Budget Estimate is, therefore, not £79,700, but (£79,700+£59,000) £138,700.

**115.** Taking the two years together, therefore, the result is that the Estimate of gross Revenue framed last March stood at £13,262,000, and that the Estimate now stands at £13,504,320, being £242,320 in excess of the Original Estimate. To this figure, however, it is, as I have already explained, necessary to add a sum of £59,000, thus bringing up to £301,320, the true figure by which the Salt Revenue has exceeded the Estimate framed last March.

*Results satisfactory.*

**116.** Very rapid advance in this, or in any other matter, is not to be expected in India. But on the whole it may be said that the results obtained so far in

connection with the reduction in the duty on Salt are satisfactory. The progress in the direction of increased consumption has been greater than was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was framed last March. Should the same rate of increase continue the Revenue, at the reduced rate of duty, will in less than three years from the present time stand at the same figure as it did prior to the reduction of the duty.

## VI.—Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

*Revised Estimates for 1882-83.*

**117.** Up to the present time the Estimates for the year about to expire, which are presented at the time the Financial Statement is made, have been termed the Regular Estimates. I have been unable to discover how or why the word "Regular" came to be adopted. It was used by Mr. Laing in 1861. It was not used on the occasion of the Financial Statement of 1862, but it re-appeared in 1863, and its meaning was explained by Sir Charles Trevelyan in a foot-note. Since 1863 the word has always been used.

**118.** There does not appear to be any reason for continuing the use of a word, which can only be understood by those who know the technical meaning attached to it, when another word, which any one can understand, is available. For the future, therefore, the word "Revised" will be used instead of "Regular."

**119.** I proceed to deal with the Revised Estimates for the year 1882-83.

*General Situation in March 1882.*

**120.** The financial year which is about to close has presented many remarkable features. At the commencement of the year the salient points of the financial situation were as follows. The country had at length recovered from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1877-78. The return of peace enabled the Government to turn its attention to those fiscal and domestic reforms, the consideration of which had necessarily been postponed during the continuance of the Afghan war. A large surplus was available. A favourable opportunity presented itself, therefore, for the execution of certain fiscal reforms, the desirability of which had long been recognised. With the exception of the duty on wine, spirits, malt liquor, arms, ammunition, opium, and salt, the whole of the import duties were abolished. A large reduction was effected in the duty on salt. Some substantial relief was afforded to the agricultural classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

*Dangers peculiar to Indian finance.*

**121.** Hardly had effect been given to these important and beneficial reforms, when it became apparent that three out of the four peculiar dangers to which the finances of India are exposed would, to a greater or less degree, have to be encountered in the immediate future. These dangers are war, a diminution of the Opium revenue, an increase of expenditure on account of charges payable in sterling, and famine. In respect to every one of these dangers,—including, in the particular instance in point, war,—it may be said that their occurrence is governed by causes over which the Government of India can exercise little or no control. On the other hand, the entire brunt of bearing three out of four of these risks falls on the Imperial Government of India.

*The Provincial system.*

**122.** In connection with this last remark I wish for one moment to digress, in order to show the bearing of the Provincial system of finance upon the points immediately under discussion.

*Its many advantages.*

**123.** The policy of financial decentralisation, which was not the least of the numerous benefits conferred by Lord Mayo and Sir John Strachey on India, has been productive of the most beneficial results. In the remarks I am about to make I wish it to be clearly understood that I am very far from wishing to say anything in the slightest degree condemnatory of that policy. On the contrary it is, as is well known, a policy which commands the entire approval of the present Government, and with which, I may perhaps be permitted to say, I heartily sympathise. The advantages of the system far outweigh any

*And one disadvantage.*

of its disadvantages. On the other hand it cannot be denied that this very desirable reform has been unavoidably accompanied with one disadvantage, and it is to this disadvantage that, for reasons which I will presently specify, I now wish to allude.

*Developments of the policy.*

**124.** It will be remembered that the original policy of decentralisation has received further development on the two occasions,—first in 1877, and again in 1882,—when the quinquennial contracts between the Imperial and Provincial Governments terminated.

*Arrangements under contracts of 1882.*

**125.** On the occasion of the last Financial Statement (paras. 38—64) I explained fully the precise terms of the new Provincial contracts. It may, however, be convenient that I should again explain the general nature of the arrangements resulting from those contracts.

**126.** The Provincial Governments now receive the whole of the Revenue under heads which produce about £4,000,000 a year, half of the Revenue under heads which produce about £8,000,000, a larger or smaller percentage on heads (chiefly Land Revenue) which produce about £23,000,000, and an almost nominal share in Revenues which produce about £7,000,000. On the other hand, the Provincial Governments administer the Expenditure wholly under heads for which the grants amount to about £15,000,000, and to a very small extent under heads for which the grants amount to about £4,000,000 a year. In other words, about three-fifths of the Revenue of British India, amounting roughly to £42,000,000, and about one-fourth of the Expenditure, amounting roughly to about £19,000,000 a year, have, under the contract of 1882, been provincialised; that is to say, the Provincial Governments have to a greater or less extent, according to the circumstances of each head, an interest in and responsibility for their administration.

*Stability is essential to the system.*

**127.** It is essential to the proper working of the Provincial system of finance that an element of stability should, to as great an extent as possible, be imported into the arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Unless the latter are assured that any increase of revenue consequent on improved management, or any savings which may accrue from economical administration, will remain at their own disposal, but slight inducement will be offered to them to improve the management of their resources or to exercise economy in their administration. Accordingly, in concluding the contracts of 1882, the assurances previously given to the effect that the Imperial Government would not call on the Provincial Governments for any pecuniary assistance, save on occasions of very great and extraordinary emergency, were ratified and to some extent emphasised. The money (£670,000) contributed by the Provincial Government towards the expenses of the Afghan war was at the same time repaid.

*Famine the only danger to which Provincial finance is exposed*

**128.** It thus happens that, of the four dangers to which I have alluded above, one only,—famine,—can, save under very extraordinary circumstances, affect Provincial finances. I am far from condemning this arrangement. On the contrary, I think it is, on the whole, the best of which the circumstances of the case admit. It is the Provincial Governments, and not the Government of India, who are brought in immediate contact with the people. They supervise the whole of the ordinary administrative work of the country. Through their instrumentality, or through agency working in close connection with their officers, most of the smaller, and some of the larger, public works are executed. It is a distinct advantage that, should any sudden emergency arise, such as war, a diminution of the Opium Revenue, or a further depreciation in the value of silver, the Provincial Governments should be able to feel that the progress of any administrative reforms they may have undertaken, or the execution of any public works for which Provincial funds are available, will not be checked. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that, whilst the probability of any such

emergency arising has in no degree diminished since the adoption of the Provincial system of finance, the power of the Government of India to cope with an emergency is to some extent impaired by reason of the pledges taken towards the Provincial Governments.

*No further imperial grants can be made*

**129.** I make these remarks for the following reasons. All the new contracts have now been finally concluded. I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (para. 45) that some questions still remained outstanding with the Madras Government. These have now been settled. Under these circumstances it is very desirable that it should be fully understood that no further changes can be made in the terms of the several contracts. The Government of India, on its side, will adhere strictly to the principles laid down in the Resolution of September 30th, 1881. On the other hand, it must call upon the Provincial Governments to abide with equal strictness to their portion of the contracts. The contracts have not been made in any illiberal spirit. Each Provincial Government starts with a balance at its credit and with a normal revenue in excess of its normal expenditure. Under these circumstances the Provincial Governments must look solely to the gradual development of their own resources, and to economy in their own administration, to provide whatever further funds may be required for services classed as Provincial. The Government of India cannot entertain any further proposals for increased Imperial grants on account of those services. It may be, and probably is, the case that in almost every Province of India the funds available are not commensurate with the work which sooner or later will require to be done. That is the normal condition of a country whose necessities are great, whilst the tax-paying power of its population is small. Under these circumstances, progress in many directions will possibly be comparatively slow, and it is inevitable, under all the conditions of Indian Government, that it should be slow. But what I particularly wish to point out is that the Government of India cannot at present make any further grants from Imperial funds in order to ensure more rapid progress. Indeed, in some respects it may be said that the Provincial Governments are in a better position to provide whatever funds may be required than is the case with the Imperial Government. For the reasons which I have already given an element of stability is imported into Provincial finance which Imperial finance cannot at present possess. Not only do the three points to which I have alluded constitute dangers which are wholly borne by the Imperial Government of India,—not only does the fourth danger (famine) materially affect Imperial as well as Provincial finance,—but if any further fiscal reforms are to be made,—and there are several which it would be very desirable to make,—any loss of money which may accrue from their execution must be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

*Altered situation during the year.*

**130.** To return from this digression. I have said (para. 121) that hardly had the large fiscal reforms of last year been carried out when it became apparent that three out of the four dangers to which the finances of India are specially exposed would have to be encountered in the immediate future

*Egyptian Expedition.*

**131.** In the first place, we have had a war. The cost of the Indian Contingent which was sent to Egypt is now estimated at £1,297,000. Her Majesty's Government has intimated its intention of repaying £500,000 (true sterling) of this amount to the Government of India. This sum of £500,000 will be brought to credit at once. A corresponding reduction will take place in the Secretary of State's drawings for 1883-84. The net cost of the Egyptian Expedition to the Indian Treasury will, therefore, be £797,000 *

* This is the net figure which appears in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83, but in 1883-84 there will be a diminished charge under *Exchange* by reason of the reduction of £500,000 (true sterling) in the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings. The diminution of expenditure under this head may at present rates be calculated at about £115,000. It may be said, therefore, that the ultimate net charge which will fall on the Indian Revenues by reason of the Egyptian Expedition is £682,000 (Rs68,20,000).

*Opium.*

**132.** Turning to Opium, I give below the net Revenue for the last four years:—

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1878-79 | | 7,701,000 |
| 1879-80 | | 8,252,000 |
| 1880-81 | | 8,451,000 |
| 1881-82 | Revised Estimate | 7,838,000 |
| | Actuals | 7,805,000 |

**133.** The fluctuations in the Opium Revenue from month to month, and indeed, from week to week, are so considerable that it is very difficult to make any very close estimate even for the short period of the present financial year which remains to expire. According to the best estimate that can be framed, however, the net Revenue will probably amount to £7,217,000, being £33,000 less than the Budget Estimate. The deficiency is due to the Expenditure being greater by £95,000 than was anticipated last March. This excess expenditure is partly due to the fact that the Opium crop in Bengal was a good one, and that, therefore, more money than was expected had to be paid for crude Opium, and partly to the fact that 2,000 maunds of Malwa Opium were purchased for the manufacture of Excise Opium. The excess expenditure is partly balanced by an increase of Revenue to the extent of £62,000 over the Budget Estimate.

*ompetition of the Chinese drug.*

**134.** It will be seen, therefore, that the estimated net Revenue from Opium for the current financial year is less by £1,234,000 than the actual receipts of 1880-81, less by £621,000 than the Revised Estimate for 1881-82, and less by £588,000 than the Actuals of 1881-82. There can be little doubt that the main cause of this progressive diminution is to be found in the increased competition of the indigenous Chinese drug, to which I alluded in the last Financial Statement (paras. 143—145). The falling-off in the Opium Revenue has not seriously disturbed the finances of the year. The net Budget Estimate will probably be nearly realised. What, however, I wish to point out is, that in former years Opium has very often yielded a large sum in excess of the Estimate, and has thus enabled the Government to meet any unforeseen demands which might be thrown upon it during the course of the year. Nothing of this kind has occurred during the current year. On the contrary, the Opium Revenue is, as I have already mentioned, likely to fall below the Budget Estimate of £7,250,000 by £33,000. I shall presently revert to this question in dealing with the Budget Estimate for the year 1883-84 (paras. 195—207).

*Exchange.*

**135.** Turning to the question of Exchange, it is to be observed that the Budget Estimate provided for the sum of £15,342,000 (true sterling) being remitted to England, and that the rupee was taken at 1*s.* 8*d.* During the last three weeks of March 1882 bills to the extent of £908,000 (true sterling) in excess of the requirements of the year 1881-82 were placed on the market. This amount was taken in deduction of the drawings for the current year, which were thus, so far as this transaction only is concerned, reduced to £14,434,000 (true sterling).

*ious onvenience due instability in the ue of the rupee.*

**136.** At no period has the inconvenience to India of having to make a large annual payment in sterling been more apparent than during the current year. I will not now attempt to discuss whether it is to the advantage of India that the value of the rupee expressed in sterling should be low, that is to say lower than it used to be when the relative values of gold to silver were as 1 to 15½. That is a subject on which a great deal might be said. But it is not the fact that the value of the rupee is, comparatively speaking, low that causes inconvenience. It would be possible, although it might be exceedingly troublesome, to adjust the Indian fiscal system to a rupee of any value. What causes inconvenience alike to Government and to trade is that the value of the rupee is unstable. It is impossible to state accurately in Indian currency what the annual liabilities of the Government of India are. Those liabilities have

to be calculated afresh every year according to the variations which take place in the relative value of gold and silver, and a calculation which will hold good for even one year is exceedingly difficult to make. In March 1882 the value of the rupee was taken at 1*s.* 8*d.*, and at the time this estimate was made it was a reasonable one, based on the facts of the past and present. The value of silver was then about 52*d.* an ounce, which corresponds with a value of 1*s.* $8\frac{5}{16}$*d.* to the rupee. But since then the value of the rupee has been as high as 1*s.* $8\frac{5}{16}$*d.*, and as low as 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{16}$*d.* The average price obtained for the bills, amounting to £14,184,000 (true sterling), placed on the market up to March 9th, 1883, has been 1-$7\frac{1}{16}$*d.* When the Budget was framed it was thought that a debt of £14,184,000 (true sterling) would be liquidated by a payment of R17,02,03,000. It has actually cost R17,43,81,000 to liquidate that debt. It is sufficient to state these facts in order to show the grave inconvenience to the Government which results from the unstable value of the rupee.

*Southern Mahratta Railway and Famine Insurance.*

**137.** It will be desirable that I should explain in this place two financial transactions of the year which are intimately connected with each other and with the Expenditure under *Exchange*. The first relates to the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The second to the application of the annual grant of £1,500,000 under *Famine Relief and Insurance*.

**138.** The Southern Mahratta Railway was commenced by the Government as a famine work in April 1879, and work was afterwards recommenced by Government in November 1881. Up to the end of 1881-82 £394,000 had been spent on it, of which £291,000 had been charged to the Protective grant. A further sum of £369,800 was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1882-83 from the Protective grant for expenditure on this line.

**139.** In the summer of 1882 the line was handed over to a private Company. Capital to the extent of £1,724,600 (true sterling) has already been raised in London and paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India. Of this amount about £550,000 is due to the Government for work already done, the remainder being intended to provide funds for the continuation of the works. The amount to be re-credited to the Protective grant during the present year is estimated to be £270,000, besides the expenditure incurred this year, and whatever is repaid will be credited to the head of *Famine Relief and Insurance* and become available for the construction of Protective Works, in addition to the annual grant of £750,000 Further, the original allotment of £369,800 made in the Budget from the Protective grant for expenditure on the Southern Mahratta Railway became available for expenditure on other Protective Works. The Public Works Department was, however, unable to spend the large sum of money which thus became available on Protective Works during the year. Their total net expenditure on these works in 1882-83 is now estimated at only £144,200. It was thought undesirable not to utilise at once the large sum of money belonging to the Famine Insurance grant which was thus available. A transfer of £605,800 will, therefore, be made to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, thus increasing the amount available during the year for reducing debt to £1,330,200. A demand for money having recently sprung up, and the Secretary of State having already drawn the total sum required for the annual expenditure in England, it is contemplated to remit home an additional sum of about £1,000,000 (true sterling) during 1882-83, to invest this sum, and to apply it, as opportunity may offer, to the reduction of sterling debt in England. The Commissioners have been consulted on the subject, and approve of this arrangement. A separate account of the transaction will be rendered to them. The cost of the bills drawn in order to carry out this transaction will be debited to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt. In 1883-84 a reduction will be made in the amount available for *Reduction of Debt*, and a corresponding increase in the amount available for *Protective Works*, that is to say, the former having, in 1882-83, been increased

*Reduction of Debt.*

to £1,330,200 will, in 1884-85, be reduced to £131,700 and the latter having, in 1882-83, been reduced to £144,200, will, in 1884-85, be increased to £1,355,800. It is estimated that the direct expenditure on *Famine Relief* in 1882-83 and 1883-84 will be £25,600 and £12,500, and consequently the aggregate expenditure on *Famine Relief*, *Protective Works*, and *Reduction of Debt* will be £1,500,000 in each of the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

**140.** So far I have only dealt with the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company mainly in so far as they affect the Revenue and Expenditure of the year. I now turn to the consideration of the transactions in so far as they have affected the Ways and Means of 1882-83.

**141.** As the capital of the Company was paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India, it was necessary, in order to enable the Company to proceed with its works, to provide funds for the Company from the Treasuries of the Government of India. A sum estimated at £480,000 (£400,000, true sterling) had to be so provided. For this, of course, no provision had been made in the Estimate of Ways and Means for the year. The Secretary of State, therefore, undertook to reduce his drawings during 1882-83 by an amount of £400,000 (true sterling), but he did not reduce his drawings by the total amount of the paid up capital of the Company. The balance of the money paid by the Company to the Secretary of State in excess of £400,000 (true sterling) was used to strengthen the Home cash balance, and thus enable the Secretary of State to purchase the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking. It results, therefore, that, inasmuch as the Government of India has to supply funds for the Company in India at a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.*, every £1 paid to the Company in India involves a payment of ₹12, of which ₹2 appears as expenditure under *Exchange*. As a matter of fact the total expenditure under *Exchange* is, on this account, increased by £126,500 in 1883-84.

*Result of these Operations*

**142.** I trust that I have made these operations clear. They are somewhat complicated. The general result, so far as the drawings and the expenditure under *Exchange* of the year 1882-83 are concerned, is as follows: (1) The Secretary of State's drawings for the year 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th; (2) the expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* is now estimated at £3,116,000, being £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate; (3) a further sum, estimated at £227,000, representing *Exchange* on the remittance home of the sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be charged against *Appropriation for the Reduction of Debt* (*vide* Abstract C).

| | £ | £ (True Sterling) |
|---|---|---|
| Original Estimate | | 15,342,000 |
| Deduct:— | | |
| (1) Excess drawings in 1881-82 in round figures | 900,000 | |
| (2) Reduction by Secretary of State on account of Southern Mahratta Railway transactions | 400,000 | |
| Total deductions | 1,300,000 | |
| Add:— | | |
| (1) Remittance on account of Debt Commissioners | 1,000,000 | |
| Net deduction | | 300,000 |
| Revised Estimate of drawings | | 15,042,000 |

*Budget Estimates, 1882-83*

**143.** The Budget Estimates for 1882-83 was as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue | 66,078,000 |
| Expenditure | 65,793,000 |
| Surplus | 285,000 |

*Revised Estimates, 1882-83.*

**144.** I have already mentioned (para. 131) that net Expenditure to the extent of £797,000, for which no provision was made in the Budget, was incurred during the year on account of the Egyptian Expedition. Also that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate

(para. 142). In spite, however, of the Egyptian expenditure, of the heavy charge for *Exchange*, and in spite of the fact that the net *Opium* Revenue is expected barely to come up to the Estimate (para. 133), the Revised Estimate shows a small surplus of Revenue over Expenditure. It is as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 67,914,000 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 67,854,000 |
| Surplus . | 60,000 |

*Reasons of surplus.*

**145.** This satisfactory result is mainly due to two causes. In the first place the harvests were everywhere good, and the country has generally been in a prosperous condition. In the second place, in view of the large fiscal reforms which were carried out last year, it was thought advisable to frame all the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure with even more than the usual caution. Otherwise it would not have been prudent to have undertaken those reforms.

*Increases of Revenue.*

**146.** Almost every branch of Revenue shows an increase over the Budget Estimate, whilst many branches of Expenditure show a diminution as compared with the Budget.* Thus the net *Land Revenue* (including *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation*) shows an improvement of £172,000, of which £ 60,000 is on account of increased Revenue, and £ 112,000 on account of a diminution in Expenditure. *Forests* (net) show an improvement of £ 107,000; *Excise* (net) of £ 288,000; *Customs* (net) of £ 91,000; *Salt* (net) of £ 219,000, of which £ 80,000 is for excess Revenue, and £ 139,000 for diminished Expenditure; *Stamps* (net) of £ 68,000; *Railways* including those classed as Productive Lines (*State*, *Guaranteed* and *East Indian*) of £ 225,000, net; and *Irrigation and Navigation* (net) of £53,000 on the Ordinary and £17,000 on the Productive Account. The *Marine* Expenditure (net) is £ 104,000, the *Army* Expenditure (net) £ 74,000, and the Expenditure (net) under *Law and Justice* £121,000, less than the Budget Estimate.

*Diminutions of Expenditure.*

*Exceptional receipts.*

**147.** The Revenue of the year has been swelled by two exceptional receipts. In the first place, certain remissions of *Land Revenue* were contemplated in the Bombay Presidency last year, and in order to meet the loss on Imperial account involved in those remissions, a sum of £251,000 was credited to the Bombay Government in the Accounts of 1881-82. The amount remitted has, however, turned out to be less by £101,000 than was anticipated. This amount has, therefore, been again brought to the credit of the Imperial Government.

*Patwari Fund.*

**148.** In the second place, the balance of the Patwari Fund in the North-West Provinces, amounting to £199,000, has been brought to the credit of the Imperial Government. Under the arrangements made last year in connection with the abolition of the Patwari cess (see Financial Statement for 1882-83, paras. 59—

* In considering these figures it is to be borne in mind that the total amount by which the Revised Estimate, whether of an item of Revenue or of Expenditure, differs from the Budget Estimate, does not necessarily go to swell or diminish the Imperial surplus. Thus, to take a single example, an excess in gross Revenue of £284,900 under *Excise* means that the Imperial Government expects to receive £142,450 and the Provincial Governments £142,450, more than was originally estimated. So also, to take an example on the Expenditure side of the Account, almost the whole of the amount by which the Expenditure under *Land Revenue* falls short of the Estimate, benefits the Provincial Governments only. The figures given above, therefore, must only be taken as a general indication of the reasons why the Imperial Revenue has more than balanced the Imperial Expenditure. I have not thought it necessary to state in detail to what extent the excess of Revenue or diminution of Expenditure benefits the Imperial and Provincial Governments respectively.

I may mention in connection with this point that the Increase and Decrease columns, which formerly appeared in *Statements I* and *II* under the old classification of the Accounts and Estimates (see Appendix II, pages 68 to 71) are not given in Abstracts A and B of the new classification (see Appendix I, pages 54 to 59). It will be readily seen that they could not conveniently be given. This is, without doubt, a disadvantage, but the new classification is so superior to the old classification in all other respects as to make its adoption desirable. As both the old and new classifications are published this year (see para. 63 of Financial Statement), the inconvenience will not be felt immediately.

63), the Imperial Government has to bear the charges formerly paid from the Patwari Fund. The balance of the Fund was devoted to meeting charges connected with Surveys and the preparation of a Record of Rights in permanently-settled districts, and the charges on these accounts are being met at the cost of Imperial Revenues, which are recouped by receiving a credit of the balance of the Fund.

**149.** Both of these are extraordinary items of Revenue which will not recur in future years.

*Increases of Expenditure.*

**150.** On the other hand, the Expenditure under a few heads has exceeded the Budget Estimate, and some extraordinary expenditure has been borne which will not recur in future years.

**151.** The Expenditure under *Interest on Debt* is now calculated at an increase in all of £119,000, the increase being partly due to an arrear payment to the Maharaja of Patiala and partly to the charge for temporary loans in England in excess of the Budget Estimate; of this increase £71,000 appear in the Ordinary and £48,000 in the Productive Account. *Stationery and Printing*, owing mainly to unusually heavy purchases of stock, has cost £56,000 (net) more than was anticipated. The cost of *Administration* has exceeded the Estimate by £74,000, and that of *Superannuations* (net) by £79,000.

**152.** It was thought desirable to complete the *Frontier Railways* as soon as possible. An additional grant of £60,000 in excess of the Budget allowance was, therefore, made under this head during the year. The *Southern Mahratta Railway* has cost £33,000 (interest charge),and *Subsidized Railways* have cost £21,000, in excess of the Estimate. *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* are now estimated at £51,000 in excess of the Estimates. The excess is mainly due to additional grants having been made during the year for the extension of the Salt works at Uru in the Bombay Presidency, and for the erection of Government offices and clerks quarters at Simla. The construction of these buildings will lead to a diminution in the present annual charge on account of rent for the houses now hired.

## VII.—The Wheat Trade.

**The Wheat Trade.**

**153.** The principal feature of the financial situation of the moment is that during the past year there has been a still further fall in the value of the rupee. The highest price obtained by the Secretary of State during the year 1882-83 for his Bills was 1*s.* $8\frac{3}{16}$*d.* on April 5th. The lowest price was 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{16}$*d.* on December 20th and 27th. The balance of trade between Europe and India was to an unusual extent settled by importations of silver, especially during the early months of the financial year. (See Appendix V.)

*Value of Silver.*

**154.** Some temporary and adventitious causes may possibly have tended to depreciate exchange during the year. But, in the main, the value of the rupee expressed in sterling must, of course, depend on the relative value of gold and silver. The highest price realised for silver in the London market during the year 1882 was $52\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per oz. corresponding to a rupee of 20·289*d.*; the lowest 50*d.* corresponding to a rupee of 19·3467*d.*; the average was $51\frac{5}{8}$*d.* per oz. corresponding to a rupee of 19·9755*d.** On the whole the general tendency has been downwards.

* *The Statist.* Financial and Commercial History of 1882.

*Importance of removing obstacles on trade.*

**155.** The only way in which it is within the power of the Government of India to meet the difficulties attendant on a depreciation in the value of the rupee is to free trade so far as is possible from all obstacles, and especially to do all in its power to develop the export trade.

*The Wheat Trade.*

**156.** A great deal has already been done in this direction. The import duties have been almost entirely abolished. The export duty on rice remains. It

would be most desirable that this duty should be removed. The financial situation does not, however, for the present permit of its abolition. Something, however, may be done in the way of encouraging the export trade in food grains, and especially in wheat. *Its recent development.*

**157.** This trade may, for all practical purposes, be said to date from the year 1873, when the export duty was removed. In 1881-82 nearly a million tons (19,863,520 cwt.) were exported. The export during the current year (1882-83) will probably be about 14,000,000 cwt.,—a figure which, although below the exceptionally large export of 1881-82, is still 100 per cent. in excess of that of 1880-81. The great strides made in this trade during the last few years are to a great extent due to railway extensions in India and, so far as the great exports of 1881-82 are concerned, to deficient crops in the United States.

**158.** For all practical purposes it may be said that the whole of the Indian wheat trade is with Europe. In 1881-82 only 310,000 cwt. out of 19,863,000 cwt. were shipped to other than European markets. The largest market for Indian wheat—as for most of the other staple products of India—is England. Out of the total quantity exported in 1881-82, England took nearly one-half, and has taken about the same proportion during the current year. France took 5,308,000 cwt. last year (1881-82) and has this year (1882-83) taken over 3,000,000 cwt. out of the 11,828,000 cwt. already exported. Indian wheat also goes to Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Egypt. But shipments to Egypt are only nominally for that country. Ships go to Port Said "for orders," and the exports recorded in our trade returns as going to Egypt are mostly intended for some Continental market. *Markets for Indian Wheat.*

**159.** The total production of wheat in the United Kingdom is estimated by Sir James Caird at 12,000,000 quarters, or rather over 53,000,000 cwt. (2,650,000 tons). The yield is said by Sir James Caird to be decreasing. He estimates that from 1873 to 1877 the average yield was 2¼ quarters to the acre, and in 1879 not more than 2 quarters. In former years the yield has reached 3¼ quarters and more to the acre. He thinks that there is a decrease in fertility. The area under wheat is also diminishing and land is being used for more profitable crops, for dairy-farming, for grazing, and for market-gardening. Looking to the increase of population and to the general tendency to devote land to other uses than the growth of wheat, it may be anticipated that the demand for wheat in England from other countries will increase in the future. *Production of wheat in England.*

**160.** During the calendar year 1882, the English market was supplied with wheat from abroad to the extent shown in the following table :— *Imports into England from Foreign countries.*

| | Cwt. |
|---|---|
| Russia | 9,571,021 |
| Germany | 3,083,921 |
| Turkey and Roumania | 721,030 |
| Chili | 1,656,361 |
| Australia | 2,475,127 |
| B. N. America | 2,684,828 |
| United States | 35,059,623 |
| Egypt* | 174,862 |
| India | 8,477,479 |
| Other Countries | 267,370 |
| TOTAL | 64,171,622 |

**161.** In addition to this amount of wheat, wheat-flour to the extent of 13,028,705 cwt. was supplied to the English market from foreign countries during the year 1882, of which the United States furnished 7,777,262 cwt.

**162.** The total imports of wheat and wheat-flour were, therefore, 77,200,327 *The United States.*

* The low imports from Egypt were due to the war. The average imports from that country to England are considerably higher than the figure given above.

cwt., of which the United States supplied nearly 43,000,000 cwt., or about 56 per cent. of the whole. It is clear, therefore, that the United States is the most formidable rival with which India has to compete in the supply of wheat to the English market. Wheat flour has not as yet been exported from India.

*Its advantages*

**163.** In this competition the United States possesses many natural advantages over India, which are, however, to some extent counterbalanced by one important disadvantage.

*Relative production of the two countries.*

**164.** Looking first to the advantages, it is certain that the United States can supply a much larger total quantity of wheat for export than can be supplied by India. Sir James Caird, addressing the Statistical Society on November 15th, 1881, said:—

"In a single year the United States increased their acreage by an extent equal to our (the English) total growth. In the 20 years from 1840 to 1860 their wheat production rose from 10 to 20 million quarters. In the 20 years from 1860 to 1880 it grew from 20 to 60 million quarters, and their extent of good wheat land is practically unlimited. The two great corn products of that country are wheat and Indian corn, in regard to the first of which this country, and Western Europe generally, will become increasingly dependent on America, and the price of wheat here will be chiefly ruled by the production there."

*Acreage under cultivation in India.*

**165.** In the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1881, it is stated that in 1880 the area under wheat was 37,986,717 acres, the total production amounting to 271,531,624 cwt. or over 62 million quarters (over 13½ million tons).

**166.** It is difficult to state accurately either the acreage under wheat in India or the total outturn of the crop. Our agricultural statistics are still very defective for most provinces, and there are none at all for Bengal. According to the figures given in the Administration Reports of the different Provinces, there were, in 1880-81, 19,474,594 acres under wheat. These figures are, however, inclusive of 1,000,000 acres in Bengal, which is simply a guess, and is probably very wide of the mark. We shall probably not be far wrong if we take 21 millions as the total present acreage. The great wheat fields are in the Punjab, where also the quality is the best, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. Bombay, Berar, and Bengal also grow wheat extensively, though in smaller quantity.

*Outturn per acre.*

**167.** The outturn per acre varies enormously according to the province and soil, and according to whether the field is irrigated or not. It is difficult to attain accuracy on this point, but it would seem that for all India the average yield cannot be taken, on a liberal estimate, at more than 700 lbs. to the acre, which is less than half the produce of English (from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.) and considerably less than that of the American wheat fields (850 lbs.).* At this rate of yield the total outturn would be about 6½ million tons, of which it may roughly be said that about one million tons are available for export.

*Capability of increased production*

**168.** The question of the extent to which the amount of wheat available for export could be increased without trenching on the food supply of the people or materially enhancing prices is one of great difficulty. Some remarks bearing on the subject will be found in the Report of the Famine Commissioners, Part I, para. 158. Some high authorities are of opinion that, under favourable conditions as regards the prospect of a market, it would be possible within a few years to double the amount of wheat available for export, that is to say, to increase it to about 40,000,000 cwt. There can be no doubt that very large quantities of land are awaiting cultivation, especially in the Punjab, Burma, Assam, and the Central Provinces, but of course a good deal of this land is not suitable for

* In some places in America 25 bushels to the acre and more have been taken off an acre, but this quantity is greatly in excess of the average yield. The average outturn in 1880 for all the United States was 709 lbs. to the acre, but this was a small yield. In 1877 it was 848 lbs. A yield of 850 lbs. to the acre is probably a fair general average.

As regards the figure given above for India (700 lbs.), it is to be borne in mind that it purports to give the *average* yield per acre. In some districts the yield is certainly in excess of this figure, and on all *irrigated* land the yield is largely in excess of 700 lbs.

the cultivation of wheat. In the eastern districts of the Central Provinces the new lines of railway will now open out a very large tract of wheat-producing country, which up to the present time has been unable to find a market for its surplus produce owing to defective means of communication.

**169.** Any opinion on this subject can be little more than conjecture. All that can be said with certainty is that, on the one hand, the Indian outturn is capable of very considerable increase, and that the growth of the population in India is proceeding at a relatively slower rate than that of the United States, with the result that the proportionate amount of any increased production required for home consumption is less in the former than in the latter country. On the other hand, the processes of American are superior to those of Indian agriculture. The land in the North-Western and Western States is unexhausted and is of very great natural fertility. The acreage available for further cultivation is described on high authority as being "practically unlimited." The yield per acre in the United States is larger than in India. Under these circumstances it may be regarded as certain that, although the Indian supply of wheat available for export may be very considerably increased, the American supply may be increased to a still greater extent.

*Ocean freight.*

**170.** A further advantage possessed by the United States over India is in the matter of ocean freight. This advantage is not so great as might be the case under different conditions as regards the fiscal laws of the United States. The heavy duties levied by the United States Government on imported foreign goods naturally check the imports into America from Europe, with the result that, in the comparative absence of a demand for freight from Europe to America, shipowners are obliged to recoup themselves by charging relatively high freights from America to Europe. The disadvantage under which America labours by reason of this condition of things is artificial and not natural. It is imposed by the fiscal law and would be removed were that law changed. In spite, however, of the present condition of the United States Customs Tariff, proximity to the English market, together with the fact that Indian shipping has to pay Canal dues, is sufficient to turn the scale in favour of the United States. The distance from New York to Liverpool is 3,073 miles. The distance from Calcutta to London by sea is 8,083 miles; from Bombay to London 6,274 miles; from Kurrachee to London 6,080 miles. Dues are levied on passing through the Suez Canal at the rate of 10*frs.* 50*c* per registered ton.

*Comparative freights.*

**171.** The charge for steamer freight from New York to Liverpool is very variable. The rates in 1881 and 1882 were, on an average for the year:

| | 1881. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool . . . . . | 15*s.* 7*d.* | 12*s.* 2*d.* |
| „ London . . . . . | 16*s.* 11*d.* | 16*s.* 0*d.* |

**172.** In January of the present year the rates were, to Liverpool 21*s.* 9*d.*, and to London 22*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Freights seem generally to rule high in January. Comparing the rates from New York to Liverpool for 1882 with Indian rates, we find that during the year 1882 the average charge from Kurrachee to London was £1-18-9 a ton; from Bombay to London £1-15-2¼; from Calcutta to London £2-2-11.* Taking the average American rates of 1882 as the basis of comparison, New York may be said to possess an advantage over Kurrachee to the extent of about 26*s.* 7*d.* or 22*s.* 9*d.* a ton, over Bombay of 23*s.* 0¼*d.* or 19*s.* 2¼*d.*, and over Calcutta of 30*s.* 9*d.* or 26*s.* 11*d.*, accordingly as the Indian rates are compared with the New York rates to Liverpool or to London. On the other hand, Indian rates compare favourably with freight from San Francisco to the United Kingdom, which in 1881 averaged £3-3-11½ a ton. Last year, of the whole import of wheat into the United Kingdom from the United States, 42 per

* The rates stated here for Bombay and Kurrachee are for the ton of 20 cwt., the rates quoted in commercial circulars being for the ton of 16 and 18 cwt. respectively.

cent. was shipped from the Pacific seaboard; in 1881 it was 31 per cent.; in 1880 only 18 per cent.

*Railway communication.*

**173.** The United States possess a further advantage in facility of inland communication. The American railway system has been very rapidly extended during the last few years. No less than 105,000 miles of railway are now open. This rapid progress is due to the vigorous commercial enterprise of the people of America, and to the large amount of capital seeking investment in American undertakings. It is in this respect more than in any other that India presents a remarkable contrast. Local capital is either not available or seeks, generally speaking, for more profitable investments than Indian Railways afford. English capital has only recently begun to turn its attention to Indian Railways, and can as yet scarcely be persuaded to dispense with Government assistance. The development of the country has up to the present time mainly devolved on Government, and, as a necessary result of this state of things, progress has been relatively slow.

*Railway rates in the United States:*

**174.** In the matter of railway rates also American is at a great advantage as compared to Indian wheat. So far back as 1876 the rate from Chicago to New York, a distance of 960 miles, was on an average 17 cents a bushel, or £1-5-6 per ton for the whole distance. In 1878 and 1879, the published tariff rate was 20 cents per 100 lbs (18*s.* 4*d.* per ton) for the whole distance, but under stress of competition wheat was carried from time to time in 1879 to New York at 18, 15, and even as low as 10 cents per 100 lbs, or 9*s.* 2*d.* per ton for the whole distance. Sir James Caird in his evidence before the Royal Agricultural Commission in December 1881, said that the rate had been reduced as low as ¼*d.* per ton per mile. This rate is equal to £1 per ton for the whole distance. The writer of an interesting pamphlet recently published in India* gives 145 cents a bushel as the latest rate he has seen quoted. This is equal to £1-1-9 per ton for the whole distance. In the official Report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the following figures are given as the average through rates in 1881 from Chicago to New York:—

* *Indian Wheat versus American Protection, or, The influence on English Trade and American Protection of the Development of India.*

| | Cents per bushel. | In sterling per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| By lake and canal . . . . | 86 | 12*s.* 11*d.* |
| By lake and rail . . . . | 104 | 15*s* 7*d.* |
| By rail entirely. | | |
| (1) During the season of navigation only . . . . . | 117 | 17*s.* 6*d* |
| (2) During the year . . . | 144 | 21*s.* 7*d.* |

**175.** The competition of water carriage has evidently a marked effect on rail rates in America. In India, although about 20 per cent. of the wheat brought to Calcutta is still brought down the river in boats, this traffic does not in the least regulate the railway rates.

**176.** I have been informed on good authority that wheat is now carried from St. Louis, down the Mississippi, all the way through to Liverpool, for 14 cents a bushel, which is equal to 4*s.* 7¼*d.* per quarter or £1-1-1⅓ per ton. Mr. Leyland, owner of the Leyland line of steamers trading between Boston and Liverpool, told the Royal Commission on Agriculture that the custom is to take the wheat at Chicago (about 1,500 miles from Boston) and deliver it at Liverpool at a through rate, including everything. This rate in 1881 averaged 10*d.* a bushel of 60 lbs. or £1-11-1⅓ per ton, of which two-fifths went to the ship and three-fifths to the railway, the division being made by arrangement.

*and in India.*

**177.** Turning to India, we find that the rate charged in March 1883 by the East Indian Railway from Delhi to Howrah, a distance of 954 miles, is Rs. 71 per 100 maunds, which, at an exchange of 1*s.* 7⅛*d.*, is equal to £1-11-5 per ton.

**178.** From Lahore to Kurrachee, a distance of 821 miles, the rate is 12 annas 3 pie per maund, equal to £1-13-11¾ per ton for the whole distance.

**179.** From Delhi to Bombay, over the Rajputana Railway, a distance of 889 miles, the rate until very recently was 13 annas 6 pie per maund, equal to £1-17-5¼ per ton for the whole distance.

**180.** From Jubbulpore to Bombay, a distance of 616 miles, the rate is 10 annas 5 pie per maund, equal to £1-9-8½ per ton for the whole distance; that is to say, it costs considerably more to carry a ton of wheat 616 miles over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, than it does to carry the same quantity 960 miles over the American line.

**181.** A comparison of rates from other stations would produce similar results. But it is unnecessary to go further. It is abundantly clear that the Indian are much higher than the American rates.

*Management of the trade.*

**182.** In the detailed management of the trade also America has the advantage over India. There is far less handling of the wheat between the field and the hold of the ship in the former than in the latter country. The wheat is brought from the field into store-houses, and thence shot in bulk into the wagons, which are either brought alongside the ship or to warehouses which lie close to the ship. In India, on the other hand, wheat is brought from the field to a central station, say Cawnpore, is there bought by one trader (perhaps the agent of the shipping firm, perhaps another intermediary) from another trader, who has bought it from the cultivator. It is stored and bagged, then carted to the railway station, unloaded, stacked at the station, and again unstacked to be loaded into the wagons. On arrival at the port of shipment it is unloaded, stored, perhaps bought and sold once more, then carted to the shore and put on board either from a jetty or from a boat.

*Price of Indian wheat.*

**183.** Indian wheat is quoted in the London market at a lower price than American or Australian wheat. The average comparative prices during the year 1882 were as follows:—

| | Per Quarter. | |
|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* |
| American, best . . . . . | 48 | 9 |
| Calcutta, Club No. 1 . . . . . | 43 | 1 |
| Australian, best . . . . . | 50 | 5 |

*Mixture with dirt and other grains.*

**184.** I am informed that the relatively low price of Indian wheat is not so much due to its quality, which is generally very good, but to its admixture with dirt and other inferior grains. At present shippers pay for the conveyance of about 5 per cent. of dirt to England.

**185.** The admixture of inferior grains with the wheat is, I believe, due to the fact that cultivators often grow other grains in the same field as wheat as a resource in the event of the failure of the wheat crop. This practice tends to keep down the price of Indian wheat.

*Advantages of India over America.*

**186.** Against this long list of disadvantages under which the Indian agriculturist labours as compared with his American competitor, must be balanced one advantage, which is very considerable. India enjoys free trade, whilst America labours under all the disadvantages of a Tariff designed to protect indigenous manufactures.

*American protection.*

**187.** The disadvantage under which America labours by reason of its protective Tariff is very great. The fiscal laws of the United States oblige the American agriculturist to sell in the cheapest and to buy in the dearest market. For all woollen,* cotton, linen and silk manufactures, for iron and steel, for leather, for earthenware and crockery, for tin plates and ware, for hemp and jute fabrics, and for window glass, the American agriculturist has to pay from 20 to 77 per cent. extra—the average being 43 per cent.,—as the cost of protecting indigenous manufactures. An able writer on economic subjects* has estimated that the agriculturists of the United States paid $400,000,000 (£82,192,000) a year as the cost of protection, and ten years ago it was stated on high authority (Mr. D Wells) that the average purchasing power of labour in the United States had been depreciated to the extent of 19½ per cent. between 1860 and 1873.

* *The Western Farmer of America.* Mr. A. Mongredien.

*Free trade in India.*

**188.** India on the other hand labours, for the purposes of the present argument, under no artificial disadvantages imposed by fiscal legislation. The Indian producer of wheat is absolutely free to exchange his exportable produce to the best possible advantage with the products of foreign countries.

*Importance of the subject.*

**189.** I have dwelt at some length on this subject not only on account of its intrinsic importance, but because I shall be glad if I succeed in drawing the attention of those who have a more intimate practical acquaintance both with the trade and the conditions of Indian agriculture than any to which I can pretend, to the necessity of exertion with a view to strengthening by all possible means the position of Indian wheat in the English market. I have not discussed the question of the relative cost of production in India and in the United States, because, independently of the somewhat difficult economic issues involved in this question, it is very difficult to obtain facts of a sufficiently reliable nature to permit of any very accurate general conclusion being drawn from them. I may say, however, that there is reason to suppose that the prime cost of production in India is less than in the United States.

*Reduction of Railway Rates.*

**190.** It remains for me to state the measures which have been adopted by the Government with a view to facilitating the export of wheat to Europe. In the first place the through rate for wheat conveyed from Delhi or Agra to Bombay has, in communication with the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, been reduced from 13 annas 6 pie to 11 annas a maund, and for other grains and seeds of the same class to 11½ annas a maund. The reduction in the case of wheat will, therefore, be 18 5 per cent. on the present rates. It will, no doubt, be followed by a corresponding reduction on the East Indian line. For the future it will be possible to lay down wheat coming from about Delhi or Agra to Calcutta or Bombay at a price of Rs. 4-4-3, or, at an exchange of 1*s.* 7½*d.*, £0-6-11¼ per ton less than has heretofore been the case. To state the case in another way, the lowering of the rates is equivalent to a reduction in price of slightly over 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter of wheat in the London market.

*Minimum loads*

**191.** In the second place, the restriction as regards minimum loads has been abolished on the Rajputana and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Lines.

*Facilities at Stations and Ports.*

**192.** In a letter recently issued from the Public Works Department, giving effect to this decision, the following passage occurs:—

"In conclusion, I am to draw general attention to the fact that every expansion of the "export trade will bring to bear a heavier strain upon the facilities for handling, warehousing, "removing, and shipping produce at the Railway Stations and Ports. These facilities are "believed to be even now in many cases inadequate, and their improvement will, His

* The duty on Wool has within the last few weeks been reduced, and that on Cotton Goods and Metals has been increased.

"Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts, engage the serious attention of the "several local authorities at an early date."

I trust that this very important branch of the subject will receive the serious attention which it deserves.

*Improved communications.*

**193.** Turning to the question of improved communications, it is to be observed that during the last two years the Railway policy of the Government of India has been unsettled. I do not think that is any matter for surprise or for regret. In inaugurating a policy under which Railways were, to some extent at all events, to be constructed through the agency of private enterprise, it was almost inevitable that there should be a period of transition during which it would be exceedingly difficult to adhere to any fixed policy. It was easy to declare beforehand the broad aim which the Government sought to attain, namely, the construction of Railways through the agency of unaided private enterprise, but experience alone could show how far that aim was attainable. We have now had two years' experience of the private enterprise policy. During that time a certain number of facts have been accumulated, which, we think, are sufficient to enable us to lay down a definite policy, at all events for the immediate future, say, for five years. We have, therefore, very recently addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, but I am not as yet in a position to state what the final decision of the Government will be.

*Progress in the construction of Railways.*

**194.** In the meanwhile I may as well state very briefly what have been the main facts as regards Railway construction during the last two years. At the commencement of the year 1881-82 there were 9,619 miles of Railway open to traffic, and 646 miles under construction, making a grand total of work either completed or in hand of 10,265 miles. At the commencement of the year 1882-83 there were 9,961 miles of line open for traffic and 1,302 under construction, making a grand total of 11,263 miles either completed or in hand. During the year 1882-83, 290 miles were opened to traffic, and the commencement of 1,194 miles of new line was authorised. The present position, therefore, is that we have 10,251 miles of line open to traffic, and 2,332 miles either under construction or sanctioned for commencement in 1883-84. It is expected that 719 miles will be opened for public use during the year 1883-84, leaving 1,613 miles for completion in 1884-85 and subsequent years. Comparing, therefore, the commencement of the year 1881-82 with the commencement of 1883-84, it will be found that the amount of line either open or under construction has in two years been increased by 2,318 miles. An immense deal, of course, remains to be done, and I trust it may be possible in the future to push forward the construction of Railways at a more rapid pace than in the past. At the same time it may be held that the progress during the last two years has, on the whole, been fairly satisfactory.

## VIII.—Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

*Budget Estimates, 1883-84.*

*Opium.*

**195.** I have already mentioned (para. 133) that the net Opium Revenue for 1882-83 is now estimated at £7,217,000. I pointed out on the occasion of the last Financial Statement (paras. 139 and 140) that during the four years 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1881-82, the annual sales of Bengal Opium had been in excess of the annual production, and, further, that these large sales had only been possible by reason of the exceptionally good crops of 1875-76 and 1876-77, which had enabled a very strong reserve to be constituted. I alluded to the fact that since 1878 the reserve had been steadily diminishing in quantity. I added—

"This process of depletion cannot continue indefinitely. An exceptionally good crop "may, indeed, again replenish the reserve. But we cannot rely on a fortuitous circum-

"stance of this sort. An average crop, or, at all events, a succession of average crops, "will oblige us to resort to one of two alternatives. We shall be forced either to in- "crease the production, or to diminish the amount offered for sale."

*Notification of June 28th, 1882.*

**196.** The final result of the Opium crop is known about the month of June or July. The outturn of "provision" Opium—that is to say, Opium for export to China—in 1881-82 was 54,039 chests. The number of chests offered for sale in 1881-82 was 56,400. It was, therefore, thought desirable to reduce the number of chests to be offered for sale in 1883-84. Accordingly, on June 28th, 1882, the year's notice required by custom was given to the effect that from August 1883 (inclusive), the number of chests offered for sale would be reduced from 4,700 to 4,450 a month—a reduction at the rate of 3,000 chests in the year. It follows that during the year 1883-84 there will be four monthly sales of 4,700 chests each, and eight monthly sales of 4,450 chests each. In all 54,400 chests will be offered for sale in 1883-84, being 2,000 chests less than in 1882-83.

*Reduction of duty on Malwa Opium.*

**197.** Turning to Malwa Opium, it will be remembered that on June 28th, 1882, the duty was reduced by Rs. 50 a chest.

**198.** It is under these circumstances that we have to consider the Opium Estimate for the coming year.

*Opium Estimate for 1883-84.*

**199.** It is to be remembered that a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale should, all other things being equal, enhance the price which is realised on the diminished number of chests which are sold. But the reduction in quantity during 1883-84 (2,000 chests) may not be sufficient to exercise any appreciable effect on prices. It would not, therefore, be prudent to rely on a rise of price.

**200.** Also it is to be remembered that a diminution in the export of Bengal Opium to China will probably lead to a corresponding increase in the export of Malwa Opium. But here again it would not be prudent to rely on any compensating action of this sort in framing the Estimate for the coming year.

*Revenue.*

**201.** After a full consideration of the details of the question it has, therefore, been decided to take the gross Opium Revenue for 1883-84 at £9,200,000, being £362,000 less than the figure shown in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

*Expenditure.*

**202.** I turn now to the question of Expenditure. The expenditure under this head depends almost entirely on the yield of the poppy crop in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. As I have already mentioned (para. 133), the expenditure during the current year has been, relatively speaking, somewhat high (£2,345,000), owing partly to the fact that the outturn of both the Patna and Benares Agencies was somewhat above the average of past years, and partly to the fact that 2,000 maunds of Malwa Opium were purchased during the year to be manufactured into Opium for sale in India, thus allowing the reserve of Bengal Opium, which has heretofore been exclusively supplied for sale in India, to be strengthened to a corresponding extent.

*...op of 1882-83.*

**203.** The accounts received up to the present time as regards the crop in the Benares and Patna Agencies, especially in the latter, are unsatisfactory. The total outturn of the two Agencies is at present estimated at not more than 47,000 chests. Much reliance cannot, however, be placed on any estimate formed at this period of the season. All that can be said with certainty is that the total crop will be considerably below the average, and that the final results are more likely to prove worse than they are to prove better than present Estimate.

*...timate of ...penditure.*

**204.** The bad consequences of a short poppy crop do not make themselves felt immediately. The immediate effect of a partial failure of the crop is to strengthen the financial position by diminishing Expenditure. The ultimate effect is, probably, to weaken the financial position by diminishing the Revenue. It is

probable that the Expenditure in 1883-84 will fall short of that in 1882-83 by £270,000, but, in framing the Estimates, it has not been thought prudent to rely on so large a reduction of Expenditure. The Expenditure has, therefore, been taken at £2,165,000, being £180,000 less than that shown in the Revised Estimate for 1882-83.

*Net Revenue.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 9,200,000 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 2,165,000 |
| Net Revenue | 7,035,000 |

**205.** The net Opium Revenue has, therefore, been taken at £7,035,000, being £182,000 less than the Revised and £215,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1882-83.

*Number of chests for sale.*

**206.** In recent years it has been the custom to give a full year's notice of any change which is contemplated in the number of chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale. The necessity of giving so long a notice is inconvenient from the point of view of the Government. It will also be possible to abridge the period without causing any inconvenience to the trade. But we are pledged not to make any change in the existing system without giving a full year's notice. The present system will, therefore, remain in force until the end of March 1884. For the future the following plan will be adopted: The yield of the Opium crop is always known accurately about the month of June or July. When it is known, the number of chests to be offered for sale during the next calendar year will be publicly notified. A formal notification giving effect to this change of system will issue immediately.

*Summary of position.*

**207.** It may be convenient to those who are interested in the Bengal Opium trade that I should summarise the main facts of the present situation. They are as follows:—

(1) 4,700 chests of Opium will be offered for sale each month from April to July 1883 (both months inclusive).

(2) 4,450 chests will be offered for sale each month from August 1883, to March 1884 (both months inclusive).

(3) For the future the system of giving a full year's notice of any change in the number of chests to be offered for sale will be abandoned. The quantity to be sold in one calendar year will be publicly notified about the month of June or July of the preceding year.

(4) It is the intention of Government to reduce the number of chests, which will be offered for sale in 1884-85, below the quantity fixed by the notification of June 28th, 1882 (4,450 chests a month), but I am unable at present to state the precise amount of the reduction. A notification giving this information will issue so soon as the final results of the present Opium season are known, that is to say, about the beginning of July 1883.

(5) It is at present estimated that the total outturn of the Patna and Benares Agencies for the current year will be not more than 47,000 chests of "provision" Opium, that is to say, Opium for export to China. But any estimate which can at present be framed must necessarily be very unreliable.

(6) The Opium reserve will, on December 31st, 1883, stand at 13,859 chests.

*Exchange.*

**208.** I now turn to the question of *Exchange*. There is at present every reason to suppose that there will be a considerable demand for money during the early months of 1883-84. The export of wheat will, not improbably, be stimulated by the reduction in the Railway rates to which I have already alluded (Part VII). Under these circumstances it is quite possible that a higher average rate for Bills may be realised in 1883-84 than has been realised in 1882-83 (*1s. 7·52d.*). On the other hand, the Secretary of State's drawings for 1883-84 are now estimated at £16,300,000 (true sterling), being £958,000 (true sterling) in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 £15,342,000 (true sterling). The future of silver is also uncertain. Under

these circumstances it would not be prudent to take a higher figure than 1*s.* 7½*d.* as the value of the Rupee. Taking the Rupee, therefore, at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, the Expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* for 1883-84 is estimated at £ 3,548,000, being £ 773,000 in excess of the Budget, and £ 432,000 in excess of the Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

*her Estimates of Revenue.*

**209.** The other Estimates have been cautiously framed. *Land Revenue* (net) is taken at £50,000, and *Forests* (net) at £76,000 less than in the Revised Estimates of 1882-83. *Excise* (net) is taken at a figure (£9,000) very slightly in excess of the Revised Estimate for the current year. *Customs* (net) are also taken very slightly (£3,000) in excess of the Revised Estimates, although owing to a reduction of establishment consequent on the abolition of the import duties, the expenditure will be £13,000 less than in 1882-83. *Salt* (net) is taken at £9,000 less than during the current year, an increase of expenditure to the extent of £47,000 being anticipated. This is a very low estimate and will probably be exceeded. *Stamps* (net) are taken at £34,000 more than the Revised Estimate, which allows for less than the normal growth of Revenue. The *Mint* receipts (net) are taken at £37,000 less than the Revised Estimate in order to allow for a probable diminution in the imports of silver, on which the receipts under this head mainly depend. *Railways* (*State*, *Guaranteed* and *East Indian*, net) have been taken at £209,000 over the Revised Estimates. The Estimate is a moderate one. *Railways* (*Ordinary*) have been taken at £40,000 less than the Revised Estimate.

*Expenditure.*

**210.** On the Expenditure side of the Account, full provision has been made for all wants that can now be foreseen. The extension of the Railway system necessitates heavy Expenditure under *Telegraphs*. An increase of £85,000 over the Revised Estimates for the current year is allowed under this head. Allowance is also made for increased Expenditure under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (£44,000 net), *Law and Justice* (£91,000 net), Police (£78,000 net), *Education* (£61,000 net), *Medical* (£24,000 net), *Territorial and Political Pensions* (£55,000), *Miscellaneous* (£84,000 net), *Subsidized Railways* (£30,000), and *Southern Mahratta Railway* (£52,000).*

**211.** On the other hand, in respect to three large items, the Expenditure of 1883-84 will fall below that of 1882-83. There is a diminution of £188,000 under *Refunds and Drawbacks*. This is due to the cessation of the large remissions of Land Revenue in Bombay and to the fact that the refunds under *Customs* will be much less in 1883-84 than they were in 1882-83. The Expenditure on *Frontier Railways* has now nearly ceased, thus reducing the Expenditure by £214,000 as compared with the Revised Estimates of 1882-83. The Expenditure under *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Ordinary*) is taken at £116,000 less, and that on the *Productive* account at £23,000 more than the Revised Estimate. The reduction under *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Ordinary*) is principally in Provincial Expenditure and but slightly affects the Imperial Surplus or Deficit. Under this head also the charge of £50,000 for payment of interest to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which is shown in the Budget Estimate of 1882-83, disappears now that the works of the Company have become the property of the Government. Under *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* there is a reduction of £119,000 below the Revised Estimate for 1882-83. *Marine* also shows a reduction of £30,000; *Stationery and Printing* of £32,000; *Political* of £69,000.

**212.** I append to this Statement (Appendix VI) a minute by my hon'ble colleague, General Wilson, which gives full explanations as regards the Military Expenditure of the year.

* See note to para. 146 of this Statement. It is to be borne in mind that in some cases the increase of Expenditure does not affect Imperial Finance, as the charges are Provincial.

*Opium.*

213. It will be remembered that when, in 1880-81, the net Revenue derived from Opium amounted to £8,451,000—the largest sum ever realised—and when, in spite of this fact, the net Revenue for 1881-82 was taken in the Budget Estimates at only £6,500,000, this latter Estimate was severely criticised, both in and out of Parliament, as being too low. At the time when the Estimate was framed, I freely admit that it was almost certain that the net Revenue for 1881-82 would amount to more than £6,500,000. As a matter of fact, it amounted to £7,805,000. Further, as a matter of technical finance, it may very fairly be said that it is not right to deliberately under-estimate any item of Revenue. But that was not the really important point of issue. It makes little practical difference whether the Estimates are framed on the basis of a surplus of £500,000 and on an estimated net Revenue from Opium of £6,500,000, or whether they are framed on the basis of a surplus of, say, £1,500,000, and a net Revenue from Opium of £7,500,000. The really important question to decide, in March 1882, was this,—to what extent was it safe to take off taxes in reliance on a higher net Revenue than £6,500,000 from Opium?

*Connection between Opium and Salt.*

214. In the Financial Statement of last year (para. 192) I gave the following answer to this question:—

"If we abandon a source of Revenue which involves a permanent and absolute loss "of money, and which, moreover, from whatsoever reason, it would be difficult, in the "event of the Opium Revenue failing, to restore to its former position, then the course "would be open to great objection. If, on the other hand, we reduce a duty with a fair "hope that the reduction will increase consumption, and thus, after a while, recoup us for "any loss, and if, moreover, the duty can, without any great fiscal disturbance, be re-im- "posed in the event of the Opium Revenue falling off, then the reduction of taxation "would be unobjectionable. The Salt Duty falls within the latter of these two categories.

"It has been decided, therefore, to estimate the net Opium Revenue in 1882-83 at "£ 7,250,000, and simultaneously to afford some substantial relief to the tax-payers in the "shape of a reduction of the Salt Duty. * * * * * If any unfore- "seen circumstance, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, takes place, and if at the "same time the reduction of the Salt Duty does not result in any considerable increase "in the consumption of salt, it would be open to us to return temporarily to a higher rate "of duty."

*Salt a fiscal reserve.*

215. It will be seen, therefore, that the intention, under certain contingencies, of using the Salt Duty as a fiscal reserve was distinctly indicated.

216. The loss of Revenue involved in reducing the Salt Duty (£1,400,000 a year) has, as I have already mentioned (para. 111), been already recouped by increased consumption to the extent of £320,600, a result more satisfactory by £302,000 than that which was anticipated last March. But in view of the facts (1) that the net Opium Revenue of 1883-84 is taken at £215,000 less than that of 1882-83 (Budget Estimate); (2) that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is estimated at £773,000 more than in 1882-83 (Budget Estimate); and (3) that, as is pointed out by General Wilson (see his Minute in Appendix VI), the savings in Military Expenditure in India have been to a great extent swallowed up by an increase of £100,000 (true sterling) on account of non-effective charges in England,—it would have been no matter for surprise if the Government had been obliged to resort to an enhancement of the rate of duty on Salt in order to balance the Revenue and Expenditure of the year 1883-84.

*No increase of taxation necessary.*

217. We are, however, fortunately under no such necessity. Not only are we able to balance our Revenue and Expenditure, but we are able, without any increase of taxation and without in any way starving the public services or checking the progress of Public Works of utility, to provide an adequate surplus in order to meet any of the numerous unforeseen contingencies which so frequently arise in India.

*Budget Estimates, 1883-84.*

**218.** The Budget Estimates for the year 1883-84 are as follows—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue . . . . . | 67,274,000 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 66,817,000 |
| Surplus . | 457,000 |

*Reasons of Surplus.*

**219.** This satisfactory result is due (1) to the fact that the Indian Revenue is more elastic than is very generally supposed; (2) to the fact, to which I have already alluded (para. 145), *viz.*, that, in view of the large fiscal reforms undertaken last year, it was thought desirable to frame the Estimate of every item of Revenue and Expenditure with even more than usual caution; and (3) to the fact that, in carrying out those reforms, we were aware that the heavy charge for *Frontier Railways*, for which provision was made in 1882-83, would be greatly diminished in 1883-84 (see para. 249 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83). Allowing for an additional grant of £60,000 made during the year, the estimated Expenditure on these Railways is £282,000 in 1882-83. In 1883-84 it will only be £68,000.

*Postponement of further fiscal reforms.*

**220.** On the other hand, the high Expenditure under *Exchange* and the diminution of the Opium Revenue have rendered it necessary to postpone the execution of those further fiscal reforms which, under more favourable conditions in respect to these two important points, might otherwise have been feasible. We have not thought it desirable to adhere, on grounds of financial necessity, to the high rates hitherto charged on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the conveyance of food-grains. We are fortunately in a position to give effect to a very salutary measure of reform in reducing those rates. But the consideration of any further measures of fiscal reform must be postponed. Last year a favourable opportunity presented itself for the execution of some very large and beneficial improvements in the fiscal system. This year the state of the case is different. The financial position is perfectly sound, but the situation is one in which great caution is required. We have to look, not only to the circumstances of the immediate moment, but also to the contingencies which may arise in future years.

*Famine.*

**221.** Against one, and perhaps the most serious, of these contingencies—I mean famine—we are insured to the extent of £1,500,000 a year.

*Exchange.*

**222.** As regards the possibility of any further fall in the value of silver, all that can be said is that financial equilibrium has been more than secured on the basis of an estimated value to the rupee (1*s.* 7½*d*), which cannot be considered as erring on the side of optimism.

*Opium.*

**223.** Opium constitutes the chief danger of the immediate future. I have for a long time past been inclined to take a somewhat desponding view of the future of the Opium Revenue, and recent events have confirmed the views which I had heretofore held. Considering (1) that the crop is singularly precarious, (2) that the indigenous drug of China is daily becoming a more serious competitor to Indian Opium, and (3) that the Indian Revenue depends in no slight degree on the domestic legislation of a foreign country (China),—it can scarcely, in my opinion, be doubted that the yearly Revenue which India derives from Opium will, in all probability, show a tendency to fall off in the future. For reasons which I have already stated (paras. 203-204), it is almost certain that, although the Opium Estimate of 1883-84 has been taken at £215,000 below the Budget and at £182,000 below the Revised Estimate for 1882-83, the Estimate for 1884-85 will have to be taken at a still lower figure.

*Financial situation, 1884-85.*

224. I will not venture to predict what may be the financial situation at the commencement of the year 1884-85. All that can now be said on this subject is that we commence the year 1883-84 with a surplus of £457,000 in hand; that the Estimates for 1883-84 have been very cautiously framed; that the material prosperity of the country is increasing, and, unless famine should intervene, will continue to increase, with the result that the Revenue from *Excise*, *Salt*, *Stamps*, *Railways*, *&c.*, is steadily growing; and, lastly, that by the reduction of the Salt Duty, the financial position has been much strengthened, and a fiscal reserve constituted which, should the occasion unfortunately arise, can be used in case of necessity. So long as the value of the rupee and the Opium Revenue continue liable to such fluctuations as those which we have recently witnessed, the financial situation of India must always contain some special elements of instability; but I see no reasons for taking any desponding view of that situation at present. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the country will be well able to cope with whatever financial difficulties the future may have in store.

## IX.—The License Tax.

*The License Tax.*

225. In making the Financial Statement last March, I summed up the attitude of the Government in respect to the License Tax in the following words (para. 251):—

"We recognise the evils of the present tax. We recognise that in its present form "it cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. Beyond this "we do not at present go. We reserve to ourselves complete liberty of action in the "future, either to propose the abolition of the License Tax, to recast it, or even, should "such a course appear desirable when the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84 "come under consideration, to allow it to continue in existence in its present form for a "while longer."

*Situation of Government.*

226. I quote these words now in order to show that the hands of the Government are perfectly free in dealing with this question. We have recognised that the tax is objectionable, and that it cannot in its present form be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. But beyond this we have given no pledges whatever, whether in respect to the nature of the changes which will eventually be made in the existing laws regulating this subject, or in respect to the time when they shall be made.

*No present change.*

227. In the Financial Statement last year (para. 245) I alluded to the defects in the existing system under which the License Tax is levied. I need not, therefore, repeat what I then said. I will only say that, after full consideration, the Government has decided not to propose any change in the existing system for the present.

228. Nothing can be more undesirable in India than to introduce frequent changes in the fiscal system. The evils arising from the present system under which the License Tax is levied are emphatically such as it would be preferable to endure, rather than to remedy, unless some remedy can be applied with a reasonable confidence that no further change will in the immediate future be necessary. There are, moreover, some special considerations which point to the desirability of making no changes in the fiscal system at present. The financial year which is about to close has presented features which are altogether abnormal, and, even if this had not been the case, the experience of a year is not sufficient to enable any very correct judgment to be formed as to the ultimate effect of the large fiscal reforms which were carried out in March

1882. The future of Silver and of Opium is also very uncertain. On every ground, therefore, the present moment is a time when great caution should be exercised. Under these circumstances the Government, after full consideration, is of opinion that the wisest course to adopt will be to make no changes in the existing fiscal system, but to allow more time to elapse with a view to watching the effect of those reforms which have been already effected.

*ernment oes its dom of action.*

229. It will, of course, be clearly understood that, in dealing with the License Tax, the Government reserves to itself complete liberty of action in the future, and that I can give no definite pledge as to the course which will be eventually pursued.

## X.—Stock Notes and Post Office Savings Banks.

**ck Notes f Post Office ings Banks.**

230. It will be remembered that about a year ago two schemes were introduced with a view to affording safe investments to the poorer classes. The first was the issue of Stock Notes. The second the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks.

*Stock Notes.*

231. Projects analogous to that of the Stock Note scheme had frequently been discussed in previous years, and various opinions, both official and unofficial, had been expressed on the subject. It was thought that the experiment was worth trying. In one District of the Central Provinces, in a portion of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in the whole of the Punjab, the right of selling Stock Notes was in the first instance temporarily reserved to monopolists. In the remaining provinces sales were effected only through the Civil Treasuries. More recently, in addition to the Civil Treasuries, the agency of the Post Office has been employed in the sale of the Notes. The result has been that Stock Notes to the value of £162,900 have been sold during the year. It is no matter for surprise that sales to a larger amount should not have been effected. The idea was a novel one, and it was not to be expected that, in a country like India, it would readily take root. Although more than 20 years have elapsed since Currency Notes were introduced into India, a very large part of the population still fails to appreciate their utility. Moreover, although the original plan was very carefully elaborated, experience alone could show whether all the details of the scheme were suitable to the circumstances of the country. Shortly after the issue of the Notes, many useful criticisms were made in connection with the scheme. It was, however, not thought desirable to effect any immediate changes in the plan which was originally adopted. A year has now nearly elapsed since the first issue of the Notes. The various suggestions and criticisms which have been made will, therefore, shortly be considered with a view to deciding whether any modifications in the details of the existing scheme are necessary or desirable.

232. Prolonged experience can alone show whether the scheme will ultimately take root in the country. In the meanwhile all that can be said is that it is worth while to continue the experiment.

*Office Savings Banks.*

233. Post Office Savings Banks were opened over a portion of India on April 1st, 1882. Owing to the vested rights of the Bank of Bombay, it was not possible to introduce the scheme in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Madras Presidency it was only introduced in the rural districts, to the exclusion of the large towns. Nor was the scheme introduced in the Presidency town of Calcutta. Arrangements have now been made with the Bank of Bengal and with the Bank of Bombay, which will allow of the introduction of the scheme into Calcutta and into the Bombay Presidency.

234. The results attained over the limited area in which Post Office Savings Banks have been opened are as follows. In the nine months ending December

31st, 1882, 31,698 accounts were opened, of which 2,928 were by Europeans and Eurasians and 28,770 by Natives of India. The balance in deposit on December 31st was £207,876.* It is worthy of observation that 91 per cent. of the depositors were Natives and only 9 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. In the case of District and Presidency Savings Banks the proportion, taking the figures of the year 1881-82, was 62 per cent. of Native, and 38 per cent. of European and Eurasian depositors.

**235.** It is satisfactory to note that the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks has not led to any diminution in the deposits heretofore made in the District and Presidency Banks. The net operations of those Banks during the nine months ending with December 31st, 1882, show an increase of the balance in deposit of £60,500 over the balance on April 1st, 1882.

**236.** If we add together the amount of Stock Notes issued during the first nine months of the current financial year and the amount deposited in the Savings Banks, we arrive at a total of £431,300. From the point of view of comparison with some European countries, this amount is no doubt small in proportion to the population. But I do not think that any one acquainted with the condition of society in India would have expected more rapid progress.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Stock Notes . . . . . | 162,900 |
| Post Office Saving Banks . . | 207,900 |
| District and Presidency Saving Banks | 60,500 |
| TOTAL . | 431,300 |

## XI.—Ways and Means.

**237.** In the Financial Statement of last year (para. 267) I stated that if no loan for Productive Public Works were raised during the year, the balance on March 31st, 1883, would probably be £10,848,000. **Ways and Means.**

**238.** This estimate was based on the assumption that the Secretary of State would draw Bills to the extent of £15,342,000 (true sterling) on the Indian Treasury in the course of the year 1882-83. *Drawings of 1882-83.*

**239.** I have already explained (para. 142) that, on the one hand, the Secretary of State's drawings were diminished by £1,300,000 (true sterling), owing to the large drawings in March 1882, and owing to the transactions connected with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and that, on the other hand, it is proposed to draw an additional £1,000,000 (true sterling), in order to reduce sterling debt in England. Thus the total amount of Secretary of State's drawings during the year 1882-83 will, it is estimated, be £15,042,000 (true sterling).

**240.** The balances have been increased during the year by the excess of revenue over expenditure beyond the amount for which credit was taken in the Budget, and also by a loan of £2,500,000 (nominal) which, as it was taken up at an average price of Rs. 98-14·7, yielded £2,472,979.

**241.** On the other hand, the balances have been diminished by the abnormal expenditure on account of the Egyptian expedition amounting, in India, to £1,179,200 and by the high expenditure under *Exchange* due to the fall in the value of the rupee.

**242.** The net result of all these operations is that the balance on March 31st, 1883, is now estimated at £13,840,000. *Balance on March 31st, 1883.*

**243.** I now turn to the question of the Ways and Means for the year 1883-84. *Ways and Means, 1883-84.*

* On March 3rd, 1883, the balance in deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks amounted to £248,000. Information as regards the classification of depositors is not at present available for any date later than December 31st, 1882.

*Publicity as regards Loan operations.*

244. Complaints are occasionally made in India on the ground that the Government does not keep the public sufficiently informed in respect to its intentions in the matter of loan operations. I beg to assure those who are interested in this subject that the Government is fully alive to the desirability on every ground of announcing its intentions on this subject at as early a date as possible. We have no wish whatever to keep the public in suspense in this matter a day longer than is necessary. On the other hand, I must again draw attention to the remarks I made on the occasion of the last Financial Statement (para. 271). The operations of the Government of India are so large and varied, and so many unforeseen circumstances are liable to arise during the year, that to estimate in advance the cash requirements of the Government for twelve months must always be a matter of very great difficulty. Indeed, I may go further and say that, even under normal circumstances, it is quite impossible for the best-informed person to say how far the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year are likely to be realised until about the end of the month of September, by which time it may be said that the general result of the harvest, which depends mainly on the south-west monsoon, can be stated with some sort of accuracy. I conceive that nothing would be more calculated to exercise a disturbing influence on the market than that any premature announcement should be made of the intentions of the Government, and that subsequently there should be a change in those intentions I may add that the uncertainty in connection with the probable cost of the Egyptian Expedition, which, of course, depended largely on the course of events in Egypt, rendered any early announcement of the final intentions of the Government last year especially difficult.

*Statements published in the Gazette.*

245. In connection with this subject I should wish to draw attention to the Statements published in the *Gazette of India* about the 10th of each month, and which give, under a few main heads, the latest information in the possession of the Government as to the Revenue and Expenditure up to the last day of the month immediately preceding. An examination of those Statements will give an approximate idea of the extent to which, as the year goes on, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are being realised. It is possible that the form in which these Statements are published might be improved. So far as I am aware they have not up to the present time attracted much attention, but if the result of these remarks should be to attract greater attention to them in the future, and if it be found that, in its present form, the monthly Statement is not readily comprehensible, the possibility of improving the form will be considered.

*Loan in 1883-84.*

246. It will be necessary to raise the usual loan for Productive Public Works in the course of the year. The present intention of the Government is to borrow £2,500,000 in India. The rate of interest will, as usual, be 4 per cent. Full particulars as regards the date on which tenders will be accepted, &c., &c., will be issued on or about July 16th.

247. In dealing with the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings (para. 208) and with the loan operations, which are contemplated during 1883-84 (para. 246) I speak subject to the usual reserve, that is to say, that the announcements I now make—

"are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or England, as the case may be."

248. Whilst making this reserve, I may add that it is absolutely certain that the loan of £2,500,000, to which I have already alluded, will be contracted.

The only possible modification is, that in the event of any unforeseen contingency arising, such as war or famine, it might be necessary to borrow more. I have at present no reason whatever to believe that it will be necessary to borrow more than £2,500,000. But it must be clearly understood that the Government reserves complete liberty of action to itself in the event of any contingency arising which cannot now be foreseen.

*Balance on March 31st, 1884.*

**249.** The balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated at £11,697,000, but this is a very low Estimate and, unless anything unforeseen occurs, it will probably be exceeded.

## XII.—Conclusion.

**Summary of Financial Statement**

**250.** It may be convenient that I should summarize the main features of the present Financial Statement. They are as follows:—

*Forms of Account.*

(1) The forms in which the Accounts and Estimates are now presented to the public have been revised and simplified (paras. 7—66).

*Accounts of 1881-82.*

(2) The Accounts of 1881-82 show a surplus of £2,582,727 (paras. 67—71).

*Trade of 1882-83.*

(3) The volume of the import trade in those articles relieved from duty in March 1882 has in the ten months, from April 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, increased by about 7¼ per cent. (paras. 72—94).

*Price of Salt.*

(4) There has been a general fall in the retail price of Salt since the duty was reduced. The amount of the fall in the different provinces ranges generally from about 13 to 23 per cent. (paras. 95—100).

*Consumption of Salt.*

(5) The consumption of Salt since the reduction of the duty has increased by about 6½ per cent., representing a revenue of about £320,000 (paras. 95—116).

*Egyptian Expedition.*

(6) The net cost of the Egyptian Expedition during the year 1882-83, after deducting the £500,000 (true sterling) contributed by the English Government, is estimated at £797,000 (para. 131).

*Opium, 1882-83.*

(7) The net Opium Revenue of 1882-83 is now estimated at £7,217,000, being £33,000 less than the Budget Estimate (para. 133).

*Exchange, 1882-83.*

(8) The Expenditure under *Exchange* during 1882-83 is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate (para. 142).

*Reduction of Debt.*

(9) A sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be remitted home during the year 1882-83 and will be applied to the reduction of Sterling debt in England (para. 139).

*Surplus, 1882-83.*

(10) The Revised Estimates for 1882-83 show a surplus of £60,000 (para. 144).

*Railway rates.*

(11) With a view to stimulating the export trade, the through railway rates on wheat and other grains and seeds from Delhi and Agra and Bombay have been reduced by 18½ per cent., equivalent, so far as wheat is concerned, to a reduction of 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter in the London market. This step will no doubt be followed by corresponding reduction of rates on the East Indian Line (paras. 153—194).

*License Tax.*

(12) No further fiscal changes are proposed in connection with the financial arrangements of the year 1883-84. The License Tax remains unchanged (paras. 225—229).

*Opium, 1883-84.*

(13) The net Opium Revenue for 1883-84 has been taken at £7,035,000, being £215,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1882-83 (para. 205).

*Bengal Opium.*

(14) The amount of Bengal Opium which will be offered for sale up to the end of March 1884 will be regulated by the terms of the Notification of June 28th, 1882. The amount which will be offered for sale from April to December 1884, both months inclusive, will be notified about the beginning of July 1883 (paras. 206—207).

*Exchange, 1883-84.* (15) In the Estimates for 1883-84 the value of the rupee has been taken at 1*s.* 7⅛*d.*, and the Expenditure under *Exchange* at £773,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 (para. 208).

*Surplus, 1883-84.* (16) The Budget Estimates for 1883-84, which have been very cautiously framed, show a surplus of £457,000 (para. 218).

*Drawings, 1882-83.* (17) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling) (paras. 142 and 239), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th, 1883.

*Drawings, 1883-84.* (18) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1883-84 are estimated at £16,300,000 (true sterling) (see para. 208)

*Loan of 1883-84.* (19) The usual loan for Productive Public Works will be contracted in India during the year 1883-84. The amount, unless any unforeseen contingency should arise, will be £2,500,000. The rate of interest will be 4 per cent. Further particulars in connection with the loan will be issued on or about July 16th, 1883 (paras. 246—248).

*Cash Balance, March 31st, 1883.* (20) The cash balance on March 31st, 1883, is estimated at £13,840,000 (para. 242).

*Cash Balance, March 31st, 1884.* (21) The cash balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated at £11,697,000 (para. 249), but this is a very moderate Estimate, and it will probably be exceeded.

*Opium prospects, 1884-85.* (22) The accounts of the Opium crop in Bengal and North-West Provinces are unsatisfactory, and it is probable that in 1884-85 the Opium Estimate will have to be taken at a lower figure than that shown in the Budget Estimates for 1883-84 (para. 223).

E. BARING.

*Calcutta, March 15, 1883.*

# APPENDIX I.

# ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

## (NEW CLASSIFICATION.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Accounts . . . . | 1881-82. |
| Revised Estimates . . | 1882-83. |
| Budget Estimates . . | 1883-84. |

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| ,, C.— ,, Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure . . . . . | 502—505 |
| ,, D.— ,, Provincial and Local Balances . . . . | 506 |
| ,, E.— ,, Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure . . | 507 |

| Receipts | For details *vide* Abstract | Accounts, 1881-82 | Budget Estimate, 1882-83. | Revised Estimate, 1882-83. | Budget Estimate, 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Revenue—** | | | | | |
| Principal Heads of Revenue— | | | | | |
| Land Revenue . . | . | 21,948,022 | 21,487,000 | 21,700,400 | 21,792,700 |
| Opium . . . | | 9,862,444 | 9,500,000 | 9,561,800 | 9,200,000 |
| Salt . . | | 7,375,620 | 6,049,000 | 6,128,700 | 6,167,000 |
| Stamps . . | . | 3,381,372 | 3,342,000 | 3,411,600 | 3,427,200 |
| Excise . . . | | 3,427,274 | 3,331,000 | 3,615,900 | 3,623,300 |
| Other Heads . . | A | 7,659,729 | 6,162,000 | 6,376,500 | 6,383,900 |
| TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS | A | 53,654,461 | 49,871,000 | 50,794,900 | 50,594,100 |
| Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . | ,, | 1,489,609 | 1,637,000 | 1,652,800 | 1,670,000 |
| Receipts by Civil Departments . . | ,, | 1,513,083 | 1,374,000 | 1,434,200 | 1,402,300 |
| Miscellaneous . . . . . | ,, | 1,707,226 | 1,286,000 | 1,365,000 | 1,269,500 |
| Revenue from Productive Public Works . | ,, | 10,782,063 | 10,423,000 | 10,369,500 | 10,607,600 |
| Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive . . . . | ,, | 727 799 | 619,000 | 771,500 | 864,700 |
| Receipts by Military Departments . . | ,, | 3 821,475 | 868,000 | 1,526,000 | 865,800 |
| TOTAL REVENUE . | ... | 73,695,806 | 66,078,000 | 67,913,900 | 67,274,000 |
| **Debt, Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt (net Incurred) . . | C | | ... | 2,468,600 | 2 060,000 |
| Unfunded Debt (net Incurred) . . | ,, | 335,853 | 14,000 | 707,200 | 594,400 |
| Deposits and Advances (net) . . . | ,, | | . | 262,500 | ... |
| Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries) . . . . | ,, | 195,183 | 85,000 | 105,200 | 54,800 |
| Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts) . . . . | ,, | | ... | 1,092,000 | ... |
| Remittances(net) . . . . . | ,, | 877,478 | | 308,400 | ... |
| Secretary of State's Bills drawn . . | ,, | 18,412,429 | 15,342,000 | 15,042,000 | 16,300,000 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS . | ... | 93,516 749 | 81,519,000 | 87,899,800 | 86,283,200 |
| Balance on April 1st—England . . | ... | 4,127,749 | 3,051,349 | 2,620,909 | 3,037,100 |
| India . . . | | 13,371,101 | 14 199,651 | 14,522,913 | 13,840,01 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | .. | 111,015,599 | 98,770,000 | 105,043,622 | 103,160,31 |

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
*The 15th March 1883.*

E. W. KELLNER,
*Deputy Comptroller Gen*

Rio=£1.

| Disbursements. | For details *vide* Abstract | Accounts, 1881-82 | Budget Estimate, 1882-83 | Revised Estimate, 1882-83 | Budget Estimate, 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Expenditure—** | | | | | |
| Interest . . . . . | B | 4,558,100 | 4,376,000 | 4,450,700 | 4,264,000 |
| Direct demands on the Revenues . . | ,, | 8,220,111 | 9,003 079 | 8,735,500 | 8,634,300 |
| Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . . | ,, | 1,771,662 | 1 918 000 | 1,932,200 | 2,039,800 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts . | ,, | 11,038,504 | 11 084 000 | 11 000 900 | 11,153,600 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Charges . . . | ,, | 4,044,532 | 3 761 921 | 3,905,100 | 3,968,100 |
| Famine Relief and Insurance . . . | ,, | 1,500,000 | 1 500 000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . . . | ,, | 9,649,005 | 10,027,000 | 9,916 900 | 10,088,400 |
| Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive . . . | , | 6 393 531 | 7,210 000 | 7,313,300 | 7,056,100 |
| Army Services . . . | ,, | 18,861,142 | 16 128,000 | 17 509 300 | 16,064,000 |
| Exchange on Transactions with London | ,, | 3,556,700 | 2 775,000 | 3,115,000 | 3,548,000 |
| TOTAL . | . . | 69,593,287 | 67,783 000 | 69,379,500 | 68,316,300 |
| *Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them . . . | End of B | 1,521,019 | . . | 18,300 | 14,700 |
| *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits that is Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances . | ,, | —1,227 | —1 990,000 | —1,543,700 | —1,514,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE . . . . . | | 71,113,079 | 65,793,000 | 67,854,100 | 66,817,000 |
| Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account) . . . . | End of B | 3 311,423 | 3 250,000 | 4,844,400 | 3,820,100 |
| **Debt, Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt (net Discharged) . | C | 466,895 | 688 000 | | ... |
| Unfunded Debt (net Discharged) . . | ,, | ... | . | . | ... |
| Deposits and Advances (net) . . . | ,, | 140,969 | 150,000 | . | 585,200 |
| Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c (net Advanced) . . . | , | ... | | ... | ... |
| Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals) . | ,, | 502,414 | 542,000 | . | 1,236,700 |
| Remittances net) . . . . . | ,, | .. | 10 000 | | 391,000 |
| Secretary of State's Bills paid . . | | 18,336,997 | 15 342,000 | 15 468 000 | 16,300,000 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . | ... | 93,871,777 | 85,775 000 | 88 166,500 | 89,150,000 |
| Balance on March 31st—England . . | ... | 2,620,909 | 2,146 649 | 3 037 109 | 2,313,600 |
| India . | ... | 14,522,913 | 10 848 351 | 13 540 013 | 11,696,713 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | ... | 111,015,599 | 98,770 000 | 105 043 622 | 103 160,313 |
| Revenue . . . . . | | 73,695,806 | 66,078 000 | 67 913 000 | 67,274 000 |
| Expenditure chargeable thereon . . . . . | | 71,113,079 | 65,793 000 | 67,854,100 | 66 817,000 |
| Surplus + or Deficit — . | | +2,582,727 | +285,000 | +58 900 | +457 000 |

J. WESTLAND,
*Comptroller General.*

D BARBOUR,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# APPENDIX IV.

## MEMORANDUM ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS.

# APPENDIX IV.

## Memorandum on Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits.

I observe, both from the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Financial Statement, and from the comments in the English and Indian Press, that some difficulty is experienced in fully understanding the adjusting entries which appear in the Indian Accounts and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure under the head of "Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits." This is no matter for surprise, for the entries represent, in fact, transactions which are somewhat complicated, and which it is, not unnaturally, difficult for any one not thoroughly conversant with all the details of the Indian financial system to understand fully.

The following illustration may perhaps serve to place the matter in a clear and intelligible light:—

A has three sons, B, C, and D. A, B, C, and D keep their balances at one banker, and the whole are merged in one account standing in A's name. On January 1st, 1882, the total balance standing to A's credit was £200,000, which was divided thus:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Belonging to A | 100,000 |
| „ B | 50,000 |
| „ C | 30,000 |
| „ D | 20,000 |
| TOTAL | 200,000 |

A estimates his total income for 1882 at £120,000. His expenditure he estimates as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| A's personal expenditure | 50,000 |
| Allowance granted by A to B | 25,000 |
| Ditto A to C | 15,000 |
| Ditto A to D | 10,000 |
| Leaving a surplus belonging to A of | 20,000 |
| TOTAL | 120,000 |

On January 1st, 1882, B gives A notice that, besides spending his allowance for the year (£25,000), he wishes to draw on his balance of £50,000 to the extent of £10,000.

C at the same times gives notice that during the year he will spend exactly the amount of his allowance, and will neither draw on his balance of £30,000, nor increase it during the year.

D at the same time gives notice that during the year he will only spend £9,000, out of his allowance of £10,000, thus increasing his balance, which stood on January 1st, 1882, at £20,000, by £1,000.

The joint Revenue and Expenditure Account of A, B, C, and D for the year will, therefore, stand thus:—

| REVENUE. | £ | EXPENDITURE. | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A's income | 120,000 | A's personal expenditure | | 50,000 |
| | | B's expenditure— | | |
| | | Allowance for the year | 25,000 | |
| | | Add drawn from balance | 10,000 | |
| | | | | 35,000 |
| | | C's expenditure | | 15,000 |
| | | D's expenditure— | | |
| | | Allowance for the year | 10,000 | |
| | | Deduct saving during the year | 1,000 | |
| | | | | 9,000 |
| | | Surplus | | 11,000 |
| | | | | 120,000 |

And the joint Cash Account of A, B, C, and D will stand thus :—

| *Cr.* | £ | *Dr.* | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1st, 1882 | 200,000 | Expenditure during 1882— | | |
| A's income for 1882 | 120,000 | A | 50,000 | |
| | 320,000 | B | 35,000 | |
| | | C | 15,000 | |
| | | D | 9,000 | |
| | | | | 109,000 |
| | | Balance on December 31st, 1882 | | 211,000 |
| | | | | 320,000 |

It is clear that the Revenue and Expenditure Account given above does not accurately represent the result of the year's finance to A considered by himself. A is to receive altogether £120,000 during the year, of which he has alienated £50,000 to B, C, and D, leaving £70,000 for his own expenditure. As a matter of fact, he only intends to spend £50,000 during the year, thus leaving himself a surplus of £20,000, and not of £11,000, as shown above. The difference of £9,000 arises from the following facts :—(1) That on the Expenditure side of the Account a sum of £10,000 appears, being the amount in excess of his allowance (£25,000), which B proposes to expend in the year; and (2) that on the Revenue side of the Account full provision is made for the annual grant of £10,000 to D, whereas on the Expenditure side of the Account provision is only made for an expenditure of £9,000 on the part of D. If, therefore, we wish to arrive at a knowledge of A's surplus for the year, we must add to the £11,000 given above the amount of £10,000 by which B has drawn on his balance, and we must deduct £1,000, being the amount by which D's expenditure (£9,000) for the year is less than his annual income (£10,000). This sum of £1,000 really constitutes a debt due by A to D. When these adjustments have been made, we arrive at A's true surplus, thus :—

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus as shown above | | 11,000 |
| *Add* expenditure of B in excess of annual grant | 10,000 | |
| *Deduct* amount by which D's revenue is in excess of his annual income | 1,000 | |
| Total *addition* | | 9,000 |
| A's surplus | | 20,000 |

Turning to the Cash Account given above, it is clear that, regarding the joint accounts of A, B, C, and D together, the balance during the year has been increased by £11,000, *viz.*, from £200,000 to £211,000. But the distribution of the balance at the close of the year between A, B, C, and D will be different to what it was at the commencement. A's and D's balances will have increased, as they will have spent, the former £20,000 and the latter £1,000 less than their income for the year. B's balance will be reduced, as he will have spent £10,000 more than his annual income. C's balance will have remained unchanged, as he will have spent the exact amount of his annual income. I will presently show how the balance of each will stand.

Now, A is under an obligation to produce a Revenue and Expenditure Account for the year, which shall show (1) the total amount he receives, including the grants made, or, which is the same thing, the revenues alienated, to B, C, and D; and (2) the total amount of expenditure incurred by A, B, C, and D. It is also necessary to show in this Account the net result of the year's finance to A only, who is the most important partner in the concern, leaving the net results of the year's finance to B, C, and D to be shown in separate accounts.

This object is effected by compiling the account in the following manner :—

| *Revenue.* | £ | £ | *Expenditure.* | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A . . | 70,000 | | A . . | 50,000 | |
| B . . | 25,000 | | B . . | 35,000 | |
| C . . | 15,000 | | C . . | 15,000 | |
| D . . | 10,000 | | D . . | 9,000 | |
| | | 120,000 | | | 109,000 |
| *Deduct* the amount by which B has exceeded his income for the year, *i.e.*, B's *deficit* . . . . . | | | | 10,000 | |
| *Add* the amount by which D's income for the year has exceeded his expenditure, *i.e.*, D's *surplus* . . . . . | | | | 1,000 | |
| Total *deduction* . . . | | | | | 9,000 |
| Leaving A's expenditure, inclusive of the grants made during the year to B, C, and D . . . . . | | | | | 100,000 |
| A's surplus is, therefore, . . . . . | | | | | 20,000 |
| | | | | | 120,000 |

Turning to the Cash Account, the joint balance will, as I have already shown, be increased during the year from £200,000 to £211,000. The separate Accounts will stand thus :—

*A's Cash Account.*

| Cr. | £ | | Dr. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, January 1st, 1882 . | 100,000 | Expenditure, 1882 . . . | 50,000 |
| Revenue, 1882 . . . . | 70,000 | Balance, December 31st, 1882 . | 120,000 |
| | 170,000 | | 170,000 |

*B's Cash Account.*

| Cr. | £ | | Dr. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, January 1st, 1882 . | 50,000 | Expenditure, 1882 . . . . | 35,000 |
| Revenue, 1882 . . . . | 25,000 | Balance, December 31st, 1882 . | 40,000 |
| | 75,000 | | 75,000 |

*C's Cash Account.*

| Cr. | £ | | Dr. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, January 1st, 1882 . | 30,000 | Expenditure, 1882 . . . | 15,000 |
| Revenue, 1882 . . . . | 15,000 | Balance, December 31st, 1882 . | 30,000 |
| | 45,000 | | 45,000 |

*D's Cash Account.*

| Cr. | £ | | Dr. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, January 1st, 1882 . | 20,000 | Expenditure, 1882 . . . | 9,000 |
| Revenue, 1882 . . . . | 10,000 | Balance, December 31st, 1882 . | 21,000 |
| | 30,000 | | 30,000 |

If A be regarded as the Government of India, B, C, and D as the Provincial Governments, B's deficit of £10,000 as the entry "Provincial and Local Deficits," and D's surplus of £1,000 as the entry "Provincial and Local Surpluses," a correct idea will be gained of the precise nature of the adjusting entries which appear in the Accounts and Estimates of the Government of India under the head of "Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits."

E. BARING.

*March 1st, 1883.*

# APPENDIX V.

## TRADE.


| | Page |
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| Exports and Imports from April 1st to January 31st, 1881-82 and 1882-83 | 547 |
| Import of Articles exempted from Customs Duty by Act XI of 1882 | 547 |
| Memorandum on the Import of Government Stores | 549 |

# APPENDIX V.

## Trade.

£1 = Rs. 10.

| | From April 1st to January 31st. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
| **Imports—** | £ | £ |
| Private Merchandise | 39,169,484 | 41,945,202 |
| Government Stores | 1,806,552 | 1,744,747 |
| **Total** Merchandise | 40,976,036 | 43,689,949 |
| Treasure, private | 7,987,135 | 12,038,557 |
| **Total Imports** | 48,963,171 | 55,728,506 |
| **Exports—** | | |
| Private Merchandise | 64,445,283 | 65,770,066 |
| Government Stores | 55,343 | 73,238 |
| **Total** Merchandise | 64,500,626 | 65,843,304 |
| Treasure, private | 923,140 | 790,235 |
| ,, Government | 2,360 | 54,400 |
| **Total Exports** | 65,426,126 | 66,687,939 |
| **Surplus of Exports** of Merchandise | 23,524,590 | 22,153,355 |
| ,, **Imports** of Treasure | 7,061,635 | 11,193,922 |
| **Net Surplus of Exports** | 16,462,955 | 10,959,433 |
| **Secretary of State's Bills** *paid* from April 1st to January 31st | 17,381,100 | 12,804,500 |

**Statement** *showing the* **quantities** *and* **value** *of articles* **imported** *into British India (from Foreign Countries) which were* **exempted from Customs duty** *by the Indian Tariff Act XI of 1882, for the ten months ending January 31st, 1882-83, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82.*

| Articles. | Ten Months ending January 1881-82. | | Ten Months ending January 1882-83. | | Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | |
| Apparel, &c. . . . . val. | ... | 54,42,523 | ... | 65,01,404 | ... | + 19·46 |
| Caoutchouc manufactures . . . ,, | ... | 1,56,838 | ... | 1,76,674 | ... | + 12·65 |
| Chinese and Japaneseware, &c. . . ,, | ... | 3,26,141 | ... | 3,23,593 | ... | — 0·78 |
| Clocks and watches . . . . No. | 58,266 | 6,67,164 | 63,894 | 7,73,612 | + 9·66 | + 15·96 |
| Corals, real . . . . . lbs. | 122,218 | 14,74,285 | 132,994 | 16,75,010 | + 8·82 | + 13·62 |
| Corks . . . . . cwt. | 1,399 | 2,13,304 | 1,331 | 1,98,158 | — 4·86 | — 7·10 |
| Cotton. Twist and Yarn . . . lbs. | 34,324,676 | 2,70,62,119 | 38,302,151 | 2,90,93,069 | + 11·59 | + 7·50 |
| ,, Piece goods, grey . . . yds. | 910,220,670 | 10,64,30,612 | 927,742,341 | 10,85,62,460 | + 1·92 | + 2·00 |
| ,, ,, white . . . ,, | 227,472,742 | 2,99,26,541 | 185,738,511 | 2,66,70,356 | — 18·35 | — 10·88 |
| ,, ,, coloured, &c. . . ,, | 209,597,884 | 3,25,78,305 | 271,283,838 | 4,21,79,890 | + 29·43 | + 29·47 |

| Articles. | | Ten Months ending January 1881-82. | | Ten Months ending January 1882-83. | | Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | |
| Cotton Piece goods, other sorts | val. | ... | 12,89,448 | ... | 18,01,640 | ... | + 39·72 |
| ,, Thread, sewing | lbs. | 536,431 | 7,50,852 | 736,572 | 9,40,811 | + 37·31 | + 25·30 |
| ,, Other sorts of manufactures | val. | ... | 10,17,178 | ... | 12,13,954 | ... | + 19·35 |
| Drugs and medicines | ,, | ... | 32,05,220 | ... | 33,16,856 | ... | + 3·48 |
| Dyeing and colouring materials | ,, | ... | 14,09,044 | ... | 16,43,788 | ... | + 16·66 |
| Earthenware and porcelain | ,, | ... | 12,92,524 | ... | 13,53,642 | ... | + 4·73 |
| Fireworks | ,, | ... | 4,23,771 | ... | 5,51,116 | ... | + 30·05 |
| Glass | ,, | ... | 37,97,484 | ... | 40,08,198 | ... | + 5·55 |
| Gums and resins | cwt. | 85,570 | 12,02,509 | 75,719 | 10,15,801 | — 11·51 | — 15·53 |
| Hardware and cutlery, &c. | val. | ... | 51,32,044 | ... | 63,06,018 | ... | + 22·88 |
| Instruments and apparatus | ,, | ... | 11,15,780 | ... | 12,21,156 | ... | + 9·44 |
| Ivory | ,, | ... | 17,76,039 | ... | 17,53,543 | ... | — 1·27 |
| Jewellery | ,, | ... | 5,09,721 | ... | 11,35,962 | ... | + 122·86 |
| Plate | ,, | ... | 71,830 | ... | 69,916 | .. | — 2·66 |
| Matches, lucifer and other | ,, | ... | 11,40,934 | ... | 14,43,364 | ... | + 26·51 |
| Metals, Brass | cwt. | 7,922 | 4,49,351 | 10,658 | 5,72,089 | + 34·54 | + 27·31 |
| ,, Copper | ,, | 282,383 | 1,22,42,027 | 372,927 | 1,60,38,481 | + 32·07 | + 31·01 |
| ,, Iron | ,, | 1,956,990 | 1,12,35,125 | 2,624,664 | 1,54,58,542 | + 34·12 | + 37·59 |
| ,, Lead | ,, | 54,772 | 7,73,225 | 60,567 | 8,19,712 | + 10·58 | + 6·01 |
| ,, Quicksilver | lbs. | 94,546 | 1,08,467 | 330,368 | 3,46,586 | + 249·43 | + 238·24 |
| ,, Steel | cwt. | 137,939 | 10,46,326 | 156,273 | 12,04,113 | + 13·29 | + 15·08 |
| ,, Tin | ,, | 22,975 | 14,16,185 | 36,731 | 23,98,275 | + 59·87 | + 69·35 |
| ,, Zinc, &c. | ,, | 111,665 | 11,16,744 | 116,132 | 11,36,853 | + 4·00 | + 1·80 |
| ,, Unenumerated | ,, | 3,620 | 2,67,685 | 4,559 | 3,00,378 | + 25·94 | + 12·21 |
| Paints and colours | val. | ... | 17,28,259 | ... | 19,59,692 | ... | + 13·39 |
| Pasteboard, millboard, &c. | cwt. | 3,913 | 33,544 | 2,849 | 30,968 | — 27·19 | — 7·68 |
| Perfumery | val. | ... | 4,11,741 | ... | 4,77,091 | ... | + 15·87 |
| Provisions | ,, | ... | 89,43,077 | ... | 92,52,517 | ... | + 3·46 |
| Shells and cowries | ,, | ... | 3,41,579 | ... | 4,13,964 | ... | + 21·19 |
| Silk, raw | lbs. | 1,527,907 | 64,76,635 | 2,197,135 | 98,62,679 | + 43·80 | + 52·28 |
| ,, manufactures, thread, sewing | ,, | 1,511 | 14,948 | 2,493 | 25,505 | + 64·99 | + 70·62 |
| ,, ,, piece goods | yds. | 9,683,341 | 1,00,86,934 | 7,237,675 | 75,76,191 | — 25·26 | — 24·89 |
| ,, ,, goods of silk mixed, &c. | ,, | 1,286,830 | 8,98,894 | 956,274 | 6,68,276 | — 25·69 | — 25·66 |
| ,, ,, other sorts | lbs. | 1,458 | 6,927 | 809 | 6,163 | — 44·51 | — 11·03 |
| Spices | ,, | 29,538,310 | 42,50,166 | 28,503,391 | 44,14,709 | — 3·50 | + 3·87 |
| Stationery | val. | ... | 11,19,045 | ... | 12,55,399 | ... | + 12·18 |
| Sugar, refined, &c. | cwt. | 666,587 | 1,07,04,591 | 519,367 | 84,07,105 | — 22·09 | — 21·46 |
| Sugar, unrefined, &c. | ,, | 3,392 | 15,168 | 3,147 | 12,748 | — 7·22 | — 15·95 |
| Tea | lbs. | 2,393,413 | 17,10,001 | 2,027,119 | 14,92,445 | — 15·30 | — 12·72 |
| Tobacco | ,, | 1,146,803 | 5,19,900 | 1,316,350 | 7,10,332 | + 14·79 | + 36·63 |
| Toys | val. | ... | 8,79,488 | ... | 9,11,342 | ... | + 3·62 |
| Umbrellas | No | 2,361,122 | 16,58,759 | 2,708,598 | 18,67,341 | + 14·72 | + 12·57 |
| Wool-manufactures, Piece goods | yds. | 8,209,341 | 84,97,119 | 6,043,100 | 67,78,337 | — 26·39 | — 20·35 |
| ,, ,, Shawls | No. | 384,586 | 7,49,207 | 345,374 | 7,84,277 | — 10·20 | + 4·68 |
| ,, ,, Braids | lbs. | 193,492 | 3,91,642 | 210,686 | 4,01,482 | + 8·89 | + 2·51 |
| ,, ,, other sorts | ,, | 582,651 | 6,43,480 | 678,865 | 6,69,424 | + 16·51 | + 4·03 |

*Memorandum on the Import of Government Stores from Europe.**

1. As regards Government stores, the returns for the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82, show reductions, to a greater or less extent, in the following articles :—

Apparel.
Carriages and carts.
Drugs and medicines.
Hardware and cutlery.
Instruments and apparatus.
Leather and leather-goods (boots, shoes, &c.)
Malt liquor.
Machinery and mill-work.
Railway plant and rolling-stock.
Parts of ships.
Woollen piece-goods.

In malt liquor and leather and woollen-goods the reductions are particularly noticeable. In these cases and of all the others above mentioned, except machinery and railway material, the reductions are certainly due to the substitution of Indian goods of similar kinds for articles heretofore imported from Europe.

2. On the other hand, there have been increases, more or less large, in the following articles :—

Arms and Ammunition and Military Stores.
Chemical products.
Coal.
Cotton piece-goods.
Flax goods (canvas, &c.)
Spirits and wines.
Metals of all kinds.
Paper and stationery.
Telegraph materials.

With the exception of paper and stationery these are either goods of a class not now made in the country, or they are required at places where Indian goods cannot be laid down as cheaply as imported goods. For instance, English coal is cheaper at Kurrachee than Indian coal. The cotton piece-goods imported are generally of a kind not yet made in India.

3. The increase in paper and stationery is more apparent than real. The Superintendent of Stationery for two or three years bought his paper and stationery in the market under orders from the Government of India, and his purchases appeared during that time under the head of General Trade, not under Government Stores. This practice having been stopped and, paper and stationery now coming from the Store Department of the India Office, the European supplies of the Stationery Office now appear under Government Stores. Some progress is being made in the manufacture of paper in India, but it has as yet unfortunately been only found possible to make the coarser kinds of paper used by the Government.

4. The total of the whole imports of Government Stores for the ten months compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82 show a reduction of from £1,806,552 to £1,744,747, or £61,805. Some gradual progress is thus being made in the direction of substituting Indian-made articles for those of English manufacture; but it will not be possible to make any very sensible impression upon the total amount of stores imported from England until iron work and machinery, equal in quality and not superior in price to the English articles, can be manufactured in India.

*March 1st, 1883.* E. BARING.

* On this subject see also General Wilson's Minute Appendix VI., p. 110).

# APPENDIX VI.

# THE MILITARY BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.

## MINUTE

BY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON'BLE F. T. WILSON, C.B.

# APPENDIX VI.

## The Military Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

*Minute by Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B.*

The estimated net cost of the army in India for the financial year 1883-84 is £11,194,000, being £95,700 less than what it was for the current year.

In the face of the reductions carried out in the native army last year, this result may at first appear disappointing, but examination of the different items will remove this idea, and show that there is no cause for other feeling than that of satisfaction with the accounts generally.

In considering the subject, it must be kept prominently in view that, although a large reduction in the number of regiments was made during the past year, still no reduction in the total number of fighting men was effected. On the contrary, the reverse is the case; for, while the number of corps was reduced, the strength of those to be maintained was increased:—infantry from 712 to 832 of all ranks in each of the corps, other than the five Goorkha regiments, which, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, are maintained at an extra strength of 912 of all ranks:—and cavalry from 457 to 550, with the exception of the Madras Cavalry, which remains unchanged.

Thus the total establishment of the three native armies in India is 111,411, or 436 men *in excess* of what it was before the reduction of the regiments took place.

The previously existing total number of British officers has been maintained much as before by the addition of one to each regiment of cavalry and infantry, whereby only ten regimental officers, excluding medical officers, have been reduced.

Thus the changes have resulted in a very small reduction in the strength of officers, and a material increase in the aggregate numbers of the rank and file of the regiments retained, while a large saving, estimated altogether at £103,183, has been effected. As foretold last year, however, a considerable portion of these savings has been absorbed by the payment of gratuities, compensation, and pensions to officers and men of the corps reduced. The compensation and gratuities have been paid, and there will be no further claims to meet on this account; but the pensionary charges have been largely increased. This abnormal charge will gradually be reduced as the pensioners decrease; still for some years to come there will undoubtedly be a large sum needed to meet the item No. 18, "Military Pensions."

The economical effects of the reforms carried out would have been more apparent but for two accidental and not to be foreseen circumstances.

The first refers to the settlement between the India Office and the War Office for non-effective charges which have gradually fallen into large arrears, with the result that the Secretary of State has now decided to pay off the amount due by spreading the payment of it over a number of years, commencing with an instalment of £100,000 as a first annual payment.

Secondly, a large increase has been required to Grant No. 10, consequent upon the unpleasant discovery that for some time past the ammunition factory at Kirkee has been turning out imperfect ammunition, large quantities of which have been condemned, and to meet the loss we have had to materially increase the outturn of the ammunition factories in order to complete the reserves.

Thus, had it not been for the arrears due to the War Office, and the defects discovered in the ammunition manufactured at Kirkee, a much larger saving would have been exhibited,—a saving which has been effected in conjunction with changes resulting in increased efficiency and strength.

There has been no change in the number of regiments and batteries on the establishment of the British troops in India, but there is a trifling increase in the total strength of men.

Going further into detail, I would observe that in Grant No. 5, "Remount and cattle supplies and service," there is an increase of £59,196. This is due to the unusually large number of horses required to meet annual waste and complete the reserve, an exceptionally small number of remounts having been purchased during the current financial year. We were too sanguine last year, and should have bought more horses, but it was a fault on the right side, and the keep of these extra horses for the better part of a year has been saved.

There is also an increase in Grant No. 6, "Clothing." This is caused by the provision of a large sum (£16,300) which will become due to Messrs. Cooper and Allen, local contractors, for their first supply of country-made boots for the army. This payment will, however, cause a corresponding decrease in the home charges.

Grants 3 and 9, "Regimental pay, allowances and charges" and "Medical establishment, service and supplies," must be considered together, because, while the former shows a decrease of very nearly £255,000 lakhs, the latter records an increase of £70,467, the saving on both Grants combined being £184,519,— a result mainly due to the reduction of regiments and establishments and the Army Medical Department. The complete introduction of the station hospitals in place of the regimental hospitals has also contributed to this very large decrease in military expenditure.

Under the head of Grant 10, "Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage," there is an increase which is accounted for by the necessity for replacing the faulty ammunition manufactured at Kirkee, and to which reference has already been made. There is also an increase of £11,000 for camp equipage in Bengal and Madras. In Madras, however, the increased charges for camp equipage are counterbalanced by the abolition of the depot at Nagpore, and reductions in the Gunpowder Factory at Madras and the depot at the Mount. The increase includes £5,800 provided for the purchase, in the local market, of canvas for the Ordnance Department, Bombay. There will be a corresponding decrease in the home indent.

The excess over last year's budget estimate in Grant 13, "Sea transport charges," is chiefly due to an increase of £5,800 in the charges for the Indian trooping service, the estimate for 1882-83 having proved too low.

The saving in Grant 4, "Miscellaneous Services," would have been larger but for the necessity which has arisen for providing for a camp of exercise at Bangalore,—a measure which has been strongly urged upon the Government of India by the local Commander-in-Chief and the Commander-in-Chief in India, it being considered very desirable to give the Madras army the advantage of instruction in field duties and some of the more important operations which would devolve upon officers, soldiers, and departments under the conditions of war.

In Grant No. 15, "Volunteers," provision is made for the additional sum of £3,362. This increase is a welcome one, being rendered necessary by the considerable increase to the number of volunteers in India which has taken place during the past year.

Under the head of Grant 17, "Retired Officers," there is a small increase made in order to provide for the possible payment to officers in India of com-

muted pensions. But it must be remembered that, whilst this increases expenditure in India, it proportionably decreases home charges.

Grant No. 18, "Military Pensions," exhibits increased expenditure. This is on account of pensions due to the Afghan war, and the recent large reductions in the native army.

Such briefly are the principal variations in the items of military expenditure in India, the net decrease on the whole being, as compared with the estimates of last year, £95,700.

Efforts to reduce military expenditure in India have not been confined to the native army. The number of siege guns to be maintained has been reduced by 45 pieces, with a corresponding reduction of 179 bullocks required for their transport. The ordnance depots at Peshawar, Belgaum and Nagpore have been abolished, while large reductions have been effected in the depot at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

In the explanation relative to military expenditure in India, which I gave last year, I referred to the intention to immediately extend to the other presidencies the station hospital system, by means of which one British hospital takes the place of several in a cantonment. This measure, which has been found to work admirably, has, during the past year, been further developed, with the result that the Army Medical Department has been further reduced, the strength in officers being now 300 as compared with the old establishment of 373 officers exclusive, in both cases, of the administrative grades.

The Subordinate Medical Department has also been reduced by ten assistant apothecaries, and there are other contemplated changes which are calculated to further reduce expenditure; but their financial effects cannot, at present, be estimated. Reductions in the same direction will follow in the Bombay and Madras establishments.

The married establishment of British soldiers has been fixed at—

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrant officers | All. |
| Non-commissioned officers | All. |
| Royal Artillery | 8 per cent for 5 years, then 6 per cent. |
| Infantry | 4 per cent. |

A considerable portion of the reduction on this account has already taken place.

The estimate provides for the following sanctioned changes:—

(*a.*)—Increase in the establishment of non-commissioned officers in heavy and field batteries.

(*b.*)—Grant to quartermasters and riding-masters of British troops of the increased allowance due to the changes in their relative rank.

(*c.*)—Improvement in the position of the native non-commissioned officers by the grant to them of good-conduct pay.

(*d.*)—Formation of two army hospital corps for Madras and Bombay, similar to the one adopted in Bengal; and the appointment of an apothecary to supervise the detailed administration of the Bengal army hospital corps.

(*e.*)—A considerable increase in the amount of practice ammunition for all the troops, European and native.

In addition to the above, the new transport scheme, which has been fairly started in all three presidencies, has been provided for.

The late war in Afghanistan forcibly brought to light many imperfections in our old system of transport, with its attendant enormous expenditure consequent on the want of a proper organisation during a period of peace, and

incapability of rapid expansion when war took place. For some time past this subject has been under the consideration of the Government, and during the past summer the Secretary of State has sanctioned proposals which provide for the equipment of the troops protecting the various frontiers with half transport on service scale, also for certain forces which will be held ready for local service or despatch to a distinct point, the approximate numbers of which are in all 46,000 men.

Under this scheme the country is divided into circles, each with a depot centre, where a certain amount of transport is to be kept on a peace footing, capable of expansion in time of war. Training depots are provided for at the largest stations in India, where detachments will be sent, so that officers and men may go through a course of transport training.

Power is given to mobilise forces as follows within the provincial areas :—

| | Men. |
|---|---|
| Punjab | 10,000 |
| Bengal | 10,000 |
| Bombay | 8,000 |
| Madras | 5,000 |

Arrangements are being made by which the resources of the country in transport will be known, so that it will be easy, at short notice, to supplement the transport in time of need to meet the requirements of war.

The total approximate amount of transport to be maintained in India will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Elephants | 600 |
| Camels, Government | 396 |
| ,, hired | 2,500 |
| Mules, Government | 8,100 |
| Pack bullocks | 1,000 |
| Army transport carts | 1,300 |

Equivalent to a maundage of 51,000 maunds.

A permanent staff for the supervision of the above is provided as follows :—

*Bengal.*

1 Deputy Commissary-General, Transport.
1 Assistant Commissary-General, Transport.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Transport.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Transport, 2nd class.
5 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

11 Commissioned officers.

*Madras.*

1 Assistant Commissary-General.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General.
2 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

5 Commissioned officers.

*Bombay.*

1 Assistant Commissary-General.
1 Deputy Assistant Commissary-General
2 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

4 Commissioned officers.

The following subordinate establishment has also been provided :—

*Bengal.*

1 Deputy Assistant Commissary.
5 Conductors.
7 Sub-Conductors.
10 Sergeants.

23 Total.

*Madras.*

2 Conductors.
3 Sub-Conductors.
5 Sergeants.

10 Total.

*Bombay.*

1 Conductor.
1 Sub-Conductor.
3 Sergeants.

5 Total

Provision has been made for the cost of this establishment, for equipment, repairs to buildings, allowances to regimental transport staff, pension to inferior servants, &c. The total cost will be about £280,000 per annum.

The old movable column system has been abolished, as it was found an expensive and comparatively useless arrangement. The carriage kept up under that system could not be readily mobilised, and the new transport service will be much more efficient and less expensive.

Consequent on there having been a surplus of mules over requirements, the transport service has been started (since the conclusion of the Egypt war) with selected animals throughout, and both they and their equipment are in first rate order.

An efficient ambulance service in connection with the transport service is being organised in each of the presidencies, which will, it is hoped, provide the army with a percentage of sick transport and equipment on a sounder footing than hitherto and at no additional cost to the State.

The introduction of the new transport service into the Madras and Bombay presidencies has been rendered an easy matter owing to the cordial co-operation of the local authorities in meeting the wishes of the Government of India.

The new scheme, though not at the time nearly completed, has had full trial during the late war in Egypt, for while only in course of formation, it was called upon suddenly to supply carriage for 13,201 fighting men and followers and 5,915 animals, with officers and drivers complete. These proceeded to Suez at the worst period of the monsoon weather, in August and September of last year; and whilst in Egypt the entire success of the new pattern saddle, the completeness of the supervision provided, the advantage of trained attendants, and of regiments being instructed in loading and packing were fully exemplified.

For some time past the Government of India has recognised the need of applying a remedy to the stagnation in promotion which existed in the cavalry cadres of the three presidencies, and the consequent supersession in substantive rank of the local cavalry officers by the staff corps and general lists. To this end the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned measures for ameliorating the position of the cadre officers of the local cavalry lists suffering from

retarded promotion, especially in the junior grades, by allowing all the option of receiving staff corps rates of promotion with staff corps rates of pay on their waiving their claims to the higher cavalry pay when unemployed; those who accepted the above condition being also allowed to attain to colonel's allowances after 38 years' service. These measures have been recently introduced, and have removed all legitimate grounds of complaint, but the additional cost will hardly fall short of £7,000 yearly.

For this change, and all other changes enumerated above, full provision has been made in the estimate.

The fact that next year is leap year calls for a passing remark. The increase on this account for the extra day's pay and rations for British troops, and for the extra forage for horses, &c., is estimated roughly at about £6,000.

Turning to the home charges—

The estimate provides for £195,800 on account of changes which have been made under the orders of the home authorities. This sum is in excess of the budget estimate for 1882-83; the increase, however, being largely met by reductions aggregating £175,600, leaves a net increase of £20,200 as compared with the budget estimate of 1882-83.

The large decrease in the home charges which it was anticipated would result from the policy of substituting, as far as possible, local stores and supplies for articles hitherto imported, has been fully realised. The saving on this account is £124,100. In this direction of late years much has been done. The expenditure for home stores, including freight, which was in 1877-78 £1,154,460, is now estimated for the coming financial year at £504,800. Within the past five years reduction has been effected in this one account to the extent of £649,660.

The economy effected in the above item is, however, nearly all absorbed by the arrangement made at home to commence to liquidate the large arrears due to the War Office for non-effective charges, and £100,000 has this year been set aside as a first annual instalment of the debt.

Last year I pointed out that the charges for retired pay for officers of the Indian army would annually increase until the year 1897 is reached, and this year's estimate makes increased provision on this account. Indeed, these non-effective home charges and their annually increasing cost forcibly remind us of what was said by the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons on the 24th June 1881, that it would not be before 1893 that the heavy dead weight which was due to that service would begin to diminish, and that meanwhile it would increase, and the automatic increase of pensions would continue whatever economies might be effected.

Such briefly are the remarks I desire to make on the Military Budget Estimate for the year 1883-84. Fully recognizing my responsibility for military expenditure, I have not accepted them without much criticism and examination, and they have caused me anxiety. But on the whole I am satisfied with them, because they maintain the British army at its normal strength in batteries and regiments, and they provide for an addition to the aggregate strength of the army, have provided each regiment with an additional British officer, and have effected a change in organisation which has brought about the elimination from the ranks of the Bengal army of the non-fighting classes, while adding to the establishment of the regiments retained men of the warlike classes. This has been done, and improvement in establishments has been gained at a considerable reduction of expenditure, while, consequent on the liberal concessions sanctioned by the Secretary of State to the men discharged, and the care exhibited by the military authorities, the changes have been carried into effect

without difficulty, and have been accepted by the army without a murmur, and without any of the disquieting effects which were by some anticipated.

Finally, I would say that, if Government are asked what proof they have that the efficiency of the army has been improved, and that the reduction of cadres has not gone too far, and too much reduced our military establishment, I reply, that, while we have reduced the number of our regiments, selecting in Bengal some of those which were almost wholly recruited from the least warlike of the classes in India, we have materially added to the strength of those maintained, have increased the European element in each, and made them capable of proceeding on service without extraneous aid from transfers to them; and that although the demand for Native troops for Egypt came to us at quite the most inconvenient moment it could have done, in July last, just as the reductions sanctioned by the Secretary of State had been carried out and the Government were some 7,000 men short of establishment, no difficulty was found in furnishing the required number of troops, and within eleven days of the receipt of the order directing sea transport to be engaged, the first detachment had sailed from Bombay, and was quickly followed by forty-six transports with troops, horses, followers, and land transport fully complete; and if another 5,000 men had been needed, the Government of India could without difficulty have provided them. This, I think, furnishes a satisfactory reply to those who have asserted that the reductions carried out last year went too far, and dangerously weakened our military strength in India.

(Sd.) T. F WILSON.

*The 10th March 1883.*

MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1868, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 328 AND 329 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th MARCH 1868.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. Best sort. | | | Rice. Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c* | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. Wholesale. | | | Salt. Retail. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
| | | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | *Ra.p.* per maund. | *Ra.p.* | *Ra.p.* | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| Rajputana. | Partábgarh (Meywar Agency) | 15 9 | 17 0 | 19 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 11 9 | 9 1 | 12 13 | 14 11 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 3 | 26 9 | 26 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 5 | 6 ... | ... | 17 1 | 17 1 | 9 6 |
| Central India. | Indore | 16 13 | 15 0 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 8 14 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 14 | 20 13 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 27 7 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | S. C. 12 8 | S. C. 12 8 | S. C. ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 |
| | Gwalior | 16 15 | 17 5 | 18 15 | 20 2 | 22 13 | 20 1 | 7 13 | 7 13 | 7 13 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 15 | 25 4 | 24 6 | 21 15 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | 25 4 | 24 8 | 20 13 | 109 8 | 109 8 | 118 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 14 | 10 1 |
| | Goona | 23 0 | 22 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 27 0 | 35 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 28 0 | 33 0 | 280 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 |
| | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 19 7 | 16 8 | 22 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 22 12 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 41 4 | 42 8 | 36 0 | 35 0 | 33 8 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 34 8 | 31 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 12 |

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

D. M. BARBOUR,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Trinidad. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total | Proportion of women to men. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Proportion of women to men | Males | Females. | Grand Total. |
| Under 2 years . . | 7 | 4 | 11 | 32·34 women to every 100 men. | 7 | 6 | 13 | 34·92 women to every 100 men. | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| From 2 to 10 years | 9 | 5 | 14 | | 21 | 8 | 29 | | 30 | 13 | 43 |
| „ 10 to 20 „ . | 65 | 15 | 80 | | 122 | 37 | 159 | | 187 | 52 | 239 |
| „ 20 to 30 „ . | 224 | 80 | 304 | | 226 | 81 | 3 7 | | 450 | 161 | 611 |
| „ 30 to 40 „ . | 13 | 3 | 16 | | 7 | 6 | 13 | | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| „ 40 to 50 „ . | 1 | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | . | | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Above 50 „ . | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total . | 319 | 107 | 426 | ... | 383 | 138 | 521 | ... | 702 | 245 | 947 |

*No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa . . . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal . | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Central ditto . . | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Eastern ditto . . | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Behar . . . | 43 | 21 | 64 | ... | 11 | 5 | 16 | ... | 54 | 26 | 80 |
| N.-W. Provinces . | 141 | 52 | 193 | ... | 192 | 70 | 262 | ... | 333 | 122 | 455 |
| Oudh . . . | 65 | 20 | 85 | ... | 110 | 55 | 165 | ... | 175 | 75 | 250 |
| Central India . . | 6 | 4 | 10 | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 | ... | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Punjab . . . | 9 | 1 | 10 | ... | 62 | 4 | 66 | ... | 71 | 5 | 76 |
| Nepal . . . | 47 | 6 | 53 | .. | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 50 | 6 | 56 |
| Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Grand Total . | 319 | 107 | 426 | ... | 383 | 138 | 521 | ... | 702 | 245 | 947 |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins, high caste | 78 | 24 | 102 | ... | 119 | 33 | 152 | ... | 197 | 57 | 254 |
| Hindus: Agriculturists . | 78 | 27 | 105 | ... | 93 | 26 | 119 | ... | 171 | 53 | 224 |
| Hindus: Artisans . . | 17 | 3 | 20 | ... | 21 | 7 | 28 | ... | 38 | 10 | 48 |
| Hindus: Low castes . | 116 | 36 | 152 | ... | 85 | 31 | 116 | ... | 201 | 67 | 268 |
| Musulmans . . | 29 | 17 | 46 | ... | 65 | 41 | 106 | ... | 94 | 58 | 152 |
| Christians . . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Grand Total | 319 | 107 | 426 | ... | 383 | 138 | 521 | ... | 702 | 245 | 947 |

| MEMO. | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus . | 607 | 187 | 794 |
| 2. Musulmans . | 94 | 58 | 152 |
| 3. Christians . | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total . | 702 | 245 | 947 |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II of 1883.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

| Last return received | Railways. | Total mean length open | Receipts for week ending 21st January 1883 | | Total mean length open | Receipts for week ending 20th January 1883 | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 21st January 1883 | | Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 20th January 1883. | | Total Increase in 1882-83 | Total Decrease in 1882-83 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total. | Per mile open | | Total | Per mile open | Total. | Per mile open per week | Total. | Per mile open per week | | |
| | *Guaranteed.* | | ₹ | ₹ | | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Jan. 1883 | Eastern Bengal | 172 | 85,804 | 499 | 193 | 93,237 | 483 | 44,11,941 | 610 | 43,39,511 | 659 | 3,91,570 | ... |
| ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhund | 547 | 1,43,516 | 262 | 547 | 91,058 | 168 | 41,27,523 | 178 | 39,81,716 | 172 | ... | 1,45,807 |
| ditto | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 676 | 2,13,857 | 315 | 676 | 2,09,077 | 309 | 76,50,210 | 267 | 79,56,475 | 279 | 3,06,265 | ... |
| ditto | Madras | 858 | 1,10,127 | 128 | 861 | 1,04,401 | 121 | 50,63,258 | 139 | 55,01,477 | 151 | 4,38,219 | ... |
| ditto | South Indian | 655 | 56,713 | 87 | 655 | 51,778 | 79 | 30,32,964 | 109 | 30,86,448 | 111 | 53,484 | . |
| ditto | Great Indian Peninsula | 1,447 | 8,54,448 | 590 | 1,458 | 7,75,311 | 532 | 2,64,62,381 | 432 | 2,54,88,635 | 416 | ... | 9,73,746 |
| ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 441 | 2,02 469 | 459 | 461 | 2,13,603 | 463 | 75,91 894 | 404 | 79,41,058 | 408 | 3,49,164 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 4,799 | 16,65,944 | 347 | 4,851 | 15,39,365 | 317 | 5,93,70,171 | 258 | 5,87,89,320 | 288 | 4,19,149 | |
| | *State* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan 1883 | East Indian | 1,504 | 12 99,546 | 864 | 1,507 | 8,97,132 | 595 | 3,68,86,325 | 560 | 3,59,89,183 | 556 | .. | 8,97,142 |
| ditto | Calcutta and South Eastern | 28 | 3,052 | 110 | 43 | 4,220 | 98 | 1,19,826 | 101 | 1,72,717 | 120 | 52,891 | .. |
| ditto | Nalhati | 27 | 1,303 | 48 | 27 | 1,567 | 58 | 52,833 | 46 | 56,162 | 49 | 3,329 | . |
| ditto | Northern Bengal | 233 | 46,231 | 198 | 230 | 50,510 | 219 | 15,34,601 | 155 | 17,61,299 | 181 | 2,26 698 | ... |
| ditto | Tirhoot | 85 | 12 350 | 145 | 85 | 14,643 | 172 | 4,60,870 | 128 | 5,27,081 | 152 | 66,211 | |
| ditto | Patna-Gya | 57 | 12,935 | 227 | | (a) | | 4,09,966 | 170 | (a) | | | |
| ditto | Muttra-Hathras | 29 | 1,840 | 63 | 29 | 2,300 | 82 | 1,06,068 | 86 | 1,01,027 | 83 | .. | 5,041 |
| ditto | Cawnpore-Furrukhabad | 87 | 10,193 | 117 | 87 | 7,437 | 85 | 2,60,941 | 101 | 2,72,224 | 74 | 11,283 | .. |
| ditto | Dildarnagar Ghazipur | 12 | 1,331 | 111 | 12 | 948 | 79 | 32,554 | 64 | 36,482 | 72 | 3,928 | .. |
| ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 1,117 | 2,30,730 | 207 | 1,116 | 2,36,620 | 212 | 75,27,941 | 159 | 83,20,935 | 176 | 7,92,991 | .. |
| ditto | Wardha Coal | 45 | 11,952 | 266 | 45 | 15,794 | 351 | 4,02,478 | 211 | 4,60,799 | 243 | 58,321 | .. |
| ditto | Nagpur & Chhattisgarh | 98 | 12,997 | 133 | 149 | 43 962 | 295 | 2,50,011 | 98 | 5,00,535 | 116 | 2,50,524 | ... |
| ditto | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 161 | 22,054 | 137 | 161 | 27,455 | 171 | 10 69,180 | 157 | 11,19,521 | 165 | 50,341 | |
| ditto | Sindia | 75 | 8,097 | 108 | 75 | 5,669 | 76 | 2,55,181 | 80 | 2,51,190 | 80 | | 3 991 |
| ditto | Punjab Northern | 368 | 61,216 | 169 | 422 | 51,918 | 124 | 24,22,177 | 158 | 23,74,180 | 138 | .. | 47,997 |
| ditto | Indus Valley and Kandahar | 660 | 94,762 | 144 | 650 | 1,02,702 | 158 | 41,15,251 | 147 | 40,83,494 | 146 | . | 31 757 |
| ditto | Muttra-Achnera | 23 | 995 | 43 | 23 | 1,140 | 50 | (b)10,337 | 41 | 54,614 | 56 | 44,277 | .. |
| ditto | Kaura-Dharla Tramway | 19 | 2 257 | 119 | 32 | 2,415 | 75 | (c)41,927 | 78 | 77,205 | 57 | 35,278 | |
| | TOTAL | 3,119 | 5,31,331 | 171 | 3,186 | 5,69,390 | 179 | 1,90,72,142 | 150 | 2,01,69,465 | 153 | (d)15,07,289 | |
| | *Native States* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan 1883 | Bhavnagar-Gondal | 193 | 15,532 | 80 | 198 | 15,020 | 78 | 6,28,582 | 89 | 6,56,668 | 81 | 33,086 | . |
| ditto | Nizam's | 121 | 12,034 | 99 | 121 | 15,435 | 128 | 6,16,470 | 120 | 7,00,137 | 137 | 83,667 | ... |
| ditto | Mysore | 58 | 1,828 | 32 | 86 | 4,460 | 52 | 1,23,496 | 50 | 2,46,680 | 68 | 1,23,184 | .. |
| ditto | Jodhpore | | | | 19 | 866 | 46 | .. | . | (e)17,360 | 90 | 17,360 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 372 | 29 394 | 79 | 419 | 35,781 | 85 | 13,68,548 | 93 | 16,20,845 | 92 | 2,57,297 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 9,794 | 35,29,205 | 360 | 9,963 | 30,41,668 | 305 | 11,56,02,186 | 284 | 11,65,68,813 | 270 | (d)12,86,593 | |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | | | | | | | 5,83,20,966 | 143 | 5,62,96,775 | 135 | ... | |
| | NET RECEIPTS | | | | | .. | ... | 5,73,71,220 | 141 | 6,02,72,038 | 144 | (d)28,10,684 | ... |

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 21st January 1882
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 21st January 1882
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 20th January 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
*14th March 1883.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1881-82.

# GENERAL VIEW.

THE following abstract exhibits in a condensed form the results which are the subject of this report, the figures being pounds (£ 1 = Rs. 10) with the last two figures cut off for shortness' sake; thus 727,8 reads seven hundred and twenty-seven *thousand*, eight hundred pounds.

| Receipts. Budget. | Receipts. Accounts. | Revenue and Expenditure Account. | Outgoings. Budget. | Outgoings. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A Interest . . . . | 4,247,0 | 4,558,1 |
| 51,570,0 | 53,654,4 | B Principal Heads of Revenue | 8,519,1 | 8,220,1 |
| 1,537,0 | 1,489,7 | C Post Office, Telegraph and Mint. | 1,765,0 | 1,771,7 |
| 1,396,0 | 1,513,1 | D Civil Administration . | 11,111,0 | 11,038,5 |
| 1,325,0 | 1,707,2 | E Miscellaneous . . | 3,816,9 | 4,044,6 |
| | | F Famine . . . | 1,500,0 | 1,500,0 |
| 9,380,0 | 10,782,1 | G Productive Public Works . | 9,680,0 | 9,649,0 |
| 665,0 | 727,8 | H Public Works not classed as Productive. | 7,168,0 | 6,393,5 |
| 3,875,0 | 3,821,5 | K Military . . . | 18,730,0 | 18,861,1 |
| | | L Exchange . . . | 3,063,0 | 3,556,7 |
| | | M Provincial Surplus + or Deficit — . . | —707,0 | +1,519,8 |
| | | Imperial Surplus . . | 855,0 | 2,582,7 |
| 69,748,0 | 73,695,8 | TOTAL . | 69,748,0 | 73,695,8 |

| Receipts. Budget. | Receipts. Accounts. | Other Transactions. | Outgoings. Budget. | Outgoings. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 855,0 | 2,582,7 | Imperial Surplus as above. | | |
| ... | ... | N Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure. | 4,873,0 | 3,311,4 |
| 522,0 | ... | O Permanent Debt . . | ... | 466,9 |
| 1,836,0 | 335,9 | P Unfunded Debt . . | ... | ... |
| | | Q Deposits and Advances not bearing interest. | 3,296,0 | 141,0 |
| 102,0 | 195,2 | R Loans by Government | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | S Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts. | 516,0 | 502,4 |
| 850,0 | 877,5 | T Remittances . . | ... | ... |
| 17,200,0 | 18,412,4 | U Secretary of State's Bills . | 17,200,0 | 18,337,0 |
| 16,510,0 | 17,498,8 | V Cash Balance, April 1st | | |
| | | Do. March 31st | 11,990,0 | 17,143,8 |
| 37,875,0 | 39,902,5 | GRAND TOTAL . | 37,875,0 | 39,902,5 |

2. The details of all these figures will be found in the four statements attached to this Report, namely:—

1. General Statement of Estimates and Accounts.
2. Abstract A, shewing details of Revenue.
3. Abstract B, shewing details of Expenditure.
4. Abstract C, shewing details of Other Transactions.

3. I have first a few general remarks to make under the two heads "Comparson with the year 1880-81," and "Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates," and I shall then take up the figures, according to the sections lettered A, B, C, &c., in the above abstract.

## Comparison with the year 1880-81.

4. A comparison of the accounts of 1881-82 with those of 1880-81 shows the following figures in the Revenue side:—

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Difference. + or — |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Heads of Revenue . | 52,702,3 | 53,654,4 | + 952,1 |
| Post Office, Telegraph and Mint | 1,647,3 | 1,489,7 | — 157,6 |
| Civil Administration . . | 1,468,2 | 1,513,1 | + 44,9 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 1,985,9 | 1,707,2 | — 278,7 |
| Productive Public Works . . | 9,381,8 | 10,782,1 | +1,400,3 |
| Public Works not classed as Productive. | 745,2 | 727,8 | — 17,4 |
| Military— | | | |
| Ordinary Account . . | 924,1 | 814,0* | — 110,1 |
| War Account . . . | 3,297,6 | 3,007,5 | — 290,1 |
| | 72,152,4 | 73,695,8 | + 1,543,4 |

(* Assuming for reasons afterwards to be explained that all in excess of Budget estimate belongs to war account.)

5. The increase under Ordinary Revenue is mostly under Land Revenue and Excise, due in the latter case to a real increase of revenue, and in the former rather to collections of 1880-81 coming into 1881-82. Post Office, Telegraph and Mint all give worse revenue. The difference under Miscellaneous is chiefly an exceptional item that came into 1880-81. Under Productive Public Works a great increase of Railway receipts (see comparison with Budget) is the cause of the difference. In the war account the difference is chiefly that between the two portions of the English contribution brought to account in each year, *viz.*, 2,695,0 in 1880-81 and 2,305,0 in 1881-82.

6. The comparison on the expenditure side is as follows:—

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Difference. + or — |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest . . . . | 4,083,2 | 4,558,1 | + 474,9 |
| Principal Heads of Revenue . | 8,169,0 | 8,220,1 | + 51,1 |
| Post Office, Telegraph and Mint | 1,766,0 | 1,771,7 | + 5,7 |
| Civil Administration . . | 10,567,6 | 11,038,5 | + 470,9 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 3,823,2 | 4,044,5 | + 221,3 |
| Famine . . . . | 34,5 | 1,500,0 | +1,465,5 |
| Carried forward . | 28,443,5 | 31,132,9 | +2,689,4 |

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | Difference. + or — |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . | 28,443,5 | 31,132,9 | +2,689,4 |
| Productive Public Works . . | 9,259,4 | 9,649,0 | + 389,6 |
| Public Works not classed as Productive— | | | |
| Ordinary Account . . | 5,099,1 | 6,168,9 | +1,069,8 |
| War Account . . . | 2,293,6 | 224,7 | —2,068,9 |
| Military— | | | |
| Ordinary Account . . | 16,717,7 | 16,459,0* | —258,7 |
| War Account . . . | 11,368,5 | 2,402,1 | —8,966,4 |
| Exchange . . . . | 2,716,8 | 3,556,7 | + 839,9 |
| | 75,898,6 | 69,593,2 | —6,305,4 |

(* Taking all excess over Budget as due to War.)

7. The expenditure under every head is more than in 1880-81. Under Interest we have a real increase in interest charges of about 130,0, debt, funded and unfunded being increased in 1880-81 by nearly three millions more than were spent in Productive Public Works, and a casual increase of 86,0 by our including two years' charges for interest on Savings Banks. The rest of the increase (about 220,0) comes against this head mostly by transfer from "Productive Public Works." The increase against "Ordinary Revenue" is under "Salt" and "Forests" and is in both cases more than covered by the corresponding receipts. Under "Civil Administration" we have heavy charges for Census (158,6), and there have been heavy political charges which, it may be hoped, will not recur. Of the increase under "Miscellaneous" half is against the item of Stationery and half is due to the transfer to this head of Miscellaneous Refunds, hitherto charged as Refunds of Revenue. The increase under Famine represents the new policy of Famine Insurance. Under "Productive Works" the diminution in the rate of charge for interest meets the normal growth of that item, but the progress of State Railways brings a larger amount of charges, and the great increase of revenue on lines already open has entailed increase of maintenance charges, and still more of the amount of profits returnable to the Guaranteed Companies. Under "Non-Productive Works," the increase is wholly ascribable to the Local Governments being encouraged to expend, instead of accumulating, their balances, and does not affect the Imperial account. The increase in "Exchange" is due to the increase of drawings from £15,239,7 in 1880-81 to 18,412,4 in 1881-82.

## Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1881-82.

8. Compared with the Budget estimate we find the following differences in the various sections of the account :—

| | Better. | Worse. |
|---|---|---|
| A Interest . . . . . | ... | 311,1 |
| B Principal heads of Revenue . . | 2,383,4 | ... |
| C Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . | ... | 54,0 |
| D Civil Administration . . . | 189,6 | ... |
| E Miscellaneous . . . . | 154,5 | ... |
| F Famine . . . . . | ... | ... |
| G Productive Public Works . . . | 1,433,1 | ... |
| H Public Works not classed as Productive | 837,3 | ... |
| K Military . . . . . | ... | 184,6 |
| L Exchange . . . . . | ... | 493,7 |
| TOTAL . | 4,997,9 | 1,043,4 |
| Combined Surplus . | 3,954,5 | |

9. Of these C, and D are a number of details which do not require special remark. E contains one big item on the receipt side, 155,3 premium on issue of a four per cent. loan, a charge of 99,1 for refunds taken in the Estimates under head B, and a number of smaller details.

10. Of A 86,0 is due to the additional year's charge for Savings Bank interest, and the rest may be taken against G as due to the fact of the interest charge against Productive Public Works being taken at 4 per cent. instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$; in other words half per cent. interest on £$48\frac{1}{2}$ millions was taken in the Budget against "Productive Public Works," but carried on the accounts under "Interest on Ordinary Debt." Under B, Principal heads of Revenue, the opium account which, according to the then practice, was taken at net receipts 6,500,0, gave us 1,305,0 better, and Excise Revenue, estimated at about the same as 1880-81, produced 396,3 better; Land Revenue was 160,0 better, and Forests 104,4 better; the other increases are spread over nearly all the heads, and the account also profits by the transfer to other heads of 147,6 of Refunds.

11. Productive Public Works give 1,433,1 better than estimate. A somewhat larger difference than this (1,483,8) occurs under Railway receipts alone, but the other heads of receipt and all the heads of charge are a little worse than estimate, and the loss is only met by the saving of 220,0 under interest charge, just alluded to as due to the alteration in the rate of interest debited against Productive Works. Of the great increase in the revenue of the Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has the largest share.

12. The next two figures give Non-Productive Works better by 837,3 and Military worse by 184,6, but these figures include a transfer, not contemplated in the estimates, of 559,7, deducted from the expenditure under the former and added to that under the latter. Neglecting this we get 277,6 better under Non-Productive Works and 375,1 better under Military. Of the 277,6 one-half may be put down as mostly due to increased receipts under Rents and under Tolls and Ferries, and the other half as mostly due to savings in expenditure upon Irrigation Works.

13. The 375,1 better in Military is only part of the real improvement over the estimates, for the prospects of war expenditure, as judged in March 1882, were so much better than the estimates framed in March 1881, that 695,0 of receipts on account of the war contribution from England, which had come into the Budget of 1881-82 to balance the war expenditure, was transferred into the accounts of 1880-81.

14. The comparison may be stated in detail as follows :—

| | Better. | Worse. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary account of the Army . | ... | 409,5 | |
| Military operations in Afghanistan— | | | |
| *a*—Expenditure as originally estimated . . | 1,479,6 | | Net 224,9 better. |
| *b*—By inclusion of Frontier Railway expenditure of former years . . | ... | 559,7 | |
| *c*.—By exclusion of English contribution . . | ... | 695,0 | |

There is no doubt that the 409,5 excess in Ordinary Military expenditure is really War expenditure not separable from the ordinary account, and assuming this to be the case, we find the War expenditure, apart from Frontier Railways, to be 1,479,6—409,5, or 1,070,1 better than estimate. As we lost 695,0 of this improvement by the transfer of this amount of receipts to 1880-81, there remains net improvement 375,1 as above given; the 559,7 being a mere transfer, which,

as it is not reckoned on the better side under "Frontier Railways," so is not reckoned on the worse side here.

15. The difference in Exchange is due to the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State. The extremely favourable state of the market enabled him to issue Bills for an amount far in excess of the requirements of the year; for besides the ordinary transactions of the year he repaid debt to the extent of over three millions, while reducing his cash balance only by one and a half.

16. The summary therefore of the whole account is—

| | Compared with Budget. Better. | Worse. |
|---|---|---|
| Opium (net revenue) . . . . | 1,305,0 | |
| *Excise Revenue* . . . . . | 396,3 | |
| Land Revenue . . . . . | 160,0 | |
| Forest Revenue . . . . . | 104,4 | |
| *Other Principal Revenue Heads* . . | 270,1(*a*) | |
| *Civil Administration, Receipts and Expenditure* . . . . . | 238,1(*a*) | |
| Premium on issue of Loan . . . | 155,3 | |
| Railway Receipts (Productive Works) . | 1,483,8 | |
| Military Expenditure on Account of the Kabul War (net) . . . . | 375,1 | |
| Exchange . . . . . | ... | 493,7 |
| Other smaller differences (net) . . | ... | 39,9(*a*) |
| | 4,488,1 | 533,6 |
| Combined Surplus . . . . | 3,954,5 | |

(*a*) These figures are shewn as they would stand if there had been no difference between Accounts and Estimates in the manner of charging refunds.

The distribution of this 3,954,5 between Imperial and Provincial belongs to a future section of the report. It is sufficient here to say that in the three cases shewn in italics the figures chiefly affect the Provincial Account, and in the other cases it is chiefly the Imperial Surplus that is bettered.

17. I now proceed to take up the accounts in detail section by section.

## SECTION A—INTEREST.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,083,2 | EXPENDITURE . . | 4,247,0 | 4,532,0 | 4,558,1 |

18. Compared with 1880-81, there are the following increases: 120,0 being the interest on about 3,000,0 of new debt, 85,0 owing to the inclusion of two years' interest on a large part of the Savings Bank Deposits, 200,0 owing to the smaller charge placed against the Productive Public Works Account. The increase over the Budget is 311,1 and is practically the two items last noticed:—

### 1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

| 1880-81 Accounts | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDIA— | | | |
| 3,365,9 | Total Interest . . . . . | 3,576,7 | 3,553,8 | 3,497,9 |
| 2,037,9 | DEDUCT—charged to Productive Public Works | 2,209,4 | 1,973,1 | 1,986,2 |
| 1,328,0 | Charge under Ordinary . . . | 1,367,3 | 1,580,7 | 1,511,7 |
| 2,341,2 | ENGLAND . . . . . | 2,469,7 | 2,506,3 | 2,512,4 |
| 3,669,2 | Total . . . . . | 3,837,0 | 4,087 0 | 4,024,1 |

19. The first line contains the total charge for interest paid in India, and the Budget estimate was thus calculated—

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on Total Debt in India on 31st March 1881 . . . | 3,559.3 |
| ADD—for probable new Loan in 1881-82 . . . . . | 60,0 |
| DEDUCT—Interest paid in England on Rupee Loan of 22nd April 1854 | 44.7 |
| TOTAL . | 3,574,6 |

The difference of 2,1 between this and the figure above stated arises from the figures for March 31st, 1881, being here taken from the actual account, whereas at the time of the estimate they were not precisely ascertainable.

The payments made against this estimate amount to 3,512,7.

The principal disturbing element in the interest payments is the amount of payments due on March 15th, which are not demanded till April. The following comparison is made of these payments:—

| | 1881 | 1882. |
|---|---|---|
| Coupons paid in April and May . . . . . | 53,6 | 59,0 |
| Interest drafts of which advices received in April . . . | 204,3 | 229.3 |
| TOTAL . | 257,9 | 288,3 |

These figures shew that under this head 30,4 more have been postponed from 1881-2 to 1882-3 than were postponed from 1880-1 to 1881-2.

But the actuals fall behind the Budget chiefly in respect of the provision made for interest upon the new Loan. The loan issued during the year was taken as part of the loan of 1st May 1865, of which the interest-payment dates are 1st November and 1st May, and the only interest charge upon it, payable within the year, was the abatement allowed for the interval between the date of payment, chiefly in August, and 1st November, the charge involved being only a small part of the Budget allowance of 60,0.

These two circumstances account in the gross for the difference between the actual interest charge, and that appropriate to a whole year, though there are of course minor variations between the annual amount of interest and that actually paid on each loan. (See Financial and Revenue Accounts, No. 28.)

The 3,512,7 which is thus explained as the amount of interest paid during the year is reduced to 3,497,9 (*the charge which actually appears under this head*) by a recovery of

## SECTION A—INTEREST.

14,8, being the interest upon about 440,0 of securities held by Government on its own account. About half of this was received in repayment of a debt due by the Calcutta Municipality and about half in the lapse of the assets by the Nizamat Fund. While they are thus held by Government the interest received on them is taken by deduction from the charges.

20. The explanation appropriate to the figures taken in the next line—the interest charge under Productive Public Works—will be given under its proper head.

21. The *English* debt on March 31, 1881 was £71,334,7 bearing interest 2,846,5 (Finance and Revenue Accounts, 1880-1, No. 28). But out of this part belongs to the Account of Productive Public Works, being loans issued in redemption of East India Railway Annuity (interest 204,6) and East India Railway debentures (interest 145,5).

This leaves interest 2,496,4 to be provided in the ordinary account; and so far as we can follow the English estimate it was made up of the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual interest charge on English Debt, as on March 1881 . . . | 2,496,4 |
| ADD—Charge on Rupee Loan of 22nd April 1854, above mentioned . | 44,7 |
| DEDUCT—Savings due to the anticipated discharge during 1881-82 of nearly 4½ millions, chiefly East India Bonds . . . . . | 70,4 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATE . | 2,470,7 |

The charges exceeded this by 41,7, of which 35,0 was due to interest on a new 3½ per cent. Loan which was provided for under Productive Public Works, but was by a different treatment charged under Ordinary. The rest consists of interest on a Temporary Loan (which is more than covered by receipts on account of investment of cash balance) and of some arrear payments.

## 2.—Interest on Deposits.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDIA— | | | |
| 889 | On Special Loans . . . . | 88,0 | 89,9 | 83,2 |
| 30 | On Treasury Notes . . . . | 4,8 | 5,1 | 3,0 |
| 2,007 | On Service Funds . . . . | 209,8 | 211,6 | 212,9 |
| 969 | On Savings Banks Deposits . . | 83,1 | 112,2 | 212,7 |
| 239 | On Miscellaneous Accounts . | 21,6 | 23,5 | 21,5 |
| 6 | ENGLAND . . . . . | 1,7 | 2,7 | 7 |
| 4,140 | TOTAL . | 409,0 | 445,0 | 534,0 |

In the above statement the interest payments are classified in the same way as we classify the obligations on which the interest is paid

22. The first Indian item shews a considerable saving The mass of the payments under it are allowances to the dependents of the Oudh Royal family, paid by way of interest on loans received from the King of Oudh in 1820 to 1830. The payments made on this account were 72,8 this year against 78,5 in 1880-81.

23. The Treasury note item is a small one and appears to have been over-estimated.

24. The payments on *Service funds* were highly in excess of estimate; in fact part of the estimate made under the last head should have been taken under this.

25. Under *Savings Bank* interest, we had in the first place an extra charge of a year's interest on Presidency Savings Banks deposits which was provided for neither in the Budget nor in the Regular Estimates. Hitherto the practice has obtained of charging this interest in the year succeeding that for which it was due, while in the District Savings Bank the more correct course was followed of charging the interest and adding it to Savings Bank Deposits in the same year in which the credit was given in the detailed Banking accounts. To correct the procedure in this respect the interest for 1881-82 was ordered to be charged off and credited to Savings Bank Deposits, as on 31st March, and this brought on a debit of 85,9 in addition to the payments provided for in the estimates.

26. In the English amount one of the two items included in the estimate remained unclaimed during the year.

## SECTION A—INTEREST.

Even this, however, leaves a charge of 126,8 to be taken against an estimate of 83,1, and this excess is due chiefly to the recent rapid development of the Savings Banks. The balances in these Banks were :—

| | 31st March 1880. | 31st March 1881. | 31st March 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Presidency Savings Bank . . . | 1,598,6 | 2,225,6 | 2,312,1 |
| District Savings Bank . . . | 436,3 | 703,4 | 726,2 |

This sudden expansion was the effect of new rules issued in December 1879, increasing the rate of interest and giving greater facilities, in many ways, to depositors. Part of these facilities were withdrawn by a resolution of 20th October 1880, and the rate of interest was reduced in May 1881, but these steps did not produce the anticipated effect of lessening deposits; and the balance has been maintained at the high figure reached before the reduction of interest.

The estimates failed to take sufficient account of this increase of the deposits and provided 83,1 only, while the payments reached 126,8. The short estimate was chiefly in respect of the Bombay Banks, where the balance on which the interest was paid amounted in one year from 1,067,0 to 1,551,1.

## SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52,702,3 | RECEIPTS . . . | 51,570,0 | 53,156,0 | 53,654,5 |

27. The improvement compared with last year is due chiefly to Land Revenue collections of 1880-81 postponed to 1881-82; but there is also a large improvement in the Excise Revenue. Compared with Budget estimates, Opium produced about 1,100,0 more, Excise nearly 400,0 more, and Forests 100,0 more.

### I.—Land Revenue.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | Gross Revenue— | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89,2 | India . . . . . | 77,4 | 95,0 | 95,0 |
| 609,3 | Central Provinces . . . . | 607,0 | 607,3 | 613,7 |
| 899,1 | Burmah . . . . . | 1,120,0 | 1,140,0 | 1,052,3 |
| 374.8 | Assam . . . . . | 387,0 | 387,6 | 379,4 |
| 3,751.8 | Bengal . . . . . | 3,754,4 | 3,765,0 | 3,794,4 |
| 5,658,8 | North-West Provinces . | 5,909,0 | 5,800,0 | 5,838,3 |
| 2,090,1 | Punjab . . . . | 2,048,7 | 2,100,0 | 2,095,3 |
| 4,673.4 | Madras . . . . . | 4,791.5 | 4,739,1 | 4,688,9 |
| 3,763,8 | Bombay . . . . . | 3,800,0 | 3,815,0 | 3,881,9 |
| 21,910,3 | TOTAL . . | 22,495,0 | 22,419,0 | 22,439,2 |
| | Deduct transferred to Productive Public Works Account— | | | |
| 65,1 | North-West Provinces . . . | 66,9 | 87,0 | 87,2 |
| 161,2 | Punjab . . . . . | 16,8 | 31,6 | 33,3 |
| 552,1 | Madras . . . . . | 600,0 | 539,0 | 334,5 |
| 18,9 | Bombay . . . . . | 23,3 | 21,4 | 36,2 |
| 797.3 | TOTAL . | 707,0 | 679,0 | 491,2 |
| 21,113,0 | LAND REVENUE "ORDINARY" . | 21,788,0 | 21,770,0 | 21,948,0 |

28. The following explanation is given with reference to the first or gross total, as the deductions, which are not specifically separate from the rest of the Land Revenue are explained under the account of Productive Public Works.

The accounts of 1880-81 shew 21,910,3, the collections having been short of the normal amount, partly on account of remissions in the North-West, and partly owing to partial postponement of collections in the months February and March 1881, during which the subordinate revenue officers were engaged on the Census. Both of these causes would operate towards increasing the figures of 1881-82 at the expense of those of 1880-81, but the facts shewed that there was less postponement than was estimated, and that accordingly the year 1880-81 produced more, and 1881-82 less, than was anticipated when the estimates were made in March 1881.

This explanation particularly accounts for the falling-off in Madras, and partly also for that in the North-West, though the original estimate in this last appears to have been too high, the normal Land Revenue of the province being only about 5,750,0.

A similar explanation accounts in a small degree for the falling-off in Burmah, but the loss here was chiefly owing to the cultivators being unable, in the face of very low prices, to realize their crops at the usual time.

An improvement of four lakhs in Bengal is attributed to enhanced collections from Government estates. Bombay shews eight lakhs better than Budget, chiefly due to instalments due in Gujerat in April 1882 being received in March.

In the Punjab the estimates shew an excess of 46,6. The greater part of this is due to "Water Advantage Rate," the estimate of which (21,9) was made under "XXVIII—Irrigation." The rest of the increase is under "Miscellaneous Collections."

The improvement under "India" is due to the revenue of the ceded districts in Southern Afghanistan, namely Pishin and Sibi.

## SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

### II.—Opium Revenue.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,683,6 | Bengal . . . . . | 5,640,0 | 7,476,0 | 7,465,3 |
| 2,526,2 | Bombay . . . . . | 2,891,4 | 2,218,2 | 2,184,7 |
| 201,2 | Excise . . . . . | 216,4 | 191,5 | 192,0 |
| 69,0 | Miscellaneous . . . . . | 15,2 | 14,3 | 20,4 |
| 10,480,0 | TOTAL . | 8,763,0 | 9,900,0 | 9,862,4 |

29. The Budget estimate was made at a time when the orders of the Secretary of State directed that the net figure should be taken at 6,500,0. The estimated expenditure being 2,263,0, the revenue was taken at 8,763,0, which, after the detailed estimates for other provinces, left 5,640,0 for Bengal.

The Bengal Estimate was therefore stated as 56,400 chests at Rs. 1,000 bringing in 5,640,0; the real expectation being at least Rs. 1,200 and the estimate being short stated with reference to the policy of Opium-estimate then prescribed by the Secretary of State, as above explained.

The following figures compare the successive years :—

| | Chests sold. | Average price. | Produce, Rs. | Added to Stock,* chests. | Balance in Stock,* March 31, chests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1876-77 . . . . . | 47,240 | 1,270 | 6,000,0 | 68,051 | 71,315 |
| 1877-78 . . . . . | 49,500 | 1,266 | 6,269.3 | 67,167 | 88,982 |
| 1878-79 . . . . . | 55,500 | 1,225 | 6,798,6 | 43,140 | 76,622 |
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 59,100 | 1,170 | 6,914,2 | 49,961 | 67,483 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 56,400 | 1,362 | 7,683,6 | 52,969 | 64,052 |
| 1881-82 Budget . . . . | 56,400 | 1,000 | 5,640,0 | .. | ... |
| 1881-82 Actual . . . . | 56,400 | 1,324 | 7,465,3 | 49,732 | 57,384 |

* The last two columns refer to Stock for export only, and exclude three or four thousand chests produced annually for consumption in India.

The price fell off a little in the beginning of the year, being Rs 1 330, 1,282, and 1,264 in the first quarter, against an average of about 1,400 in the next preceding three months. In July and August it rose to 1,405 and 1,389, from September to January it was between 1,344 and 1,323, and in the last two months it was only 1,288 and 1,257, so that it was the last months of the year chiefly that fell short of the high figures of 1880-81. The Revised estimate was 7,476,0, and, being framed when most of the circumstances affecting the actuals were ascertainable, was closely followed by the final accounts.

It will be seen that to the extent of 6,668 chests, the opium sales were fed by drawing upon accumulated stock.

30. For Bombay an average crop was expected, and the following figures compare the facts :—

| | Chests. | Rate † | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876-77 . . . . . | 49,136 | 600 | 2,948,2 |
| 1877-78 . . . . . | 45,830 | 600 | 2,749,8 |
| 1878-79 . . . . . | 36,807 | 650 | 2,393,0 |
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 46,211½ | 650 & 700 | 3,141,1 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 36,069½ | 700 | 2,526,2 |
| 1881-82 Estimate . . . | 41,292 | 700 | 2,891,4 |
| 1881-82 Actuals . . . | 31,196 | 700 | 2,184,7 |

† Opium which passes the scales at Ajmere pays Rs. 25 more.

Up till December the estimate was justified by the rate at which chests were brought for export, but from that month a heavy falling-off commenced. The figures of the various months compare as follow :—

| | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Till November inclusive, eight months | 2,052,1 | 1,425,4 | 1,591,0 | These figures include 1 or 2 of Miscellaneous Revenue. |
| December . . . . . | 368,3 | 275,2 | 164,6 | |
| January . . . . . | 438,0 | 277,2 | 201,4 | |
| February . . . . . | 200,4 | 290,7 | 130,0 | |
| March . . . . . | 149,7 | 257,9 | 101,7 | |
| TOTAL . | ‡ | 2,526,4 | 2,188,7 | |

‡ Total not shewn as there was a write-back after March.

And the Regular estimate which was made in March, reduced the estimated revenue to 2,218,2, which it will be seen was nearly but not quite realized; the falling-off in March

## SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1882, being, it will be seen from the figures just given, more marked than that in earlier months.

31. The revenue on Excise opium—(that is the credit of Rs 7¼ per seer as the cost price of opium supplied for local consumption, the cost by the sale proceeds being taken as excise revenue), fell short of estimate by almost exactly the amount included in the estimate on account of sales in the Punjab (25,0). The plan of selling Government opium in that province was discontinued and no sales were made.

32. The *Miscellaneous Revenue* was a little better than estimate.

## III.—Salt Revenue.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,629.7 | NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT . | 1,665,5 | 1,894,2 | 1,898,1 |
| | SEA-BORNE SALT. | | | |
| 19,4 | Burmah . . . . . | 18.1 | 18,5 | 14,8 |
| 2,275.0 | Bengal . . . . . | 2,272,7 | 2,284,0 | 2,371,6 |
| 18,3 | Madras . . . . . | 20,0 | 9,1 | 5,7 |
| 2 | Bombay . . . . . | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | GOVERNMENT SALT. | | | |
| 1,541,1 | Madras . . . . . | 1,550,0 | 1,446,0 | 1,452,6 |
| 26,5 | Bombay . . . . . | 25,2 | 30,0 | 33,6 |
| | EXCISE ON LOCAL MANUFACTURE. | | | |
| 4,1 | Burmah . . . . . | 4,4 | 5,0 | 4,9 |
| 109,7 | Bengal . . . . . | 110,0 | 109,0 | 97,3 |
| 2,5 | Madras . . . . . | 15,2 | 15,0 | 12,3 |
| 1,469,1 | Bombay . . . . . | 1,451,0 | 1,387,0 | 1,458,8 |
| 20.4 | MISCELLANEOUS . | 20,7 | 23,9 | 25,4 |
| 7,116,0 | TOTAL . | 7,153,0 | 7,213,0 | 7,375,6 |

33 Under the first head the estimates were made at a time when the salt revenue was temporarily failing, as explained in last year's appropriation report. The estimates then made were for an improvement of ten lakhs over the expected returns of 1880-81. The revenue, however, very speedily recovered, and the original estimate of 1,665,5 was in March 1882 raised to 1,879,0, or, adding a new item of 51,0 on account of recoveries of freight charges, 1,930,0. But before the year closed the duty was reduced, and the effect of the reduction, for three weeks of March, was estimated at about 3½ lakhs, leaving the final estimate 1,894,2. This estimate, it will be seen, was very accurately realized.

34. The estimate made for *Sea-borne Salt* in Bengal was a repetition of the expected receipts of 1880-81; throughout the year the importations were slightly better, and promised an improvement of about 80,0. In the last month the reduction of duty was completely counteracted by the stimulus which the reduction gave to clearances, and thus both the Budget and the revised estimates were more than covered.

The importations of salt in Burmah and Madras fell somewhat below expectation, but the amounts in any case are small.

35. Madras deals chiefly in *Government Salt*, that is, in purchasing and re-selling salt locally manufactured. The Budget estimate was based, as is usual in such cases, upon the actual outturn of the previous year 1880-81. The consumption is, however, somewhat falling off owing to the substitution in the western districts of salt which pays duty in Bombay, and in March 1882 the revised estimate shewed 1,474,0, which in view of the reduction of duty to be made in that month (March 8) was reduced to 1,446,0. It will be seen that the realizations were somewhat short of this.

36. Under *Local Manufacture*, the chief figure is that of Bombay which very closely followed estimate; in fact the whole difference from last year's figure is somewhat less than the loss accruing in March from the reduction of duty. The falling-off under this head in Bengal is a continuance of a decrease, which has shewn itself of late years in the manufacture of salt in Orissa.

37. The *Miscellaneous* figures are chiefly warehouse rents, fines and forfeitures.

## SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

### IV.—Stamps.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,186,1 | Court Fees . . . . . | 2,214,7 | 2,262,1 | 2,301,5 |
| 1,048,4 | Other Stamp Duties . . . . . | 1,063,9 | 1,052,0 | 1,064,9 |
| 16,1 | Miscellaneous . . . . . | 11,4 | 13,9 | 15,0 |
| 3,250,6 | TOTAL . | 3,290,0 | 3,328,0 | 3,381,4 |

38. The improvement under this head is general, both from the actuals of 1880-81 to the Budget of 1881-82, and from the latter to the Actuals of 1881-82. Each province shews a slowly progressing revenue.

### V.—Excise.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,493,4 | Liquors and Drugs . . . . . | 2,395,4 | 2,720,7 | 2,745,7 |
| 628,4 | Opium . . . . . | 622,5 | 663,8 | 665,6 |
| 13,4 | Other Receipts . . . . . | 13,1 | 26,5 | 16,0 |
| 3,135,2 | TOTAL . | 3,031,0 | 3,411,0 | 3,427,3 |

39 The Budget estimate was for the most part a reproduction of the expected figures of 1880-81, save that a slight falling-off was anticipated in Burmah, owing to the restriction of opium vend in that province. But in the first place the actuals of 1880-81 slightly exceeded in every province the anticipations framed in March 1881, and the improvement in the excise revenue, alluded to in last year's report, has continued through the year. In nearly every province this improvement is manifest, and is attributed either to general prosperity and good harvests, or to increased competition at auction sales of excise monopolies, which is only another form of increased public demand.

### VI.—Provincial Rates.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL RATE ON LANDS. | | | |
| 4 ,9 | Central Provinces . . . . . | 40,4 | 41,2 | 40,0 |
| 51,2 | Burmah . . . . . | 78.4 | 83,4 | 74,9 |
| 29.2 | Assam . . . . . | 34,5 | 34,5 | 32,2 |
| 684,8 | Bengal . . . . . | 682,6 | 676,6 | 681,8 |
| 535,2 | North-West . . . . . | 541,4 | 545.0 | 554,3 |
| 255,0 | Punjab . . . . . | 250,6 | 257,5 | 256,3 |
| 384,1 | Madras . . . . . | 403,4 | 419,6 | 401,8 |
| 222,8 | Bombay . . . . . | 224,6 | 222,8 | 229,7 |
| 2,203,2 | TOTAL . | 2.255,9 | 2,280,6 | 2,271,0 |
| | OTHER RATES. | | | |
| 6,5 | India . . . . . | 6,2 | 5,5 | 5,6 |
| 14,6 | Central Provinces . . . . . | 14,3 | 14,3 | 16,4 |
| 2,2 | Burmah . . . . . | 2,3 | 2,3 | 3,2 |
| 38,6 | Bengal . . . . . | 38,2 | 37,4 | 42,6 |
| 340,0 | North-West . . . . . | 343,1 | 350,0 | 337,4 |
| 169,0 | Madras . . . . . | 201,6 | 192,4 | 217,0 |
| 2,3 | Bombay . . . . . | 1,4 | 2,5 | 2,3 |
| 573,2 | TOTAL . | 607,1 | 604,4 | 624,5 |
| 2,776,4 | TOTAL BOTH . | 2,863,0 | 2,885,0 | 2,895,5 |

40. The first set of these figures shews the general rate levied, mostly for Public Works, but in some cases also for primary education. These rates are all of a "local" character, that is, intended for expenditure within the area whence they are obtained. The second set of figures contains several small items; the large figure in the North-West being the Putwari cess, since abolished, and that in Madras being the Village Service cess.

The actuals for the most part closely follow the estimates. A slight falling-off in Burmah and Assam is explained by the similar reduction in the figures of Land Revenue, as the collections of Land Revenue and Land Rates are made together. In Madras the Village Service cess produced more than expected, as in some districts the demand, temporarily suspended, was re-imposed; and in Bombay an enhancement of rates came

## SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

into operation in some of the districts and increased the revenue over the Budget estimate.

### VII.—Customs.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPORTS. | | | |
| 141,4 | Burmah . . . . . | 156,7 | 153.6 | 152.7 |
| 727,3 | Bengal . . . . . | 682.6 | 644,6 | 617,3 |
| 159,9 | Madras . . . . . | 149.0 | 145,7 | 143,8 |
| 751,2 | Bombay . . . . . | 674.0 | 578,0 | 648.5 |
| 1,779,8 | TOTAL . | 1,662,3 | 1,521,9 | 1,562,3 |
| | EXPORTS. | | | |
| 436,4 | Burmah . . . . . | 415,3 | 446,6 | 487,4 |
| 179,9 | Bengal . . . . . | 160,0 | 200,0 | 204,9 |
| 84,5 | Madras . . . . . | 70,0 | 60,0 | 49.9 |
| 30,7 | Bombay . . . . . | 18,1 | 22,7 | 25,8 |
| 731,5 | TOTAL . | 663,9 | 729,3 | 768,0 |
| 28,3 | MISCELLANEOUS . | 40,8 | 38,8 | 31,1 |
| 2,539,6 | TOTAL . | 2,367,0 | 2,290,0 | 2,361,4 |

41. The Budget estimate allowed for a falling-off, in Bengal and Bombay, below the figures of 1880-81. Till the end of November the revenue, on the whole, was equal to that of 1880-81, but the import duties began to fall off towards the end of the year, both by the continued substitution of duty-free for duty-paying cotton goods, and because there was an expectation of reduction of duty, and a consequent postponement as far as possible clearances at the Customs House. The general abolition of import duties, which came into effect on 10th March, necessarily added to the loss.

42. There was, however, an abundant rice harvest and the low prices favored export; and the increase of revenue under this head fully made up for the loss on imports.

43. The following figures continue the classification of net revenue presented in last year's report. It will be seen that three-quarters of the reduction of revenue occurs under the head of Cotton Goods, arising, as just explained, from the fact that a continually increasing proportion of the imports under this head has been of the kinds exempted from duty:—

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| IMPORTS. | | |
| Cotton Goods . . . . . | 717,2 | 559.5 |
| Liquors . . . . . | 378,9 | 405,7 |
| Metals . . . . . | 133,6 | 109,2 |
| Provisions . . . . . | 25,5 | 23,9 |
| Silk . . . . . | 103,0 | 78,6 |
| Woollen Manufactures . . . . . | 59,5 | 51,6 |
| Apparel . . . . . | 32,1 | 29,5 |
| Sugar . . . . . | 75,3 | 54.3 |
| Other Goods . . . . . | 209,7 | 198,2 |
| TOTAL . | 1,734,8 | 1,510,5 |
| EXPORTS. | | |
| Rice . . . . . | 715.5 | 747,8 |
| Indigo (abolished) . . . . . | —2 | 0 |
| Other Goods . . . . . | 2 | 5 |
| TOTAL . | 715.5 | 748,3 |
| MISCELLANEOUS . . | 28,3 | 31,1 |
| TOTAL NET REVENUE . | 2,478,6 | 2,289,9 |

### VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 558,7 | TOTAL. . . . | 550,0 | 538,0 | 536,8 |

44. The figures appear to call for no remark.

## SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

### IX.—Forests.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85,0 | Central Provinces . . . . | 116,1 | 98,0 | 117,3 |
| 151,7 | Burmah . . . . . | 142,0 | 215,3 | 223,2 |
| 94,2 | North-West Provinces . . . . | 118,0 | 99,4 | 106,6 |
| 152,3 | Bombay . . . . . | 165,0 | 161,8 | 182,8 |
| 224,5 | Other Provinces . . . . | 227,0 | 243,5 | 242,3 |
| 1,6 | England . . . . . | 1,9 | 2,0 | 2,2 |
| 709,3 | TOTAL . . | 770,0 | 820,0 | 874,4 |

45. The revenue in the Central Provinces came up to Budget estimate, although at the time of the Regular estimate it was thought that there would be very considerable unrealized outstandings. The improvement, as compared with 1880-81, is in timber removed by Government Agency the revenue from which increased from 6,2 to 29,7.

In Burmah, the operations of the department greatly extended towards the end of the year, and special expenditure was sanctioned to meet the high demand for timber. High prices ruled in the market, and there were also higher realizations in sale of drift and waif wood. A reduction of duty from 7 per cent. to 1 per cent. on foreign timber brought down the Salween did not produce a loss of revenue, as the estimated revenue had been realized before it was brought into operation.

The falling-off in revenue in the North-West is chiefly owing to failure to dispose of a large stock of timber in the School Circle. The demand for Public Works, in the Oudh Circle, has also fallen off, but on the other hand there has been an increase both of Revenue and of Expenditure in the Oudh Circle.

In Bombay there was at the end of the year an unusual demand, at very high prices, for timber and sandal-wood. This demand came too late even for inclusion in the Revised estimate and produced a considerable excess over the estimated revenue.

In the other provinces the operations are of a more regular character and are less affected by market fluctuations. They do not therefore shew, in the actual figure, any great variation from the estimates, but there is a general improvement in Bengal and in Madras owing to increased sales of smaller produce.

### X.—Registration.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 281,2 | TOTAL . . . | 290,0 | 280,0 | 284,7 |

46. The figures in every respect closely follow those of last year.

### XI.—Tributes from Native States.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 742,2 | TOTAL . . . | 705,0 | 721,0 | 706,9 |

47. The figures under this head have little variation, except as some State falls into arrear or makes up an arrear. The final figures follow the Budget very accurately Under "India General" there is a reduction of 5,0 owing to a new arrangement by which that amount of Land Revenue, hitherto accounted for to Oodeypore, is now taken (under its proper head) in lieu of a tribute due from Oodeypore. Bombay however shews nearly the same amount of excess, owing to arrear collections from Kathiawar Chiefs.

The figures of last year were unduly swollen by a capitalized payment of 30,0 received from the Maharaja of Dhar.

## SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,169,0 | EXPENDITURE . | 8,519,0 | 8,554,7 | 8,220,1 |

48. But for a change of accounting by which 147,6 of Refunds passed in the accounts to other heads, the expenditure would be 8,367,7, and this figure should be used in the general comparison. Compared with last year the bulk 120,0 of the increase is under "Salt," where the introduction of a new depôt system involved considerable expenditure in construction of depôts, and large advances for carriage and freight of salt conveyed to them. Forests also shew an increase of 100,0 mostly covered by enhanced revenue. The expenditure was within Budget estimate, except under Salt, where most of the expenditure on depôts, just referred to, was not provided for.

## SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

### 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46,8 | Land Revenue | 47,5 | 59,0 | 48,0 |
| 140,6 | Salt | 34,2 | 46,8 | 45,3 |
| 34,2 | Stamps | 35,2 | 36,9 | 37.7 |
| 62,4 | Customs | 20,8 | 37,3 | 73,2 |
| 30,6 | Assessed Taxes | 22,8 | 25,7 | 28.9 |
| 31,7 | Other Revenue Refunds | 63,9 | 102,0 | 39,3 |
| 46,1 | Law and Justice | 44,0 | 40,8 | ... |
| 76,8 | Miscellaneous Refunds | 81,6 | 68,5 | ... |
| 469,2 | TOTAL | 350,0 | 423,0 | 272.4 |

49. Refunds is an item so liable to be affected by unexpected large payments, arising from administrative measures, that the Budget estimate has for some years been fixed by a definite rule based upon the experience of past years, but having no precise appropriation to the various kinds of charges. It is assumed that any special excess over this is not unlikely to be met by the special *per contra* credit arising from the same circumstances, and it is only towards the end of the year that it can be stated with any degree of accuracy whether any such special claims have fallen upon Government.

Special claims of this nature arose in Madras where 2,2 of water-rates improperly collected had to be refunded, and in Bombay a repayment had to be made under the treaty made with Portuguese India. These Goa refunds are responsible for the divergence under "Customs" and "Other Revenue Refunds," as part of what had been provided for in the revised estimates under "Other Revenue Refunds" was more specifically charged under "Customs Refunds."

The charges under the last two heads have been transferred to the heads 19—Law and Justice, and 31—Miscellaneous, as the Secretary of State has directed that only Revenue Refunds be charged against the major head 3—Refunds and Drawbacks.

### 4.—Assignments and Compensations.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 284,0 | India | 306,2 | 305,4 | 268,6 |
| 8,0 | Central Provinces | 7,5 | 7,4 | 7.7 |
| ... | Burmah | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,4 | Assam | 3,0 | 2,8 | 3.3 |
| 5,8 | Bengal | 11,3 | 16,0 | 16,4 |
| 7,5 | North-West Provinces | 7,5 | 7,5 | 7.2 |
| 22,2 | Punjab | 22,7 | 22,0 | 22,1 |
| 143,6 | Madras | 114.2 | 119,0 | 121,3 |
| 740,5 | Bombay | 734,7 | 763,6 | 747,8 |
| 1,215.0 | TOTAL | 1,207,1 | 1,243.7 | 1,194.4 |

50. Under India the payment is all but entirely the salt compensations to Native States. These fell short of estimate by 6,2, an amount due to Maharaja Holkar not charged within the year, and by 10,4, over-estimate of the Royalty payable to Jeypur and Jodhpur. Two miscellaneous compensations, aggregating 3,9, were also not paid within the year.

The inequality of the figures against Bengal is due to the fact that no payment was made in 1880-81, and two payments were made in 1881-82, of the yearly compensation, 5,0, for the resumption of the Bhootan Dooars.

### 5.—Land Revenue.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised | 1881-82. Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74.8 | India | 96,4 | 89.7 | 73.5 |
| 73,9 | Central Provinces | 75,6 | 74 0 | 74,1 |
| 173,1 | Burmah | 189,0 | 207,5 | 191,1 |
| 89.1 | Assam | 88,3 | 88,9 | 8[illegible].4 |
| 322,7 | Bengal | 310.0 | 311 6 | 310,2 |
| 658,2 | North-West Provinces | 650,0 | 652.5 | 647,1 |
| 231.4 | Punjab | 228,7 | 227,3 | 231,6 |
| 712,8 | Madras | 728,1 | 722,7 | 723,8 |
| 647,0 | Bombay | 665,0 | 662,2 | 665,4 |
| 2,983,0 | TOTAL INDIA | 3,031,1 | 3,036,4 | 3,003,2 |
| 7 | Add England | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| 2,983,7 | TOTAL | 3,032,0 | 3,037,0 | 3,003,8 |

## SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

51. Under India, the Budget estimate for Revenue Surveys included charges 22,4 for survey parties working in Burmah, which in the accounts were taken under British Burmah Allowing for this the actuals closely followed the estimates.

Under Central Provinces the estimates were also closely followed.

Under Burmah we must first, for the comparison with Budget, deduct the survey charges just alluded to, leaving 171,7, expenditure against 189,0 estimate, or a saving of 17,3. Of this amount 7,2 is under the head of "Commission on Revenue Collections," and is in part owing to the short collections explained on the Revenue side; it was necessarily followed by increase of charges in 1882-83. Further, an item of 7,1 was provided in the Budget as a "Reserve" and was not expended.

In Assam there is a saving of 4,9, of which 2,5 is on Commission and is explained in the same way as under Burmah, and 1,2 was a provision for anticipated survey charges which was not eventually required.

In Bengal the Actuals very closely follow Budget, but the coincidence is the result of a balance of differences. 6,4 was short spent, being malikana (proprietory allowance) not claimed within the year, while on the other hand Collectors and their establishments cost 4,9 more than Budget, in which a deduction for "Probable Savings" was made but found to be excessive. Another increase of 1,6 under "Management of Government estates" is covered by the enhanced collections reported on the revenue side.

In the North-West the Actuals follow, and are slightly within the Budget.

In the Punjab there is a slight excess in the expenditure, of which nearly half is in an item recoverable in the form of fees.

The Madras accounts show expenditure slightly less than estimates. The difference is mainly under two heads, first a saving of 6,0 in allowances to village officers, where the Budget appears to have presumed too rapid an extension of the operations under the Village Service Act, and secondly, an excess expenditure of 3,2 for Revenue Surveys, only partly met by a supplemental grant of 1,5 over the Budget.

The Bombay expenditure closely follows the estimates, a small saving in balances in the Collector's establishments being counterbalanced by increase of allowances given to Revenue Survey Officers in Sindh.

### 6.—Opium.

| 1880-81, Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,909.2 | BENGAL— Payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges | 2,124,7 | 1,939.1 | 1,931.4 |
| 117,4 | Other charges | 135,6 | 119,8 | 123,0 |
| 2,2 | PUNJAB, BOMBAY AND ENGLAND | 2,7 | 3.1 | 3,0 |
| 2,028,8 | TOTAL | 2,263,0 | 2,062,0 | 2,057,4 |

52 The first of these charges necessarily depends upon the amount of opium produced, but as each year includes payments on account of two seasons, no very accurate correspondence can be found between the produce of each season, and the amount of each year's expenditure. Part of the increase in 1881-82 over the previous year is due to the raising of the price paid to cultivators in the Benares Agency from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5, with effect from the crop of 1881-82, the similar measure having been taken in Behar Agency in September 1880.

The charges were well within the Budget estimate, which, being fixed at a time when the profits of the crop are absolutely unknown, is taken at an amount sufficient to provide for a moderately good crop.

53. The saving of 12,5 under other charges is chiefly under the head of "Commission," estimated at 23,4 but only 16,0 spent. There were also other savings in salaries and establishment charges.

### 7.—Salt.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125,9 | Northern India Salt Department | 154,3 | 277,0 | 240,0 |
| 6,2 | Burmah and Bengal | 5,6 | 5,2 | 4,1 |
| 140,6 | Madras | 142,5 | 140,0 | 132,8 |
| 90,8 | Bombay | 125,6 | 121,8 | 109,3 |
| 363,5 | TOTAL | 428,0 | 544,0 | 486,2 |

## SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

54. Compared with the rate of expenditure in 1880-81, the estimates of the Northern India Salt Department provided nearly 30,0 additional for manufacture of salt at Sambhur, Didwana, and Pachbadra. This arose from the development of the depôt system by which the salt is manufactured and conveyed at Government expense to sale-depôts in the consuming districts, instead of this work being done by the wholesale merchants. It was only during the course of the year that the system was fully developed, and it was necessary to add to the original estimates, first a moderate amount for construction of depôts, and secondly, a very large amount for charges of carriage and freight from the salt sources to the depôts. These charges are ultimately recovered as part of the sale price of the salt, but necessarily, in the first year, the recoveries are far short of the outlay.

In the revised estimate 122,3 was added on this account to the original estimate of 154,3, giving total of 276,6 (taken as 277,0). However, the expenditure against this 122,3 was only 56,2 in Sambhur, 8,2 for the Punjab mines, and 10,7 for Pachbadra; total 75,1.

Against the original 154,3 the expenditure was 164,9, and the excess is almost exactly accounted for by the following principal items :—

(1) Excess expenditure almost entirely in connexion with the introduction of the depôt system. Sambhur 4,2 against estimate 1, for construction, and 11,2 against 7,2 for Miscellaneous; Punjab mines 11,4 against 2,4 for construction; Neemuch, a new depôt, 1,5 unprovided for in estimates; total excess 18,6.

(2) On the other hand, manufacture at Pachbudra cost only 1,7 against an estimate of 8,5.

In other respects the estimates were fairly followed.

55. In Madras there is short expenditure of 97. The main part of this, 88, was on the charge for purchase and freight of salt (726 against estimate 814), a charge which necessarily varies according to the favorableness of the season for manufacture. In other charges, on the one hand there was saving of 73 on the provision for petty construction which was taken rather high at 186; on the other hand there was an excess expenditure of 55 in reorganizing the preventive establishments.

56. The *Bombay* estimates provided 45,0 new charges, in connexion with the Goa Treaty, more than half of which was for purchase of salt. The expenditure on this account was only 17,5.

On the other hand, heavy purchases of salt, at the end of the year, caused an excess expenditure under other heads of 6,2, which was of course met by increased revenue from sales. A preventive line on the Kathiawar frontier, not provided for in the Budget estimates, and sanctioned by the Government of India, only at the end of the year, cost 2,3.

## 8.—Stamps.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget | 1881-82 Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDIA— | | | |
| 56,8 | Charges for sales (chiefly Discount) . . | 59,9 | 58,6 | 59,0 |
| 19,1 | Other expenditure . . . . . | 14,1 | 18,8 | 18,8 |
| 31,6 | ENGLAND . . . . . | 40,0 | 31,6 | 32,8 |
| 107,5 | TOTAL . | 114,0 | 109,0 | 110,6 |

57. The excess in "Other expenditure" is due to an error in the estimates; 6,5 were taken as a deduction from expenditure under "India" on account of value of stamped paper supplied to Madras, without being brought upon the Madras estimates.

The English charge is for stamped paper, and the supply was somewhat curtailed owing to the preparation of new patterns: the prices paid were also somewhat lower.

## 9.—Excise.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95,4 | TOTAL . | 99,0 | 99,0 | 96,9 |

58. Except in two respects, the charges, which are mostly for establishments, closely follow the figures of last year and the estimates. In the North-West there were heavy contingent charges arising from the system of direct management there adopted, and an increase in the discount on opium sales, which necessarily corresponds to increased sales. These

## SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

charges were met by an increased grant of 20 by the Local Government. In Madras also the charge for purchase of arrack for sale in the town of Madras exceeded the Budget provision.

### 10.—Provincial Rates.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46.4 | TOTAL . | 48.0 | 49,0 | 53,2 |

59. The increase over last year's figures and over the Budget estimate occurs almost entirely in Bengal, and is due to the payments of local cesses on Government estates, which are largely recoverable from tenants, having greatly exceeded the recoveries effected.

### 11.—Customs.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25,6 | Burmah . . . . . | 27,6 | 26,2 | 25.9 |
| 69,8 | Bengal . . . . . | 70,0 | 69,5 | 68,6 |
| 22,2 | Madras . . . . . | 24.0 | 23,1 | 23,3 |
| 81 3 | Bombay . . . . . | 84,4 | 77,2 | 77.3 |
| 0 | England . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 198,9 | TOTAL . | 206,0 | 196,0 | 195,1 |

60. In Burmah the Budget provided for some new establishments which were not entertained, and in Bengal there was a small saving in the charges for the preventive establishments.

The chief part (5,9) of the saving in Bombay is owing to the withdrawal of the preventive lines on the frontier of Portuguese India, after the conclusion of the Goa Treaty.

### 12.—Assessed Taxes.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised | 1881-82. Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21.2 | TOTAL . | 15,0 | 14,0 | 13,1 |

61. The charges incurred were everywhere within estimate The decrease in expenditure, as compared with last year, arises from the reduction of establishments after the revisions of assessment made in 1880-81

### 13.—Forests.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49,5 | Central Provinces . . . . . | 70,1 | 59,3 | 49,6 |
| 71,2 | Burmah . . . . . | 101,0 | 129,9 | 115,0 |
| 67,9 | North-West Provinces . . . . | 85,5 | 94.5 | 91,5 |
| 111,9 | Bombay . . . . . | 120,0 | 117,8 | 115,0 |
| 161,4 | Other Provinces . . . . . | 189,2 | 193,3 | 181,2 |
| 1,1 | England . . . . . | 5,2 | 5,2 | 5.3 |
| 466.0 | TOTAL . | 571,0 | 600,0 | 557,6 |

62. The Central Provinces Budget provided for charges connected with the supply of fuel to the Holkar State Railway, a scheme which was afterwards abandoned, as also a special purchase of machinery which was not made.

In Burmah the increase of expenditure arises from extended operations referred to on the revenue side.

In the North-West a considerable increase over Budget estimates was sanctioned for settlement of claims of certain contractors, which however was not all spent.

In Bombay the original estimate appears to have been too high, and though there was unanticipated expenditure at the end of the year in meeting the high demand for timber, the whole expenditure fell considerably within the estimate.

Under other provinces the saving occurred chiefly in the Punjab, and is stated to arise from economical working of the Department. Bengal and Madras are chiefly responsible for the excess as compared with 1880-81, which in both cases is attributed to extension of sales, the revenue having also increased by 12,4 and 7,0.

## SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

### 14.—Registration.

| 1880-81. Accounts | | 1881-82 Budget | 1881-82 Revised. | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 173,3 | TOTAL . . | 186,0 | 178,0 | 179,4 |

63. On the Burmah estimates there was a saving (11 against 20) owing to the Budget providing for certain re-arrangements of expenditure that were not fully carried out A similar considerable saving (234 against 290) occurred in Bombay, where provision was made for new charges in connexion with the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, which turned out to be in excess of requirements In the North-West Provinces, on the other hand, there was an excess expenditure of 30 (315 against 285), which occurred entirely under Record Fund, it was met by and is due to increased receipts and better working of the system it represents.

## SECTION C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

| 1880 81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,647,3 | RECEIPTS . . . | 1,537,0 | 1,510,0 | 1,489,7 |

64. In all three departments there has been less revenue in 1881-82 than in 1880-81. The falling-off in Actuals, as compared with Budget, is chiefly under Mint, the importation and coinage of silver being less than usual.

### XII.—Post Office.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | IMPERIAL POST OFFICE. | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 638,0 | Sale of Postage Stamps . . . | 639,4 | 590,0 | 592,2 |
| 199,6 | Parcel and other Postage collected in Cash . . . . . | 237,6 | 252,0 | 242,0 |
| 51,6 | Money Order Fees . . . . | 54,0 | 89,6 | 71,7 |
| 151,5 | Other Receipts . . . . . | 58,2 | 68,4 | 70,7 |
| 1,040,7 | TOTAL . | 989,2 | 1,000,0 | 976,6 |
| 25,9 | DEDUCT—Accounted for to other Governments . . . . | 257 | 28,2 | 313 |
| 1,014,8 | NET RECEIPTS . | 963,5 | 971,8 | 945,3 |
| 3,8 | ADD—District Post . . . . | 35 | 4,2 | 4,6 |
| 1,018,6 | TOTAL . | 967,0 | 976,0 | 949,9 |

65. The falling-off in Stamp Sale Receipts is partly accounted for by certain small items formerly paid in Stamps, coming during 1881-82 under the class of Cash Realizations; but there has been a real falling-off in revenue. Under Money Order Fees it is sufficient to say that the amount remitted rose from 4,570.9 in 1880-81 to 5,733.5 in 1881-82. Under "Other Receipts" a large falling-off was estimated in Bullock Train Collections, as it was intended to abolish the Calcutta Agency. This step, however, was not carried out.

### XIII.—Telegraph.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 452,9 | Indian . . . . . | 391.9 | 378,0 | 376,6 |
| 86,2 | Indo-European . . . . . | 89,1 | 98,0 | 92,6 |
| 539,1 | TOTAL . | 481,0 | 476,0 | 469,2 |

66. Under Indian the Budget anticipated a decrease of message revenue owing to the cessation of the Afghan War, and the estimate would have been fully realized or nearly so but for certain recoveries from Railways not made within the year.

67. The difference between Budget and Actuals in Indo-European is due to larger receipts in England, while the competing line *vid* Suez was interrupted (July and August 1881), and also to earlier settlement of accounts with the Indo-European Company.

### XIV.—Mint.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 76,1 | Seignorage on Silver . . . . | 72,6 | 34,1 | 43,4 |
| | Gain on Copper Coinage . . . . | 6,0 | 15,0 | 14.0 |
| 13,4 | Other Receipts . . . . . | 10.4 | 8,9 | 13,2 |
| 89,5 | TOTAL . | 89,0 | 58,0 | 70,6 |

68. The first two items here are extremely irregular, the first depending upon the importation of silver, and the second upon the absorption of copper coin. The estimate was made for an average importation, but as a matter of fact the imports were very short indeed Some importations into Calcutta, at the very end of the year, brought an unexpected increase over the revised estimate.

The importations of silver have been in recent years—

| | Net Importation. | Silver Coinage. |
|---|---|---|
| 1878-79 . . . | 3,970.7 | 7,210,8 |
| 1879-80 . . . | 7,869,7 | 10,257,0 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 3,892,6 | 4,249,7 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 5,379,0 | 2,186,3 |

## SECTION C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,766,0 | EXPENDITURE . | 1,765,0 | 1,811,0 | 1,771,7 |

69. Compared with last year there is more expenditure on Telegraph, but less in Post Office. On the other hand, Post Office has exceeded its estimates, but the other two departments shew a saving.

## 15.—Post Office.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | IMPERIAL POST OFFICE. | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27,9 | Chief Post Office . . . . . | 29,6 | 30,1 | 30,7 |
| 523,9 | Presidency and District Offices . . . | 548,2 | 571,8 | 577,6 |
| 392,0 | Conveyance of Mails . . . . | 296,0 | 308,9 | 308,6 |
| 34,3 | Other Charges . . . . . | 33,2 | 35,5 | 26,7 |
| 978,1 | TOTAL . | 907,0 | 946,3 | 943,6 |
| 91,0 | ADD—District Post Office . | 90,9 | 105,0 | 107,5 |
| 1,069,1 | TOTAL INDIA . | 997,9 | 1,051,3 | 1,051,1 |
| 106,4 | ENGLAND . | 100,1 | 98,7 | 96,8 |
| 1,175,5 | TOTAL . | 1,098,0 | 1,150,0 | 1,147,9 |

70. There is an excess of expenditure under all the Indian heads. In the first two it was owing to additional establishments entertained during the year which were not sufficiently provided for in the estimates. The excess on charges for conveyance is connected with the increase in Bullock Train receipts, and like it is due to the non-abolition of the Calcutta Agency. The other charges contain some items which were taken in the estimate as chargeable to the War in Afghanistan.

Under District Post Office the chief increase is 11,1, new charges in connection with local postal service at Quetta.

71. In England there was a saving of 8,3 in the cost of stamps, against an additional payment of 5,0 under the postal arrangement with the English Treasury.

## 16.—Telegraph.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | INDIAN TELEGRAPH. | Budget | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital Account. | | | |
| 44,1 | India . . . . . | 72,4 | 59,2 | 57,0 |
| 53,3 | England . . . . . | 67,0 | 67,3 | 49,1 |
| | Revenue Account. | | | |
| 304,4 | India . . . . . | 321,0 | 330,7 | 317,8 |
| 6,0 | England . . . . . | 6,0 | 6,0 | 6,9 |
| | INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH | | | |
| 60,4 | India . . . . . | 66,2 | 66,0 | 67,3 |
| 29,6 | England . . . . . | 29,4 | 37,8 | 38,1 |
| 497,8 | TOTAL . | 562,0 | 567,0 | 539,2 |

72. Under Indian Telegraph Capital Account the Revised Estimate was less than the Budget owing to recoveries expected from the Ceylon Government on transfer to them of the Ceylon Lines. The recovery in the accounts was 6,9. The English figure, chiefly purchase of stores, was reduced by postponement of certain payments.

In the Revenue Account the Revised Estimate provided for increases of pay due to the introduction of a revised scale of salaries; but the accounts shewed savings under other heads.

73. Under Indo-European the Indian figure was in excess of Budget owing to an arrear charge of the Marine Department on account of repairs of the Telegraph Vessel *Patrick Stewart*. The English figure was increased by a payment to be made to the Eastern Telegraph Company under the "*Common Purse*" arrangement—practically a refund of the excess receipts on the Revenue side.

## SECTION C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

### 17.—Mint.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43.9 | Calcutta Mint . . . . . | 44.7 | 39.9 | 40.6 |
| 44.7 | Bombay Mint* . . . . . | 40.5 | 31.3 | 27.9 |
| 3.4 | Stores from England . . . . . | 19.8 | 22.8 | 19.0 |
| 92.0 | TOTAL . | 105.0 | 94.0 | 87.5 |

* Includes 5 or 6 at Madras.

74. The saving in both the Mints is due to slackness of work. As mentioned on the Revenue side, the estimates were framed for a larger importation of silver than actually occurred, and the provision made for the engagement of temporary or extra establishments and for consumption of stores was greater than required.

## SECTION D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,468,2 | RECEIPTS . . . | 1,396,0 | 1,426,0 | 1,513,1 |

75. The principal improvement over 1880-81 under receipts is about 40,0 under Minor Departments, which is made up of several details. The receipts under all the heads were better than estimate.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | XV.—Law and Justice. | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 268,2 | Fees, Fines and Forfeitures . . . | 268,2 | 269,0 | 271,6 |
| 246,6 | Jail Manufactures . . . . . | 265,8 | 235,1 | 262,3 |
| 173,0 | Other receipts . . . . . | 130,0 | 138,9 | 143,6 |
| 687,8 | TOTAL . | 664,0 | 643,0 | 677,5 |

76. The figures of the year fairly followed the Budget estimates. Bengal and North-West both showed short realizations arising from too sanguine estimates of jail receipts, but in the other provinces the realizations more than covered the estimate.

Compared with last year the chief difference in "other receipts" is under the head "Unclaimed property," under which there were, in 1880-81, extraordinary receipts both in Madras and in Bombay.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | XVI.—Police. | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 130,5 | Fees, Fines and Forfeitures . . . | 129,8 | 134,3 | 136,7 |
| 111,3 | Other receipts . . . . . | 106,2 | 107,7 | 111,3 |
| 241,8 | TOTAL . | 236,0 | 242,0 | 248,0 |

77. Half the receipts (130,5 last year and 136,7 this year) are under the head of "Fees and Fines," which for the most part means Cattle Pounds. The realizations in almost every detail differ only slightly from those of last year and from those of the estimate. The only difference worthy of note is a realization of 5,0 from the Berars, being half of the amount due on a settlement of account in connection with the charges of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | XVII.—Marine. | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARINE DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| 94,5 | Dockyards and Seagoing Vessels . . | 65,6 | 77,4 | 106,6 |
| | CIVIL DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| | (Ports, Light Houses and River Navigation.) | | | |
| 17,6 | Burmah . . . . . | 20,0 | 18,3 | 17,7 |
| 127,6 | Bengal (chiefly Hooghly Pilotage) . . | 117,5 | 104,4 | 108,2 |
| 1,7 | Madras . . . . . | 1,9 | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| 5,1 | Bombay . . . . . | 5,0 | 3,5 | 4,3 |
| 246,5 | TOTAL . . | 210,0 | 206,0 | 237,9 |

78. Under the first head, it is in the Dockyard chiefly that the increase occurs. It is due to large demands on the dockyards by other Departments, and is partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure.

In Burmah the failure was chiefly in the estimate of the earnings of a new steamer supplied to the Arracan Division.

In Bengal the receipts of Pilotage dues fell short, owing to the reduction of the rates by 15 per cent. in August 1881. Port dues at Calcutta were made over to the Port Commissioners in November, 1881, causing a further falling-off in the revenues and also in the corresponding expenditure.

## SECTION D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

### XVIII.—Education.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107,6 | Fees | 102,7 | 109,3 | 116,9 |
| 62,6 | Other Receipts | 40,3 | 69,7 | 72,4 |
| 170,2 | TOTAL | 143,0 | 179,0 | 189,3 |

79. A great part of the increase over Budget under "Other Receipts" is due to the inclusion within the accounts of the transactions of the Government Book Depôts at Madras and Bombay, whose accouuts have hitherto been kept outside. The increase was 8,0 in Madras and 15,6 in Bombay, counterbalanced by expenditure of 8,8 and 9,7. There is also a special recovery of 3,0 in Bengal, on account of lands occupied by a scientific institution.

Fees generally showed considerable increase, and especially in Bombay there has been great activity in establishing new schools and in contributing towards them.

The revenue through these causes somewhat exceeded that of last year, notwithstanding that the latter contained some exceptional items.

### XIX.—Medical.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDIA— | | | |
| 16,5 | Hospital Fees | 18,3 | 15,9 | 15.6 |
| 24,8 | Other Receipts | 19.4 | 23,1 | 19,9 |
| 2,1 | ENGLAND | 4,3 | 4,0 | 4.0 |
| 43,4 | | 42,0 | 43.0 | 39,5 |

80. The falling-off in Budget, as compared with last year's figures, is chiefly ascribable to a special arrear recovery in Madras, which occurred in 1880-81. The Actuals of 1881-82 have very closely followed the estimates but for a falling-off under Hospital Receipts in Calcutta, arising from a reduction of the rate of recovery from the Port Funds on acccount of Sick seamen in hospital.

The English item under this head appertained to the Royal India Lunatic Asylum. The Budget included a special item of 2,5, sale proceeds of land required by a Railway Company, but, the claim going to arbitration, only 1,8 were received

### XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CINCHONA PLANTATIONS— | | | |
| 14,9 | England | 38,0 | 43,7 | 43,7 |
| 17,6 | India | 16,9 | 18,9 | 20,9 |
| | INLAND LABOUR TRANSPORT— | | | |
| 9,5 | Fees | 12,7 | 9,0 | 8,8 |
| 6,3 | MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT | 4,0 | 8,8 | 10,6 |
| 30,2 | OTHER ITEMS | 29.4 | 32,6 | 36,9 |
| 78,5 | TOTAL | 101,0 | 113,0 | 120,9 |

81. The increase in the first item is owing partly to Cinchona sales held over from last year, and partly to a larger supply than was expected being sent to England for sale. In India the supply of Cinchona febrifuge to the public and other Departments is increasing, so that the accounts produced 20.9 against an estimate of 16,9.

The Inland Labour Transport fees arise in connection with the supply of coolie labour to the Assam Tea Districts. The estimate was based upon realizations in 1879-80, but the emigration appears to be falling off.

The Mathematical Instrument Department had to meet unusual demands from other Departments, and especially one at the end of the year for 3,5 from the Public Works Department.

The "other items" are very miscellaneous and call for no remark.

## SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

| 1880-81, Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,567,6 | EXPENDITURE | 11,111,0 | 10,959,0 | 11,038,5 |

82. The increase over last year's expenditure is under Marine 70,0, Education 80,0, Political 120,0 (representing certain expenditure which in 1880-81 was classed as War expenditure), and Minor Departments 160,0 (chiefly the compilation of the Census).

## SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

The last two increases were not sufficiently provided for in the estimates, but under the other heads there were savings sufficient to cover this excess.

### 18.—General Administration.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GOVERNMENTS AND SECRETARIATS. | | | |
| 357,3 | India | 340,6 | 328,5 | 320,0 |
| 14,8 | Central Provinces | 14,9 | 15,0 | 14,2 |
| 16,5 | Burmah | 17,3 | 16,2 | 15,8 |
| 13,2 | Assam | 13,3 | 13,3 | 11,9 |
| 60,8 | Bengal | 60,7 | 60,9 | 60,3 |
| 44,4 | North-West | 46,7 | 44,7 | 44,4 |
| 40,9 | Punjab | 42,3 | 44,2 | 42,9 |
| 71,2 | Madras | 69,8 | 70,8 | 71,8 |
| 97,4 | Bombay | 97,4 | 99,8 | 97,1 |
| 716,5 | TOTAL | 703,0 | 698,4 | 678,4 |
| | REVENUE CONTROL AND FINANCIAL OFFICES. | | | |
| 82,5 | India | 84,3 | 81,0 | 82,3 |
| 26,8 | Central Provinces | 26,7 | 26,9 | 26,3 |
| 24,7 | Burmah | 28,4 | 25,3 | 26,2 |
| 9,1 | Assam | 14,4 | 10,1 | 9,8 |
| 122,3 | Bengal | 124,3 | 124,5 | 122,4 |
| 103,2 | North-West | 103,3 | 103,2 | 104,1 |
| 79,0 | Punjab | 80,2 | 80,1 | 81,1 |
| 62,1 | Madras | 65,7 | 65,0 | 64,9 |
| 65,3 | Bombay | 68,6 | 65,8 | 67,4 |
| 575,0 | TOTAL | 595,9 | 581,9 | 584,5 |
| 240,6 | ENGLAND | 224,1 | 226,7 | 231,4 |
| 1,532,1 | TOTAL OF ALL | 1,519,0 | 1,502,0 | 1,494,3 |

83. Under the first head, Governments and Secretariats, there is a saving, first in the Household charges of the Governor-General, which were 15,2 in 1880-81 and 9,6, against an estimate of 16,0, in 1881-82 Tour expenses, that is, charges connected with the removal to and from Simla, were 71,7 against an estimate of 76,3. Again under "Legislative Council," the expenditure was 15,9 against a grant of 21,1, the expenditure under this head varying according to the number of official Additional Members. The saving in Assam is nominal only and is due to salaries not drawn within the year.

None of the other Indian figures seem to call for any remark.

84. The English charges exceed estimate, first, by outfit allowances of a Member of Council and by a payment to the Admiralty of 5, for the vessel in which Earl Lytton returned to England, and secondly, by the cost of Currency Notes, 8,7, which were budgetted for under the head of "Stationery and Printing."

### 19.—Law and Justice.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | COURTS OF JUSTICE AND LAW OFFICERS. | | | |
| 15,1 | India | 16,5 | 14,3 | 13,9 |
| 68,0 | Central Provinces | 69,9 | 67,6 | 68,0 |
| 83,5 | Burmah | 87,7 | 84,6 | 84,4 |
| 49,5 | Assam | 44,8 | 49,5 | 47,8 |
| 693,9 | Bengal | 699,7 | 698,9 | 722,8 |
| 391,9 | North-West | 394,4 | 389,7 | 392,2 |
| 207,1 | Punjab | 215,0 | 213,7 | 217,0 |
| 368,0 | Madras | 373,1 | 369,8 | 368,0 |
| 426,2 | Bombay | 431,9 | 424,9 | 426,5 |
| 2,303,2 | TOTAL COURTS OF JUSTICE | 2,333,0 | 2,313,0 | 2,340,6 |
| 145,5 | Port Blair Settlement | 161,4 | 150,4 | 139,3 |
| 515,3 | Jail Charges | 555,8 | 475,1 | 469,1 |
| 230,4 | Jail Manufactures | 282,0 | 227,5 | 225,9 |
| ... | Refunds | ... | ... | 48,5 |
| 8,9 | Other Charges | 17,4 | 14,7 | 9,1 |
| 3,203,3 | TOTAL | 3,349,6 | 3,180,7 | 3,232,5 |

## SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

85. Under "Courts of Justice" the payments are mostly salaries and establishments, and the estimates are usually closely followed in the accounts.

"India" shows a figure small enough to be affected, as in this case it is, by the reduced salaries drawn when officers of lower military rank are appointed to the offices. The apparent increase over estimate in Assam is due to an arithmetical error in the estimate. In Bengal the explanation is the same as in the case of Land Revenue, an over-estimate of the deductions accruing in consequence of absentees. In the other provinces the expenditure was within the estimates.

86. The cost of the Port Blair Settlement depends very largely upon the supplies made to it by the Commissariat Department, which for various reasons were unusually small in 1881-82.

A diminution in the number of new convicts diminished also the charges for passage money.

The saving under Jails was very general, and is in every province attributed to the low prices of food-grains; and in some also, in part, to a reduction in the number of prisoners.

Under Jail Manufactures the saving is in Burmah, which estimated 18,0 for new machinery which it did not get, and Bengal, which estimated highly both for machinery and for raw material, but on the whole spent only 71,0 against an estimate of 110,6.

87. The Estimate for "Refunds" was made under Head 3 but the charge in the accounts has been brought over to this head as explained in para. 49.

### 20.—Police.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34,9 | India | 33,7 | 33,4 | 35,4 |
| 117,9 | Central Provinces | 121,0 | 118,7 | 118,7 |
| 174,8 | British Burmah | 205,9 | 190,9 | 191,7 |
| 80,2 | Bengal | 84,2 | 82,1 | 89,1 |
| 401,8 | Assam | 410,0 | 413,2 | 408,7 |
| 591,0 | North-West Provinces | 609,0 | 600,0 | 597,4 |
| 282,9 | Punjab | 280,0 | 281,8 | 283,6 |
| 424,4 | Madras | 415,5 | 416,0 | 413,1 |
| 416,3 | Bombay | 411,7 | 414,9 | 416,2 |
| 2,524,2 | | 2,571,0 | 2,551,0 | 2,553,9 |

88. These charges are almost entirely establishment charges, and are therefore easily within control of estimates. There appears a small excess in "India General," owing to an arrear payment on account of Kandahar Railway Police, and in Assam owing to a debit for accoutrements supplied by the Military Department, which had not been sufficiently provided for in the estimate. Bombay shews expenditure 416,2 against estimate 411,7, the excess being caused chiefly by a contribution for Railway Police sanctioned for the first time in 1881-82.

### 21.—Marine.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 249,4 | Dockyards and Sea-going Vessels | 245,4 | 243,4 | 269,1 |

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Ports, Light-houses, and River Navigation.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Central Provinces | ... | 1 | ... |
| 24,3 | Burmah | 50,7 | 30,7 | 40,2 |
| 108,6 | Bengal | 121,7 | 109,7 | 105,5 |
| 9,4 | Madras and Punjab | 9,9 | 6,1 | 6,2 |
| 7,1 | Bombay | 4,4 | 4,0 | 4,6 |
| 152,7 | ENGLAND | 302,9 | 226,0 | 197,8 |
| 551,6 | TOTAL | 735,0 | 620,0 | 623,4 |

## SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

89. The excess under the first head is greater than the figures shew, as charges on account of Marine pensions, 12,7, though included in the estimates, were in the accounts, under orders from the Secretary of State, removed to the head of "Pensions." The increase of charges is mostly on account of Dockyard work, building and repair of ships, the total of which is 82,5 against an estimate of 64,8. This expenditure is met by increased receipts from other Departments on account of the work done. Under "Miscellaneous" there is also a large increase of expenditure, 48,9 against 10,5, of which the chief items are 14,0, an Abyssinian Expedition charge written off under orders of the India Office, and 4,0 on account of a steamer transferred from the Indian Troop transport service. Other heads shew a saving in consequence of several ships being unemployed during the year.

90. In *Burmah*, the saving of 10,5 arose from provision being made in the estimates for the expense of a steamer which was not ready in time.

In Bengal there were savings of about two lakhs, one the provision for a new Pilot brig which was not turned out, the other the consequence of the transfer to the Calcutta Port Commissioners of the charges and receipts on account of Port approaches, *i.e.* Hooghly river. The increase of shipping caused an extra charge of 5,8 for Pilotage, which of course was met by increased receipts.

In Madras, also, a saving occurred by the transfer of Port charges to a Port Fund.

91. Of the saving in England 40,0 is due to "Pensions" transferred to another head in the accounts, and 65,1 to charges, chiefly part of the cost of a new troopship, remaining unpaid at the end of the year.

### 22.—Education.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13,7 | India | 14.5 | 14,3 | 14,8 |
| 53.7 | Central Provinces | 55,4 | 55,0 | 56,8 |
| 27,0 | Burmah | 39.5 | 31,0 | 32,4 |
| 21,3 | Assam | 26,6 | 22,8 | 22,5 |
| 256,9 | Bengal | 272,0 | 269.7 | 279,6 |
| 161,8 | North-West Provinces | 165,0 | 164.5 | 163.7 |
| 104,6 | Punjab | 111,4 | 108,1 | 110,1 |
| 146,4 | Madras | 152.5 | 163,7 | 170,4 |
| 212.7 | Bombay | 220,7 | 227,5 | 227,9 |
| 4 | England | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 998.5 | TOTAL | 1,058,0 | 1,057,0 | 1,078.5 |

92. The increase in the Central Provinces is caused by the writes-off of old outstandings on account of Government Book Depôt. In Burmah the estimates appear to have been generally too high and were not worked up to, and the same remark applies to Assam.

In Bengal the Budget was exceeded chiefly owing to the omission from the Budget estimates of new expenditure arranged for in the Public Works Department on account of pupils in the Howrah Engineering College. The estimates for Government Colleges and Schools were also slightly exceeded.

A good deal of the increased expenditure in Madras and Bombay (8.8 in Madras and 9,7 in Bombay) is the expenditure of the Book Depôts newly brought with the corresponding receipts into the accounts In Madras, also, the "local" charges for education were generally insufficiently provided for.

### 23.—Ecclesiastical.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82 Budget. | 1881-82 Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 158,6 | | 159,0 | 162.5 | 162.1 |

93. The increased expenditure is in small amounts in different provinces, and is due to an over-estimate in the Budget of the "Savings" arising from absentees.

### 24.—Medical.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 234,8 | Medical Establishments | 243,8 | 240,5 | 242.4 |
| 208,7 | Government Hospitals | 214,8 | 208.1 | 205,8 |
| 216,0 | Other Charges | 231,9 | 221,9 | 227,5 |
| 659,5 | | 690,5 | 670,5 | 675,7 |
| 7,2 | England | 7,5 | 7,5 | 7,5 |
| 666,7 | TOTAL | 698,0 | 678,0 | 683,2 |

94. In all the details above stated the actuals very closely follow the estimates. There was a saving in Bengal and in the North-West, which was, however, compensated by excess

## SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

expenditure in Madras and Bombay. The excesses were due in the case of Madras to grants made to Municipalities, and in the case of Bombay to short estimating.

### 25.—Political.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 254,3 | Political Agents and Establishments . . | 276,7 | 291,7 | 279,5 |
| 10,0 | Political Subsidies . . . . . | 132.1 | 212,1 | 180,5 |
| 20,6 | Charges on account of Khyber Tribes . | 22,8 | 25,1 | 13,0 |
| 7,1 | Ex-Amir of Kabul and Kabul Refugees . | 20,9 | 19,2 | 24,1 |
| 41,4 | Durbar presents . . . . . | 20,2 | 24,8 | 31,5 |
| 81,5 | Other Charges . . . . . | 63,0 | 63,3 | 94,9 |
| 444,9 | TOTAL INDIA . | 535,7 | 636,2 | 623,5 |
| 86,3 | ENGLAND . . | 26,3 | 26,8 | 25,8 |
| 531,2 | TOTAL . . | 562,0 | 663,0 | 649,3 |

95 Under the first head there was a saving in "India" of over 20,0, of which half occurred in the provision made for charges of Political officers, and half in the non-payment of a charge for the protection of communications in Biluchistan.

Against this there was, however, an additional charge of over 10,0 in Madras owing to the creation of the new appointment of Resident at Mysore, and Bombay shows extra charges of about 5,0 in connection with the administration of two villages acquired near Aden.

96. The succeeding heads represent charges arising out of the War in Afghanistan, and were not sufficiently known at the time of framing the estimates.

Under Durbar presents, both the Governments of India and of Bombay found unexpected demands and had to spend 19,4 and 6,1 against estimates of 11,0 and 2,6.

Under "Other Charges," part of the increase is in charges for entertainment of Chiefs, in which the Government of India spent 0,8 against a Budget provision of 6,0, and the Government of Bombay spent 2,2, and part of it is due to charges taken against this head which had been estimated under "Political Agents."

### 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119,7 | Survey of India . . . . . | 129,5 | 133,5 | 135,0 |
| 19,2 | Geological Survey . . . . . | 20,0 | 19,9 | 19,9 |
| 37,7 | Other Scientific Departments . . . | 45,0 | 46,3 | 46,5 |
| 54,1 | Cinchona and Botanical Gardens . . | 57,7 | 58,0 | 59,8 |
| 52,5 | Other Agricultural Departments . . | 56,8 | 59,0 | 61,0 |
| 30,2 | Census . . . . . | 71,6 | 150,5 | 158,6 |
| 23,2 | Other Statistical Charges . . . . | 24,8 | 23,6 | 24,8 |
| 34,7 | Emigration and Miscellaneous . . . | 33,8 | 34 7 | 34,8 |
| 371,3 | TOTAL INDIA . . | 438,7 | 525,5 | 540,4 |
| 29,8 | ENGLAND . . | 19,3 | 21,5 | 20,6 |
| 401,1 | TOTAL . . | 458,0 | 547,0 | 561,0 |

97. The charges under Survey of India exceeded the estimate by 6,0, of which amount 1,4 is due to excess work coming upon the Mathematical Instrument Department at the end of the year and is made up for by receipts. As regards the rest there has hitherto been some difficulty in apportioning the estimates and expenditure correctly between the Revenue and the Topographical Branches of the Survey and between the Government of India and other Governments A better system is now being adopted under which the expenditure will be capable of a more close comparison, without confusion between the various heads under which it comes. In the present case some of the charges entered in the estimates as belonging to the Revenue Branch appear to have been taken against the Topographical.

Under Other Scientific Departments there was an excess of 1,4 under "Repairs of Monuments of Antiquity," a department which was practically organised during the year.

Under Other Agricultural Departments the Industrial Exhibition held in Calcutta caused a slight excess of expenditure.

The Census expenditure was altogether under-estimated, and in every province it was found necessary to continue, for a much longer time than originally anticipated, the charges incurred in the compilation. Bengal was worst, having spent 61,5 against an estimate of 18,5.

## SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,985,9 | RECEIPTS . . . . | 1,325,0 | 1,643,0 | 1,707,2 |

98. The accounts differ from those of 1880-81, chiefly by the abnormal receipt, in 1880-81, of 294,2 on account of Nizamat Stipend Fund. Compared with Budget we have 220,0 better under "Interest," of which three quarters is the premium on the loan of three crores raised in India, an unexpected receipt of 40,0 for contributions to pensions, and an exceptional receipt of 70,0 by realization of Local Fund investments under Miscellaneous.

### XXI.—Interest.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | INDIA :— | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250,6 | Currency Investment . . . . | 249,9 | 249 9 | 249,9 |
| 354,8 | Loans to Municipalities, &c. . . . | 370,1 | 368,8 | 358,0 |
| | Premium on issue of Loan . . . | ... | 153,4 | 155,3 |
| 72,7 | Other Receipts . . . . . | 48,0 | 65,9 | 77,3 |
| | ENGLAND :— | | | |
| 23,9 | Investment of Cash Balance . . . | 10,0 | 54,0 | 54,3 |
| 171,9 | Premium on Loans . . . . . | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,8 | Other Receipts . . . . . | ... | ... | 2,1 |
| 875,7 | TOTAL . | 678,0 | 892,0 | 896,9 |

99. The interest on the currency investment is accurately calculable.

100. On Loans to Municipalities and Native States the following are the chief differences, as compared with Budget estimate: India —3,6, owing to the Jodhpore Durbar making large repayments of its loan out of the royalty due to it under the Salt Treaties.

Punjab —54, owing to the half-yearly payment from the Lahore Municipality not being recovered till April.

Madras —52, owing to the gradual repayment of outstandings due on account of the famine.

Bombay +45, owing to better recoveries from the Sindh landholders.

101. The high premuim realized on the issue of the four per cent. Loan of 1881-82 was certainly not expected at the time of the Budget, and no estimate of it was made.

102. Under "Other Receipts" there is a considerable increase in Madras, on arrears of revenue, and both in Madras and in other provinces the receipts of interest on investments of Local Fund balances were greater than estimated.

103. Unusually large remittances were made during 1881-82 from India to England, partly in order to meet the discharge of East India Bonds on 30th November and partly because the state of trade was such as to create a large demand for Council Bills. Thus the Home Balances stood at an unusually high figure, and the result is shewn in the high revenue from interest received on it.

### XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 149,5 | Subscriptions to Military Funds, India . | 153.2 | 143,2 | 136,1 |
| 25,2 | Appropriation from old Military Funds . | 25,5 | 24,7 | 28,2 |
| 37,9 | Other items . . . . . | 36,9 | 40,2 | 86,0 |
| 103,4 | Subscription to Widows, and Military Funds, England . . . . . | 99,4 | 103,9 | 106,0 |
| 316,0 | TOTAL . | 315,0 | 312,0 | 356,3 |

104. The Fund subscriptions in England are increasing and in India they are falling off. The excess in the actuals, under the head "Other Receipts," is due to an exceptional receipt, at the end of the year, of 41,7 from the Puttiala State on account of Public Works officers employed on the Sirhind Canal Works.

## SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62,5 | TOTAL . | 61,0 | 60,0 | 57,8 |

105. These are mainly sale-proceeds and press receipts. It was almost entirely in the Punjab that the receipts fell short of the estimate (8,1 against 18,4). 2,2 of this is due to a misclassification in the estimate of an item which belongs to "Stamps," but the mass of it (5,9) is a falling-off in Jail Press receipts, owing to the withdrawal during the year of business connected with the Post Office. In other provinces the receipts more than covered the estimate.

### XXIV.—Miscellaneous.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDIA. | | | |
| 63,1 | Unclaimed Deposits and Bills . . | 50,8 | 56,5 | 67,1 |
| 54,5 | Rents . . . . . | 63,0 | 62,9 | 60,3 |
| 12,1 | Premium on Bills . . . . | 10,8 | 13,2 | 12,8 |
| 294,2 | Nizamat Deposit Fund . . . | ... | ... | ... |
| 212,4 | Other Items . . . . . | 140,4 | 233,2 | 240,5 |
| | ENGLAND. | | | |
| 68,6 | Sale of Land . . . . . | ... | ... | ... |
| 26,8 | Other Items . . . . . | 6,0 | 13,2 | 15,5 |
| 731,7 | TOTAL . | 271,0 | 379,0 | 396,2 |

106. Under the Indian heads above specified the receipts follow the estimate as closely as can be expected in items of a somewhat fluctuating nature. The bulk of the excess of 100,6 in the residual item arises from sales of investments of Local Funds, 61,2 in the Punjab and 8,4 in Madras. As the investments when made had been charged off on expenditure, the sales had to be brought in as receipts; but such transactions are now taken to advance heads.

The excess over Budget in England is mostly met by a corresponding excess in the payments, being prices levied from contractors but afterwards remitted.

## SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,823,2 | . . EXPENDITURE . | 3,816,9 | 3,839,3 | 4,044,5 |

107. The excess over Budget estimate under this head is chargeable chiefly to an item of 90,4 paid in winding up claims on the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, but not provided for in the estimates. The expenditure, however, exceeded estimate in other respects both under "Superannuation Allowances," and also considerably under "Stationery."

### 27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 155,2 | India . . . . . | 162,6 | 167,5 | 156,9 |
| 47,0 | Central Provinces . . . . . | 43,2 | 40,2 | 39,5 |
| ... | Burmah . . . . . | .. | ... | ... |
| 3,8 | Assam . . . . . | 3,9 | 3,6 | 3,1 |
| 106,2 | Bengal . . . . . | 106,8 | 96,7 | 100,7 |
| 107,7 | North-West Provinces . . . . | 112,5 | 107,5 | 105,2 |
| 47,9 | Punjab . . . . . | 48,3 | 46,0 | 46,1 |
| 108,0 | Madras . . . . . | 110,6 | 107,7 | 105,5 |
| 83,1 | Bombay . . . . . | 86,9 | 98,0 | 94,0 |
| 658,9 | TOTAL India . . . . . | 674,8 | 667,2 | 651,0 |
| 24,9 | England . . . . . | 61,1 | 21,1 | 31,3 |
| 683,8 | TOTAL . | 735,9 | 688,3 | 682,3 |

108. In India an item of 7,8, on account of Kabul Refugees, was included in the estimate, the payment of which has been alluded to under "22, Political." In Central Provinces, the payments fell short of estimate owing to the death of Raja Janoji of Bhonsla, the principal local pensioner. The amounts saved in the North-West Provinces are for the

most part merely awaiting claim, and those in the Punjab are lapses. In Madras there were savings, chiefly arising from lapses. In Bombay there were similar lapses, but there was on the whole an excess charge, owing to the grant of an allowance of 6,0 to the Ex-Wali of Kandahar, and to the re-grant, with arrears, of a lapsed pension of Ameer Sing, deceased in 1879.

109. The charges included in the English estimate were 21,1, allowance of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, which was paid, and 40,0, an intended advance to him which was not made. Besides this, 10,2 was charged for allowances connected with the settlement of the Nizamat Stipend Fund, which in the Budget estimate were entered as chargeable against India.

## 28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217,5 | England . . . . . | 230,0 | 218,0 | 217,7 |
| 6,2 | India . . . . . | 4,0 | 5,0 | 4,9 |
| 223,7 | TOTAL . | 234,0 | 223,0 | 222,6 |

110. The saving in England was on account of Military officers in Civil employ. In India absentee allowances are charged to the head to which the officer's salary, when on duty, is charged, so that the figures under this head represent only the absentee charges for officers who have been lent to Native States.

## 29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CIVIL, INCLUDING MARINE. | | | |
| 48,2 | India . . . . . | 44,8 | 42.1 | 51,2 |
| 14,2 | Central Provinces . . . . . | 15,4 | 14,1 | 15,0 |
| 12,1 | Burmah . . . . . | 12,6 | 14,5 | 14,2 |
| 4,5 | Assam . . . . . | 5,5 | 5,5 | 4,8 |
| 119.3 | Bengal . . . . . | 97,4 | 95,0 | 95,1 |
| 110,1 | North West Provinces . . . . | 107,9 | 103,0 | 104,4 |
| 61,7 | Punjab . . . . . | 46.7 | 52,4 | 53,8 |
| 92,1 | Madras . . . . . | 78,5 | 87,0 | 85,4 |
| 134,2 | Bombay . . . . . | 105,6 | 106,1 | 114,1 |
| 596,4 | TOTAL CIVIL . | 514,4 | 519,7 | 538,0 |
| | DONATIONS TO CIVIL FUNDS. | | | |
| 41,1 | Bengal Civil Fund . . . . | 40,5 | 40,5 | 42,8 |
| 71,9 | Madras Civil Fund . . . . | 74.9 | 75,1 | 75,1 |
| 30,9 | Bombay Civil Fund . . . . | 31,8 | 31,9 | 32,1 |
| | MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS. | | | |
| 15,4 | India . . . . . | 17.3 | 15,1 | 106,6 |
| 14,4 | Madras . . . . . | 16,3 | 15,2 | 15,2 |
| 9.4 | Bombay . . . . . | 12,6 | 8 5 | 5,4 |
| 779.5 | TOTAL INDIA . | 707,8 | 706,0 | 815,2 |
| 1,371,0 | England . . . . . | 1,356,0 | 1,367,0 | 1,367,1 |
| 2,150,5 | TOTAL . | 2,063,8 | 2,073,0 | 2,182,3 |

111. The estimates for Civil pensions are made by the rule of reckoning up the actually existing pensions, but the comparison of the above figures shews that lapses and deaths in 1881-82 did not provide for the new grants during that year. Most of the provinces shew an insufficient estimate, but as the pensions are transferred from one province to another, at the wish of the pensioner, the cases of over-estimate and under-estimate must in some measure be taken against each other. On the whole account, however, the provision was short by about four per cent., 514,4 against 538,0.

112. The donations to Civil Funds are mostly the additional grant of 4 per cent. interest on their balances. The calculation for the Bengal Civil Fund was short.

113. Under Military and Medical Funds there is a great excess charge, arising from steps being taken at the end of the year to meet the claims of subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund by returning to them their subscriptions. The amount thus returned was 90,4, which was not provided for in the estimates. The saving in Bombay arose chiefly from short claims for passage allowances.

114. The excess of 11,1 in England is almost entirely one of arrangement of account Marine pensions, 35,2, being brought under this head from "Marine" and Military pensions, 21,4, being taken from it to "Army."

## SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

### 30.—Stationery and Printing.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | |
| 84,1 | India | 72,4 | 83,0 | 82,3 |
| 5,7 | Central Provinces | 5,3 | 5,7 | 6,0 |
| 8,4 | Burmah | 13,1 | 11,3 | 11,7 |
| 2,1 | Assam | 2,4 | 2,1 | 2,2 |
| 29,2 | Bengal | 25,4 | 30,9 | 28,7 |
| 27,9 | North-West Provinces | 32,2 | 32,0 | 34,7 |
| 21,4 | Punjab | 23,5 | 24,2 | 25,0 |
| 24,4 | Madras | 25,9 | 23,8 | 24,2 |
| 24,5 | Bombay | 24,7 | 25,9 | 25,3 |
| 227,7 | TOTAL PRINTING | 224,9 | 238,9 | 240,1 |
| | STATIONERY. | | | |
| 142,0 | Bengal | 148,1 | 146,4 | 146,5 |
| 14,5 | Madras | 14,1 | 36,1 | 37,6 |
| 26,2 | Other Provinces | 37,3 | 26,9 | 23,0 |
| ... | Store adjustment | ... | —13,9 | ... |
| 74,6 | England | 87,6 | 127,6 | 118,7 |
| 257,3 | TOTAL STATIONERY | 287,1 | 323,1 | 325,8 |
| 485,0 | | 512,0 | 562,0 | 565,9 |

115. The printing charges in more than one province exceeded the estimates. In India the excess is greatest, and was due to failure to provide adequately for the extra establishments which the pressure of work caused to be retained during the year. But Bengal, North-West and Punjab all shew excesses of the same kind. To some extent the excess is connected with the Census work.

116. Stationery for general use is purchased in Bengal and in Madras, and is imported from England; in Bengal the purchases were within estimate. In Madras they considerably exceeded owing to the system of local purchase being made to supplant in part that of indent on the India Office. Notwithstanding the falling-off in the demand from Madras, the indents on the India Office so far exceeded anticipation as to produce an excess over estimate of 31,1.

The "Store adjustment" figure in the revised estimate was an error; the adjustment ought necessarily to have been as much on one side as on the other.

### 31.—Miscellaneous.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16,4 | India | 17,3 | 17,5 | 22,0 + 27,9 |
| 5,7 | Central Provinces | 5,9 | 5,8 | 5,6 + 3,7 |
| 10,9 | Burmah | 11,9 | 15,5 | 14,4 + 1,3 |
| 7,7 | Assam | 7,3 | 7,8 | 7,2 + 1,2 |
| 43,6 | Bengal | 36,3 | 40,4 | 39,6 + 39,4 |
| 16,9 | North-West Provinces | 21,0 | 20,0 | 18,3 + 0,9 |
| 21,2 | Punjab | 25,3 | 20,0 | 15,1 + 4,4 |
| 87,7 | Madras | 88,0 | 109,8 | 95,5 + 6,8 |
| 39,2 | Bombay | 38,0 | 34,2 | 30,4 + 7,5 |
| 249,3 | TOTAL INDIA | 251,0 | 271,0 | 248,1 + 99,1 |
| 30,8 | England | 20,0 | 22,0 | |
| | | | | 44,2 |
| 280,1 | TOTAL | 271,0 | 293,0 | 391,4 |

117. The charges taken under this head are Petty Local Fund establishments (under which Madras shews a large charge of 58,5), Rents, Rates and Taxes, Remittance of Treasure, Donations for charitable purposes, and a number of other items.

The second figure stated in the accounts column is the amount of "Miscellaneous Refunds" which has been brought over from Head 3 (vide para. 49), and of which the corresponding estimate will be found under that head; consideration of these is excluded in the following remarks.

Under India an abnormal charge of 5,4, connected with the occupation of Kandahar, accounts for the excess of actuals over the estimate.

## SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

The excess in Burmah is accounted for by increase of Treasury remittances and by a revision of the scale of rewards for destruction of wild animals.

In Bengal an unexpected charge, in connexion with the Port Canning Estate, is chiefly accountable for the excess.

In Madras 6,7 were spent upon special enquiries, one regarding land tenures, and one regarding Rumpa affairs, for which no provision had been made, and 2,6 in writing-off a famine loan granted to a zemindar.

Half the saving in the Punjab is due to the corresponding charges being more accurately taken under more definite heads.

118. In the English accounts there is an expenditure of 44,2 against an estimate of 20,0. 6,0 of the difference is a *per contra* entry, in remission of fines noticed on the receipt side; but the chief difference lies in the adoption of a system of insurance on stores shipped for India, of which the receipts and charges are both to be taken under this head

## SECTION F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34,5 | EXPENDITURE . . | 1,500,0 | 1,500,0 | 1,500,0 |

119. This head represents a policy introduced for the first time in the estimates of 1881-82.

The grants under it are necessarily exactly worked up to, if by reason of actual famine they are not exceeded. Half is devoted to famine relief and reduction of debt. The charges under the first were fortunately very small, and under the second the money was duly transferred to the account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, and partly used by them. The other half, reserved for Public Works of a protective character, was somewhat underspent, but the charge was brought up to the estimate by an adjustment which has the practical effect of enabling the estimated expenditure to be carried forward into next year.

### 32.—Famine Relief.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34,5 . . . . . | *Nil* . | 23,0 | 34,8 |

120. The expenditure classified as famine relief is in the following provinces: Bengal —12,3, North-West Provinces 2, Punjab 3, and Madras 46,4, England 2; total 34,8.

The smaller figures we may dispose of at once. The North-West item and the English item are both arrear payments of allowances earned by officers in connexion with the Madras famine, and the Punjab item is the excess cost of certain Public Works in the Hazara district in 1878-79, which should have then been charged off.

The Bengal item is the difference between certain recoveries of Famine advances of the 1874 famine 16,2, and an expenditure of 3,9 in the relief of Hill tribes suffering from distress on the eastern frontier of Bengal. The Government of India sanctioned 5,0 for the purchase of rice for distribution among them.

The Madras expenditure is in connection with the famine of 1877-78, and is for the most part the write-off of payments then treated as advances but now pronounced irrecoverable. These writes-off amount to—weavers' advances, 14,2, seed-grain advances, 3,6; loans for "land improvement," 4,9; irrecoverable excess of value of famine cloths, 23,7; total 46,4. There are a number of smaller items but they balance each other, being 12,8 on each side of the account.

### 33.—Protective Works, Railways.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nil.* . . . . . | 574,0 | 574,0 | 614,6 |

121. The Budget grant for Protective Works was only a guess and expressed the policy of Government in setting apart 750,0 for Protective Works each year. The appropriation of the grant to special works was accomplished only at a later date, and was as follows for Protective Railways:—

| | Estimate. | Actuals. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Mahratta Railway . . . . . | 315,0 | 290,1 |
| Rewari-Hissar Railway . . . . . | 207,7 | 162,2 |
| Stores . . . . . | 51,3 | 162,3 |
| TOTAL . . . | 574,0 | 614,6 |

122. The savings on the first head are due to the supplies of stores from England falling short of the estimate. A similar explanation applies in part to the Rewari-Hissar Railway, the work preparatory to which was not accomplished so quickly as expected.

## SECTION F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

123. The charge for stores is an adjustment made under Financial Department No. 4876, dated 11th November 1882, and No. 612, dated 1st February 1883, in order to bring up the expenditure on the whole to the allotted amount of 750,0, that is, the Government, which actually possesses railway stores, and has charged for them under the account of Productive Public Works Capital, transfers them to Protective Works, and deducts the expenditure from Productive Public Works Capital. The effect of this transfer is that expenditure can go on next year to the amount of the stores thus set apart without trenching upon the new year's grant of 750,0, and that short expenditure of one year can be made up by excess expenditure the next year without going beyond the money limit of 750,0. The value of stores transferred in excess of calculated requirements for 1881-82 was 111,0, and those stores will be brought into use in 1882-83 without further demands on the Treasury.

The expenditure for Railways 614,6 and Irrigation 135,4 thus together make up the total allotment of 750,0.

## 34.—Protective Works—Irrigation.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nil* . . . . . | 153,0 | 153,0 | 135,4 |

124. The following is the expenditure on Protective Works—Irrigation.

| | | Outlay before 1881-82. | Outlay during 1881-82, Budget. | Outlay during 1881-82, Actual. | Remaining to be spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. W.-Provinces. | | | | |
| 1 | Betwa Canal . . . . . | 17,9 | 25,0 | 16,6 | 266,8 |
| | Punjab. | | | | |
| 2 | Swat River Canal . . . . . | 133,9 | 40,0 | 40,7 | 180,0 |
| | Bombay. | | | | |
| 3 | Nira Canal . . . . . | 80,8 | 62,0 | 53,8 | 263,1 |
| 4 | Mhasnad Tank . . . . . | 37,6 | 17,5 | 15,9 | 128,0 |
| 5 | Gokak Canal . . . . . | 24,8 | 2,5 | 2,4 | 10,7 |
| | Madras. | | | | |
| 6 | Survey, &c., for Canal Irrigation to Gopalpur . . | | 6,0 | 6,0 | |
| | | | 153,0 | 135,4 | |

125. There was a failure to work up to the estimate in the case of No 1 owing to alteration in the site of the head works and to difficulty in obtaining land. In No. 3, it is due to delay in the settlement of claims to compensation for the land required for the project.

## 35.—Reduction of Debt.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nil* . . . . . | 750,0 | 750,0 | 715,2 |

126. The operation of the remaining account "Reduction of Debt" is that the balance of 750,0, after providing for actual famine relief, is placed in a separate account at the credit of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt. This balance in the year amounted to 715,2. The Government had already directed the following reductions of debt:—

| | | | Paid off. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1871 . . . | 203,1 | payable on 13th February 1882. | 171,6 |
| 5 per cent. Debenture of 1867 . . | 600,3 | „ 1st June 1882. | ... |
| 4 per cent. Sicca Loan, 1824-25 . | 31,6 | „ 27th March 1882. | 2,1 |
| „ „ 1828-29 . | 6,3 | „ „ | 4 |
| | 841,3 | | 174,1 |

and to the extent to which the debt is actually paid off it reclaims the money from the Commissioners' account. The actual payments made up to March 31st were 174,1 as above detailed, and thus at the closing of the accounts 541,1 of the expenditure taken under this head remained at the credit of the Commissioners.

## SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

127. As the charges taken under interest belong to more than one of the heads of this account, we may shew the results of the Productive Public Works policy by a slight rearrangement of the figures, thus—

| | State Railways. | Guaranteed Railways. | East India Railway. | Irrigation. | Madras Irrigation Company and Harbour. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Specific Revenue . | 2,556,5 | 3,615,6 | 3,261,7 | 865,8 | —88 | 10,290,8 |
| Land Revenue . | ... | ... | ... | 491,2 | ... | 491,2 |
| TOTAL REV. . | 2,556,5 | 3,615,6 | 3,261,7 | 1,357,0 | —88 | 10,782,0 |
| Specific Expenditure | 1,686,4 | 3,679,9 | 1,437,6 | 455,6 | 50,5 | 7,310,0 |
| Interest on Capital . | 1,160,5 | ... | 434,2 | 726,4 | 17,9 | 2,339,0 |
| TOTAL EXPTRE. . | 2,846,9 | 3,679,9 | 1,871,8 | 1,182,0 | 68,4 | 9,649,0 |
| Net Gain or Loss according to accounts | —290,4 | —64,3 | +1,389,9 | +175,0 | —77,2 | +1,133,0 |
| DEDUCT—Exchange | ... | —736,0 | —374,4 | ... | ... | —1,110,4 |
| Net Gain or Loss including Exchange | —290,4 | —800,3 | +1,015,5 | +175,0 | —77,2 | +22,6 |

The Exchange is reckoned on the Guaranteed and East India Railways on the whole expenditure, in these cases in sterling. Properly speaking, we should on the same account reckon a charge against all the heads for current expenditure on stores, and against State Railways and Irrigation for so much of the interest as represents capital expenditure on stores; but I have not ventured upon this refinement.

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## SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,381,8 | RECEIPTS. . | 9,380,0 | 10,558,0 | 10,782,0 |

128. Railway receipts were under every head much better than estimate, namely, State Railways, 136.0; Guaranteed, 885,0; and East India, 462,0 The principal increase under Guaranteed was on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, net 775,0; the increases on other lines were mostly swallowed up by the increase of expenditure on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway. Under Irrigation, direct receipts were better, but indirect (Land Revenue) worse.

### XXV.—State Railways—Gross earnings.

129. In the following statement the particulars are given both of revenue and of expenditure of State Railways, because it is most convenient to consider them together, and because the figures thus better compare with those of the next head, Guaranteed Railways. The amount stated in the Capital column includes the whole Capital expenditure upon the line concerned, whether wholly open or not; but it so happens that the Nagpur and

## SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

Chattisgarh Railway is the only case in which the Capital represents any considerable expenditure beyond that on line already opened.

| Accounts, 1880-81 | | | Capital, 31st March 1882 | | Budget, 1881-82. | | | Revised, 1881-82. | | | Accounts, 1881-82. | | | Percentage of charges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross. | Maintenance | Net. | | | Gross. | Maintenance. | Net | Gross | Maintenance. | Net | Gross | Maintenance. | Net. | |
| 611,9 | 410,1 | 181,8 | 9,018,2 | Rajputana and Malwa | 805,0 | 535,0 | 270,0 | 984,0 | 605,0 | 379,0 | 1,01 ,3 | 581,5 | 430,8 | 57 4 |
| 22,9 | 19,9 | 3,0 | 869,0 | Sindia | 45,0 | 30,0 | 15,0 | 32,5 | 23,0 | 9,5 | 32,9 | 23,8 | 9,2 | 72 3 |
| 24,0 | 44,7 | -20,1 | 503,3 | Wardha Coal | 45,0 | 36,0 | 9,0 | 52,0 | 44,0 | 7,4 | 53,0 | 44,7 | 8,3 | 84 3 |
| 401,2 | 306,0 | 94,0 | 4,49 ,4 | Punjab Northern | 450,0 | 340,0 | 110,0 | 317,5 | 296,0 | 21,5 | 327,0 | 286,2 | 40,8 | 87 7 |
| 682,0 | 480,9 | 201,1 | 6,726,4 | Indus Valley | 510,0 | 388,0 | 140,0 | 520,0 | 405,0 | 115,0 | 542,6 | 396,6 | 146,6 | 74 5 |
| 53,0 | 47,0 | 6,0 | 996,8 | Dhond and Manmad | 15,0 | 0 | 15,0 | 14,0 | 0 | 14,0 | 14,0 | 0 | 14,0 | 0 |
| 1,795,6 | 1,349,2 | 466,4 | 22,697,1 | Total Imperial | 1,899,0 | 1,331,0 | 559,0 | 1,920,0 | 1,377,6 | 517,3 | 1,981,8 | 1,344,8 | 619,0 | 67 7 |
| 15,9 | 11,4 | 4,5 | 823,8 | Nagpur and Chattisgarh | 30,0 | 26,0 | 4,0 | 37,5 | 27,5 | 10,0 | 41,9 | 31,6 | 17,3 | 58 7 |
| 141,2 | 86,0 | 55,2 | 1,28 ,8 | Rangoon and Irrawaddy | 145,0 | 89,0 | 56,0 | 153,0 | 89,0 | 64,0 | 152,9 | 89,7 | 63,2 | 58 6 |
| 14,7 | 9,0 | 5,7 | 678,8 | Calcutta and South Eastern | 14,5 | 19,6 | —5,1 | 15,1 | 10,5 | —4,0 | 16,0 | 19,7 | 3,7 | 123 |
| 6,7 | 7,0 | —3 | 33,5 | Nalhati | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 1 | 0,8 | 5,5 | 1,3 | 80 8 |
| 54,3 | 31,9 | 22,7 | 550,4 | Tirhoot | 50,0 | 34,0 | 16,0 | 58,5 | 34,0 | 23,9 | 57,0 | 34,0 | 23,0 | 60 2 |
| 170,1 | 92,5 | 77,8 | 2,005,5 | Northern Bengal | 180,0 | 100,0 | 80,0 | 130,0 | 90 0 | 40,0 | 102,7 | 96,0 | 96,7 | 40 8 |
| 40,8 | 17,6 | 23,2 | 385,0 | Patna-Gya | 51,0 | 29,0 | 22,0 | 51,5 | 31,5 | 17,0 | 51,6 | 31,1 | 19,5 | 63 6 |
| 14,0 | 5,0 | 9,0 | 108,1 | Mattra-Hattras | 13,5 | 7,6 | 5,9 | 11,0 | 9,6 | 1,1 | 13,2 | 10,7 | 2,5 | 81 0 |
| 4,6 | 2,9 | 1,7 | 119,0 | Cawnpore Furrakhabad | 22,5 | 20,0 | 2,5 | 32,1 | 20,0 | 12,5 | 33,1 | 22,7 | 10,6 | 68 1 |
| 1,8 | 3,1 | —5 | 68,0 | Ghazipur Dildarnagar | 6,0 | 4,3 | 1,7 | 4,0 | 3,5 | 5 | 4,1 | 3,6 | 5 | 87 8 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 61,2 | Achneyra-Muttra | 2,0 | 0 | 0 | 2,0 | 1,0 | 1 | 2,3 | 2,1 | 2 | 91 3 |
| 473,3 | 278,1 | 195,2 | 6,423,0 | Total Provincial | 530,0 | 338,0 | 192,0 | 563,0 | 342,1 | 221 ,9 | 574,7 | 341,6 | 233,1 | 59 7 |
| 2,268,9 | 1,627,5 | 661,4 | 29,122,0 | Total Both | 2,429,0 | 1,669,0 | 751,0 | 2,483,0 | 1,719,0 | 703,8 | 2,556,5 | 1,686,4 | 870,1 | 65 9 |

130. *Rajputana-Malwa Railway.*—The opening of the Neemuch-Nasirabad section of the line on December 1, 1881, completed the through communication between the North-West and Bombay, and the lines hitherto known as the Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch and Neemuch-Nasirabad were amalgamated into one system with the Rajputana line. The increase of line and development of traffic caused an addition of 180,0 in the revised estimate, and this was more than realized.

The increased traffic necessitated increased expenditure, but besides this heavy expenditure was called for to repair serious damage caused by the rains, and to strengthen a portion of the Holkar Railway.

131. *Sindia Railway.*—At the time of the estimates the line had not been opened throughout and the estimate was framed for a proportional increase of traffic. This, however, was not realized, but the decrease in traffic was accompanied by a considerable decrease also in expenditure

132. *Wardha Coal Railway.*—There was an increased output of coal, consequently increased revenue, as also increased expenditure. The chief increase in the expenditure is, however, due to new pumping engines recently obtained.

133. *Punjab Northern Railway.*—The only experience of this line being that of a period of high war traffic, it was very difficult to say what the normal traffic of the line would be. The estimates no doubt were too highly framed, but then the traffic was greatly affected by a sickly season in the Punjab, and by the want of confidence engendered by the Railway having at the beginning of the year to refuse considerable amounts of traffic for want of rolling-stock. The Budget estimate of 450,0 was accordingly reduced in the Revised to 317,5, and a little more than this was realized.

The saving in expenditure, 286,8, against estimate, 340,0, is due to the diminished traffic, and to endeavours to economize the working.

134. *Indus Valley Railway.*—The traffic was somewhat less than estimated, but the recovery of some outstandings brought up the receipts. The increase of 15,0 in expenditure is owing to extra mileage run.

135. *Dhond and Manmad.*—There is no gross account in this line, the net earnings being received from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway who work the line They were not quite so much as anticipated.

136. *Nagpur and Chattisgarh* —Heavy grain traffic in the last quarter of the year brought in increased receipts The expenditure had been somewhat over-estimated, and it was found possible to work the increased traffic with fewer trains.

137. *Rangoon and Irrawaddy.*—There was a steady improvement of traffic which it was found possible to meet without increase of expenditure.

138. *Calcutta and South-Eastern.*—The receipts are better than estimate, but are not yet enough to cover the maintenance charges.

139. *Nalhati.*—The line only just pays its way, and it was a little better than estimate.

140. *Tirhoot.*—The Budget estimates were very accurately followed.

## SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

141. *Northern Bengal Railway.*—There was a considerable increase over the estimates in the goods traffic, and there was a small decrease in the expenditure.

142. *Patna-Gya Railway.*—There was a small improvement in traffic, but the expenditure exceeded estimate by 5.1, owing chiefly to heavy charges for hire of rolling-stock from other lines.

143. *Muttra-Hattras Railway.*—The estimate of traffic was not quite realized. The charges were somewhat exceeded owing first to repairs to rolling-stock, and second to the debitting against this line of part of the charges for general administration.

144. *Cawnpore-Furrakhabad Railway.*—The traffic on this line, of which this was the first complete year, rapidly developed and increased by 50 per cent on estimate. Nevertheless the charges only slightly exceeded estimate.

145 *Ghazipur-Dildarnagar and Achneyra-Muttra Railway.*—In these cases the estimates were only tentative, and in the first case they were not realized.

## XXVI.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, Net Traffic Receipts.

| Accounts, 1880-81. | | | Guaranteed Interest, 1881-82. | Guaranteed Railways | Budget, 1881-82 | | | Revised, 1881-82 | | | Accounts, 1881-82. | | | Percentage of maintenance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross. | Maintenance | Net | | | Gross | Maintenance | Net | Gross | Maintenance | Net. | Gross | Maintenance | Net. | |
| 888,8 | 511,8 | 377,0 | 400,5 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 1,030,0 | 530,0 | 500,0 | 1,030,0 | 450,0 | 580,0 | 1,070,9 | 513,5 | 557,4 | 47·9 |
| 564,2 | 295,7 | 268,5 | 154,3 | Eastern Bengal | 480,0 | 310,0 | 170,0 | 645,0 | 315,0 | 330,0 | 673,9 | 326,3 | 347,6 | 48·4 |
| 2,865,8 | 1,662,0 | 1,203,8 | 1,115,6 | Great Indian Peninsula | 2,880,0 | 1,810,0 | 1,070,0 | 3,500,0 | 1,730,0 | 1,800,0 | 3,570,7 | 1,756,2 | 1,814,5 | 48·7 |
| 657,9 | 466,3 | 191,7 | 241,0 | Madras | 640,0 | 480,0 | 160,0 | 660,0 | 460,0 | 200,0 | 681,4 | 466,4 | 215,0 | 68·4 |
| 514,8 | 307,0 | 207,2 | 280,3 | Oudh and Rohilkund | 515,0 | 355,0 | 160,0 | 550,0 | 355,0 | 195,0 | 549,2 | 341,7 | 205,5 | 62·5 |
| 2,013,5 | 1,510,2 | 503,3 | 553,9 | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 1,130,0 | 1,030,0 | 100,0 | 1,500,0 | 1,205,0 | 295,0 | 1,515,2 | 1,197,1 | 317,9 | 79·0 |
| 377,3 | 240,1 | 137,2 | 204,2 | South-Indian | 185,0 | 245,0 | 140,0 | 377,5 | 257,5 | 120,0 | 404,4 | 278,8 | 125,6 | 64·9 |
| 7,882,3 | 4,987,6 | 2,894,7 | 2,951,8 | Total | 7,490,0 | 4,760,0 | 2,730,0 | 8,262,5 | 4,772,5 | 3,490,0 | 8,425,7 | 4,810,2 | 3,615,5 | 57·2 |

146. *Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway* —The traffic receipts were estimated at 1,030,0 against 888.8 in 1880-81, as an improvement was expected in consequence of the opening of the Rajputana Railway. The increase was still greater than expected. The Budget expenditure of 530,0 included 50.0 for the completion of the Nerbudda bridge. When this was found not to be required the Revised estimate was reduced, but heavy renewals at the end of the year brought the expenditure to 513.5.

147. *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—The traffic was exceptionally heavy and gave a large increase over estimate. The Revised estimate of expenditure included a large amount set aside for heavy repairs and renewals, which were not fully utilized

148. *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—There was an extraordinary increase of traffic on this line, due in a large measure to the development of the wheat export trade in 1881, a trade which was largely encouraged by short crops in Europe and America. The expenditure was less than estimate, but the reduction is more nominal than real, and occurs chiefly in the Suspense transactions.

149. *Madras Railway.*—The revenue is steadly increasing. The expenditure fell short of estimate chiefly in consequence of delay in arrangements for the construction of 100 new wagons.

150. *Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.*—Both revenue and expenditure slightly better than estimate. Increase of expenditure, compared with 1880-81, due to heavy repairs.

151. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The high figures of 1880-81 were due to the War traffic, and for 1881-82 only ordinary rate of revenue was estimated, which has been more than covered. The expenditure has exceeded estimate partly owing to heavy renewals and repairs, but chiefly, as the Accountant General, Public Works Department, reports, owing to inefficient and extravagant management.

152. *South India Railway.*—For proper comparison of accounts with Budget, 13.0 should be added on both sides being cost of carriage of Revenue stores. With this addition the revenue and expenditure are both a little worse than estimate.

## XXVII.—East India Railway, Net Traffic Receipts.

| 1880-81. Accounts | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,252,8 + 18,7 | Traffic Receipts . . | 4,250,0 | 4,600,0 | 4,710,5 + 29,6* |
| 1,482,3 ... | Deduct Expenditure . . | 1,450,0 | 1,490,0 | 1,448,8 + 29,5 |
| 2,770,5 + 18,7 | Net Earnings . . . | 2,800,0 | 3,110,0 | 3,261,7 + 1 |

* Including [illegible] in England.

## SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS

The figures separately stated with a + are arrear adjustments belonging to the account of the line as a Guaranteed Railway.

153. The Budget estimate of receipts was placed at 4,250,0, the same as the expected receipts of 1880-81, because there was a slight downward tendency in the revenue, and it was not possible to say whether it would not be still more marked by the opening of the Rajputana Railway towards Bombay. The traffic till the end of December showed so much increase that the revised estimate was taken at 4,600,0, and would have been taken higher but for fears, which proved unfounded, that a reduction of third-class fares, made on 1st January 1882, would prejudice the receipts. That month itself, however, showed an immense increase, owing to a special fair held at Allahabad, and the year terminated with 4,710,3.

The expenditure was first estimated at 1,450,0, and in the revised at 1,490,0. The increase anticipated in the Revised was not, however, actually spent, a result partly owing to materials required for repairs not being available.

### XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation, Direct Receipts.

| 1880-81. Accounts | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPERIAL— | | | |
| 36,8 | North-West Provinces | 35,0 | 52,2 | 49,1 |
| 198,5 | Punjab | 246,9 | 208,0 | 233,0 |
| 14,7 | Madras | 13,0 | 12,7 | 15,2 |
| 15,6 | Bombay | 20,3 | 21,6 | 24,5 |
| 265,6 | TOTAL IMPERIAL | 315,2 | 294,5 | 321,8 |
| | PROVINCIAL— | | | |
| 101,5 | Bengal | 120,0 | 107,2 | 125,5 |
| 271,6 | North-West Provinces | 303,3 | 401,8 | 418,3 |
| 373,1 | TOTAL PROVINCIAL | 423,3 | 509,0 | 543,8 |
| 5 | ENGLAND | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 639,2 | TOTAL | 739,0 | 803,7 | 865,8 |

154. The falling-off in the Punjab is only apparent and is due to the transfer of Water-advantage rates to the head of Land Revenue, under Productive Public Works.

The revised estimate in Bengal anticipated short collections owing to prevalence of low prices. In the case of the North-West the two figures, Imperial and Provincial, form a single account, and the combined increase was owing to the transfer from Ordinary to Productive of the Eastern Jumna Canal, and also to arrear collections and increased demands.

### XXIX.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, Net Traffic Receipts.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,9 | Earnings | 9,4 | 7,2 | 7,6 |
| 16,5 | Working Expenses | 25,7 | 17,6 | 16,5 |
| —7,6 | Net Earnings | —16,3 | —10,4 | —8,9 |

### XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82 Budget. | 1881-82 Revised | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65,1 | North-West Provinces | 66,9 | 87,0 | 87,2 |
| 161,2 | Punjab | 16,8 | 31,6 | 33·3 |
| 552,1 | Madras | 600,0 | 539,0 | 334,5 |
| 18,9 | Bombay | 23,3 | 21,4 | 36,2 |
| 797,3 | TOTAL | 707,0 | 679,0 | 491,2 |

155 The increase in the North-West is due to the transfer of the Eastern Jumna Canal from Ordinary to Productive; that in the Punjab to the transfer to this head of Water-advantage rates hitherto taken as direct receipts.

The very great decrease in the Madras figures is due to the fact of the Board of Revenue, on whose report the deduction is taken, having this year excluded the receipts which are due to old works not included in the list of Productive Works.

## SECTION G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT.)

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,259,4 | EXPENDITURE . | 9,680,0 | 9,673,0 | 9,649,0 |

156. Under this head we have first a payment of Guaranteed Railways profits, exceeding the estimate by 160,0, the direct consequence for the most part of better revenue. Both State Railways and Irrigation cost for maintenance and working a little more than estimated; due in the first case to increase in receipts. These increases were compensated for, so far as the account of Protective Public Works is concerned, by a reduction, in the rate of interest charged against the account, from 4½ to 4, the amount of the reduction being 220,0.

### 36.—State Railways, Working and Maintenance.

157. The figures and explanations under this head have already been given in connexion with the expenditure.

### 37.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, Interest and Profits, &c.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,4 | GUARANTEED INTEREST— India . . . . . | 4,8 | 6,2 | 7,0 |
| 3,254·5 | England . . . . . | 3,267,0 | 3,265,0 | 3,264,8 |
| | MOIETY SURPLUS PROFITS— | | | |
| ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . | 45,0 | 86,4 | 86,4 |
| 35,7 | Eastern Bengal Railway . . . | 55,4 | 57,9 | 57,9 |
| 55,9 | Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . | 65,0 | 186,9 | 186,9 |
| ... | Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway . . | 0 | 2,1 | 2,1 |
| 57,6 | LAND AND CONTROL . . . | 78.8 | 85.5 | 74.7 |
| 3,411,1 | TOTAL . . | 3,516,0 | 3,690,0 | 3,679,8 |

158. The Guaranteed interest payments exactly agree with Budget 2,2 being transferred from England to India. The details of Railways may be seen in the figures shewn on the Revenue side.

In the surplus profit figures, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India figures exceeded estimate chiefly in consequence of the appropriation of 50,0 from profits to the Nerbudda Bridge not being required The estimate for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was made at a time (February 1881) when there had been a sudden collapse in the revenue by the line, which immediately thereafter recovered itself, and appeared in the large profits —payment made in December 1881 for the half-year ending June 1881.

The increase in the charges for Land and Control are due to land required in Bombay for the new Byculla Station, and to land required for the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. For both of these additional grants were made during the course of the year.

### 38.—East India Railway, Interest and Profits.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ENGLAND — | | | |
| 262,0 | 4 per cent. on the deferred annuity . . | 262,0 | 262,0 | 262,0 |
| 711,2 | Annuity of 1,179 2, unredeemed portion . | 974,9 | . . | 949,8 |
| 19,3 | One-ninth of the redeemed portion paid to Sinking Fund . . . . . | | 975,4 | 26,6 |
| 8 | Contribution to Management . . . | | ... | 1,0 |
| | Interest on Debentures of East India Railway . | 145,5 | ... | ... |
| 993,3 | TOTAL ENGLAND . | 1,382,4 | 1,237,4 | 1,239,4 |
| | INDIA— | | | |
| 107,7 | One-fifth surplus profits paid to Company . | ... | ... | 184,7 |
| 15,3 | Contribution to Provident Fund of 1 per cent. on net traffic earnings . . . . | ... | ... | 13,5 |
| | Payment for Land . . . . . | . | .. | 1,1 |
| 123,0 | . . . . . | 204,6 | 199,6 | 199,3 |
| 1,116,3 | . . . . . | 1,587,0 | 1,437,0 | 1,438,7 |

## SECTION G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT.)

159. There is a saving in the contribution to Provident Fund in 1881-82, because on alteration from half-yearly to yearly payments only one half-year's payments comes into the year's accounts.

The payments against the estimate of 145,5, for interest on Debenture Stock, will be found under the head of 41—Interest.

The payment for Land is an arrear charge belonging to the East India Railway as a Guaranteed Railway.

### 39.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPERIAL— | | | |
| 76,2 | Punjab | 90,9 | 90,9 | 85,3 |
| 87,0 | Madras | 69,7 | 76,4 | 73,0 |
| 19,8 | Bombay | 30,0 | 23,7 | 22,2 |
| 183,0 | TOTAL | 190,6 | 191,0 | 180,5 |
| | PROVINCIAL— | | | |
| 99,2 | Bengal | 90,5 | 94,5 | 104,1 |
| 143,2 | North-West Provinces | 144,9 | 167,5 | 170,9 |
| 242,4 | TOTAL | 235,4 | 262,0 | 275,0 |
| 1 | ENGLAND | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 425,5 | TOTAL | 426,0 | 453,0 | 455,7 |

160. In the Imperial portion the revised estimate provided a considerable sum for repairs in Madras of damage caused by the cyclone of November 1880, and the increased charge was just met by savings in Bombay.

The short outlay, as compared with the Revised estimate, is on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab, and in the Godaveri Delta system in Madras and is ascribed to lateness of sanction of estimates.

161 Under Provincial, there is on the whole an excess of expenditure over estimate of 39,4. Of this amount 17,3 represents the Eastern Jumna Canal, transferred to the category of Productive Public Works only after the Budget estimates were framed, and the rest is explained as the cost of repairs not foreseen at the time of the estimates, and only partly allowed for in the Revised estimates.

### 40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.)

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50,0 | Interest | 33,2 | 50,2 | 50,0 |
| 5 | Land and Control | —2 | —2 | 5 |
| 50,5 | | 33,0 | 50,0 | 50,5 |

162. At the time of the estimates the purchase of the undertaking by the Secretary of State was in contemplation, and interest was therefore provided for only part of the year. The purchase was not, however, effected.

### 41.—Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT— | | | |
| 1,204,7 | State Railways | .. | ... | 1,160,5 |
| 53,2 | East India Railway | ... | ... | 81,0 |
| 762,7 | Irrigation | ... | ... | 726,4 |
| 17,1 | Public Improvements | ... | ... | 17,9 |
| 2,037,7 | TOTAL | 2,209,4 | 1,973,1 | 1,985,8 |
| | INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL— | | | |
| | East India Railway Commutation Stock— | | | |
| 2 | Rupee | ... | ... | 4 |
| 156,0 | Sterling | 204,6 | 204,6 | 203,6 |
| | East India Railway Debentures— | ... | 145,5 | 145,5 |
| 188,0 | 3½ per cent. E. I. R Annuity Redemption Stock | ... | 3,8 | 3,7 |
| ... | India 3½ per cent. Stock | 35,0 | .. | ... |
| 2,381,9 | TOTAL | 2,449,0 | 2,327,0 | 2,339,0 |

## SECTION G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT.)

163. The charges placed against State Railways, Irrigation and Public Improvements are reckoned as follows :—

| | State Railways. | Irrigation. | Public Improvements. | Total. | Interest. Rate per cent. | Interest. Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Expenditure during 1880-81 . | 2,553,6 | 614,5 | 70,0 | 3,238,1 | 4½ | 145,7 |
| Capital Account at end of 1880-81 . | 28,047,0 | 17,257,7 | 414,3 | 45,719,0 | 4½ | 2,057,3 |
| Capital transferred from Ordinary, 1881-82 . . . . . | 21,5 | 619,1 | ... | 640,6 | ... | ... |
| Capital Expenditure during 1881-82 . | 1,635,2 | 565,8 | 68,9 | 2,269.9 | 4 | 90,8 |
| Capital Account at end of 1881-82, being the sum of the last three lines . . . . . | 29,703.7 | 18,442,6 | 483,2 | 48,629,5 | 4 | 1,945,2 |

(All the above figures will be found in Finance and Revenue Accounts, No. 4.)

Now, the charge for interest is reckoned upon the amount of the Capital account at the end of the year, less half the amount spent during the year (which is a little more convenient than saying interest upon Capital account at beginning of year, *plus* half interest upon amount spent during year.) We thus get for 1880-81, 2,057,3—72,8=1,984,5, and for 1881-82, 1,945,2—45,4=1,899,8 ; composed, if the reckoning be made in detail upon the figures above given, as follows :

| | State Railway. | Irrigation. | Public Improvements. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 1,204,7 | 762,7 | 17,1 | 1,984,5 |
| 1881-82 . . . . . | 1,155.5 | 726,4 | 17.9 | 1,899,8 |

These figures do not represent any particular part of the interest charges paid by Government, but only the portion of the general interest charge which may be reckoned as paid on debt incurred for Productive Public Works. Till 1880-81 this was reckoned at 4½ per cent., but from 1881-82 the reckoning has been changed to 4 per cent. on the ground that the mass of the Indian debt now bears that rate of interest. But there is one loan, specially reserved for Railway construction, on which Government has still to bear 4½ per cent. interest, namely the Indore State Railway loan of £1,000,0, and the extra half per cent., or 5,0. must be charged on this account even after the general rate is reduced to 4. Accordingly it will be seen that the 1,155,5 above stated, when it passes into the account, becomes by this addition 1,160,5.

164. The figures against the East India Railway in the first section of the account are the calculation at contract rates (4½ per cent. interest) on the amount advanced by Government under the heads Capital, Capital Advance, Stores, and Stores Advance.

The difference between the Budget estimate and the actual result in this first part of the account is simply the reduction of the rate of charge from 4½ to 4 per cent, carried out under the orders of 10th February 1882. But for this the charge would have almost exactly tallied with the estimate.

165. The figures in the lower portion of the account differ from estimate chiefly in consequence of some changes of accounting. The interest on East Indian Railway debentures was provided under the head, 38-East India Railway, but it has been determined that the proper place for it in the accounts is 41,-Interest. On the other hand the 3½ per cent. stock, raised in England to meet the discharge of the debentures, is to be treated as ordinary debt; the interest will be treated as that on ordinary debt, but as the payment on discharge is taken as an advance on Capital account (Head 53), it is practically removed to the Protective Public Works Account of interest by being carried into the East India Railway figure, 81,0, shewn in the first part of the account. The 3½ per cent. redemption stock was *not provided for in Budget, as it was sanctioned by Act of Parliament only in* August 1881. It involves a reduction of the annuity charge under East India Railway.

## SECTION H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 745,2 | RECEIPTS . . . . | 665,0 | 688,0 | 727,8 |

166. Of the amount on the Budget estimates about 50,0 was, in the accounts transferred with the Eastern Jumna Canal to the Productive head. But this 50,0 and as much more was made up by better receipts of rents, and especially Tolls and Ferries, under the heads of Military Works and Buildings and Roads.

## XXXI.—State Railways.

167. This head is blank in the accounts of 1881-82, as the revenue from the two lines charged under "Frontier Railways" have been compiled with the Indus Valley and the Punjab Northern lines respectively; and no lines had yet been opened which had been charged either as Protective or as "Ordinary" Railways. The head will be opened in the accounts of 1882-83.

## XXXII.—Subsidized Railways.

| | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY . . . . . | 0,0 | 2,3 | 2.3 |

168. This is a small receipt of interest on the money deposited by the Company in England and is taken against the charge of interest on advances to them.

## XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5+ 0 | India . . . | 4+ 0 | 4+ 0 | 3+ 0 |
| 0+ 1,8 | Burma . . . | 0+ 3,6 | 0+ 2,8 | 0+ 3,2 |
| ... | Assam . . . | ... | 0+ 2 | 0+ 2 |
| 1,4+ 66,9 | Bengal . . . | 1,0+ 68,3 | 1,5+ 70,2 | 1,3+ 71,3 |
| 3+ 90,4 | N. W. P. . . | 0+ 67,7 | 0+ 11,7 | 1+ 11,8 |
| 10,4+ 1,3 | Punjab . . . | 10,2+ 2,3 | 11,0+ 2,0 | 13,6+ 2,9 |
| 1,6+ 12,2 | Madras . . . | 1,6+ 11,5 | 2,6+ 11,5 | 3,1+ 12,6 |
| 11,1+ 0 | Bombay . . | 13,4+ 0 | 15,1+ 0 | 10,8+ 0 |
| 25,3+172,6 | TOTAL . | 26,6+153,4 | 30,6+ 98,4 | 29,2+102,0 |
| 197,9 | | 180,0 | 129.0 | 131,2 |

169. In the above sets of figures the first is Imperial and the second Provincial with a very small item, in Bengal, of Local. In all these cases the accounts have fairly followed and are a little better than the estimates. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces is not real, being due to the transfer of the Eastern Jumna Canal to the Productive Account, where its revenue, 73,9, will be found to have given a corresponding increase over estimate.

## XXXIV.—Military Works.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20,2 | India . . . . . | 22,1 | 22,5 | 27,2 |
| 2,1 | Madras . . . . . | 2,1 | 2,8 | 4,7 |
| 11,1 | Bombay . . . . . | 8,9 | 11,7 | 12,1 |
| 2,7 | Other Provinces . . . . . | 2,2 | 2,3 | 6,3 |
| 36,1 | TOTAL . | 35,6 | 39.3 | 50,3 |

170. The increase under India is ascribed to the value of sheet iron received from the Field Engineer Park, Thull Brigade, and to increases in rents of buildings and in sale of old materials. Rents and sales also account for the increase in Madras. Under other Provinces, Burmah, where Military works are provincial, gave an increase, in the accounts, of 1,8, chiefly by the sale of dismantled Military buildings in the Rangoon district.

## SECTION H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

### XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPERIAL— | | | |
| 16,8 | India . . | 16,7 | 19,2 | 23,3 |
| 13,8 | England . . | 12,5 | 13,7 | 13,6 |
| 30,6 | TOTAL . | 29,2 | 32,9 | 36,9 |
| | PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL— | | | |
| 0+ 1,8 | India . . . | 0+ 1,7 | 0+ 1,7 | 0+ 1,8 |
| 2,2+ 9,3 | Central Provinces . | 2,5+ 7,6 | 2,5+ 8,7 | 2,9+ 12,9 |
| 5,0+ 4,2 | Burmah . . | 10,5+ 4,2 | 11,5+ 4,3 | 10,9+ 4,1 |
| 7+ 9,5 | Assam . . | 5+ 8,0 | 6+ 9,3 | 8+ 10,5 |
| 16,0+ 52,9 | Bengal . . | 17,0+ 51,0 | 17,0+ 52,0 | 24,0+ 53,6 |
| 44,6+ 104,3 | N.-W. P. . . | 10,0+ 99,2 | 13,1+108,2 | 20,9+105,8 |
| 2,3+ 60,0 | Punjab . . | 2,1+ 53,9 | 2,4+ 62,5 | 2,6+ 62,4 |
| 19,8+ 54,2 | Madras . . | 13,0+ 47,6 | 17,0+ 56,6 | 26,4+ 59,9 |
| 63,7+ 30,1 | Bombay . . | 61,6+ 29,8 | 65,6+ 51,8 | 65,0+ 42,6 |
| 154,3+ 326,3 | TOTAL . | 117,2+ 303,0 | 129,7+355,1 | 153,5+353,6 |
| 511,2 | TOTAL ALL . | 449,4 | 517,7 | 544,0 |

171. Under Imperial the chief items of difference are +10,9 in Bengal, largely due to receipts by sale of old materials in dismantling the Financial Offices and the buildings on the site of the new Military Account Offices in Calcutta, and the Chandmari Building at Howrah, and to large recoveries of deferred College Fees; +2,5 in Madras, rents of buildings, sale of old materials and deferred College Fees; —5,0 in Bombay, owing to the transfer to the Civil Department of realizations by sale of Esplanade Lands.

The English Receipts of fees at the Royal Engineering College were increased by new regulations which disallowed deferred payments.

172. The Provincial and Local Receipts have been shewn in two figures, of which the first represents the share of the Public Works Department and the second that of Civil Officers.

Under the first the differences are +7,0 in Bengal, chiefly by the receipt from the Northern Bengal Railway of 7,8, the traffic receipts of the service between Kawnia and Doobree; +10,9 in North-Western Provinces, chiefly by receipts of the Roorkee workshops which brought in 1882 more than the revised estimate; +13,4 in Madras, chiefly by the disposal of stock at the Presidency workshops.

173. The receipts "in charge of Civil Officers" are almost all "Tolls and Ferries." Indeed if we except those of the "Bhabar Improvement Fund" in the North-Western Provinces (about 2,0 a year); some miscellaneous receipts of Local Funds in Madras; and an exceptional receipt in Bombay by the sale of a road to the Bombay-Baroda Railway; everything else may be called "Tolls and Ferries." These, it will be seen, were somewhat more productive this year than last year (the actual figure, *i. e.*, 287,5 against 276,6), but the estimates were too safely made, especially in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Madras.

## SECTION H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,392,7 | EXPENDITURE . . | 7,168,0 | 6,730,0 | 6,393,5 |

174. The mass of the saving under this head is due to a transfer from Frontier Railways to "War Operations" of 560,0 of expenditure incurred upon the abandoned portion of the Kandahar Railway. Besides this there was a saving of about 140,0 in the expenditure on irrigation. Under Buildings and Roads excess expenditure in Public Works Department was made up for by the inability of the Bengal Civil officers to work up to their sanctions.

## SECTION H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

### 42.—State Railways Capital Account.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPERIAL— | | | |
| 0 | Punjab Northern Railway | 118,1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | Bhopal Railway | 70,0 | 70,0 | 70,0 |
| 22,1 | Director General's and Store-keeper | 23,2 | 23,9 | 22,8 |
| 29,6 | Other Establishments | 35,0 | 8,5 | 8,4 |
| ... | Calcutta Docking Company | 12,0 | ... | 0 |
| 4,9 | Other Charges | 33,7 | 30,7 | 20,2 |
| 56,6 | TOTAL | 292,0 | 133,1 | 121,4 |
| | PROVINCIAL— | | | |
| 12,2 | Diamond Harbour Railway | 75,0 | 100,0 | 91,8 |
| 0 | Dinagepur Railway | 44,4 | 25,0 | 20,3 |
| 4,7 | Various Railway Surveys | 5,6 | 20,2 | 11,0 |
| 3,5 | Other Charges | 0 | 2,7 | 3,2 |
| 20,4 | TOTAL | 125,0 | 147,9 | 126,3 |
| 77.0 | TOTAL BOTH | 417,0 | 281,0 | 247,7 |

175 The saving in the revised estimates for Imperial, as compared with the Budget, was due (1) to the transfer of part of the Punjab Northern Railway works (118,1) to the Productive Account, (2) to savings in establishment, 26,5, and to a contemplated purchase of the Calcutta Docking Company's estate (12,0) not being carried out. The Budget included a Reserve of 20,0, which was during the year appropriated to surveys for new lines. On the other hand, the Provincial estimate was raised from 125,0 to 147,9, chiefly to provide for additional works on the Sunapur-Diamond-Harbour Railway.

Neither the Imperial nor the Provincial estimate thus altered was worked up to. The saving arose from short expenditure of the grant for the Railway just mentioned and for the Dinagepur Railway Also, under Provincial, a refund to this head was made, first of the charges for survey of the Bengal Central Railway by the Company which took over the works, and second of the similar charge of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which was passed over to Protective Works.

### 43.—State Railways Working and Maintenance.

176. This head is as yet blank for the reason stated upon the Revenue side.

### 44.—Subsidized Railways.

| 1880-81 Accounts | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY | 0 | 39 0 | 17,5 |

177. The transactions of this Company were not arranged for at the time of the Budget estimates. The revised provided 4,3 for interest on advances, and 34,7 for outlay on taking up land Of this last amount only 13,2 were spent by the end of the year.

### 45.—Frontier Railways.

| 1880-81 Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 786,0 | Kandahar Railway | 386,0 | 428,7 | 420,9 |
| 1,021,5 | Punjab Railway, Northern Section | | | |
| —208,6 | Stores, India | | | |
| 694,7 | Stores, England | 404,0 | 340,0 | 363,5 |
| 2,293,6 | TOTAL | 790,0 | 768,7 | 784,4 |
| | Deduct transferred to War Account | .. | 560,0 | 559,7 |
| | NET | 790,0 | 208,7 | 224 7 |

178. The last item must for the present be left out of the account.

179. Taking up the others, the Budget provision was made for the Kandahar Railway and for the Punjab Northern beyond Pindi, and the estimate was increased by 160,0 in the course of the year, chiefly with a view to early completion of the works. The expenditure on the whole was somewhat more than the originally intended 790,0, but in making up the

**SECTION H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.**

account it comes out less 784,4 because of considerable transfers of stores, originally charged against this head, for use on Protective Railways. This transfer gives a credit to this head by debit to Protective Works.

180. The last entry represents a transaction not contemplated at the time of the Budget, namely, the abandonment of the upper section of the Kandahar Railway and the charging off as War losses the whole of the final expenditure incurred upon it as well as losses and depreciation of stores. A minus entry is therefore brought into this Account, which removes from the Public Works Accounts all expenditure incurred upon this section of the Railway as well as some similar losses on the Punjab Northern.

## 46.—Irrigation and Navigation.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,5+ 0 | India | . . . | 12,2+ 0 | 8,9+ 0 | 7,3+ 0 |
| 0+ 42,7 | Burmah | . . | 0+ 42,7 | 0+ 37,1 | 0+ 49,8 |
| 0+ 2,8 | Assam | . . | 0+ 15,9 | 0+ 3,1 | 0+ 3,6 |
| 40,8+144,4 | Bengal | . . | 85,0+309,7 | 85,0+281,8 | 77,7+262,1 |
| 1,0+ 44,2 | N.-W. Provinces | . | 1,8+ 48,4 | 6+ 21,5 | 6+ 21,6 |
| 59,5+ 1,1 | Punjab | . . | 40,0+ 1,7 | 49,0+ 1,6 | 35,5+ 1,7 |
| 145,3+ 30,7 | Madras | . . | 169,7+ 32,8 | 174,0+ 32,8 | 154,1+ 25,2 |
| 185,8+ 0 | Bombay | . . | 157,0+ 0 | 183,4+ 0 | 150,7+ 0 |
| 5,3+ 0 | England | . . | 1+ 0 | 0+ 0 | ... ... |
| 443,2+265,9 | TOTAL | . | 474,8+451,2 | 500,9+377,9 | 425,9+364,0 |
| 709,1 | | | 926,0 | 878,8 | 789,9 |

181. In the above table the first set of figures is the Imperial expenditure and the second is the Provincial with a very small addition of Local.

In the Imperial column the revised estimate anticipated excess expenditure of 4,3 in Madras, due to repairs required after the Cyclone of November 1880, and of 26,4 in Bombay owing to additional grants for works in Sind.

The expenditure in all provinces fell short of the grants made, but in Bombay the saving is due chiefly to reduction in the proportion of Establishment charges debited to "Imperial."

In the Provincial Expenditure there is, in Burmah, a considerable increase, due to charges for clearing creeks and improving water communication, provided for under Buildings and Roads having been taken in the accounts under this more appropriate head In Bengal the saving is chiefly in the non-utilization of grants for the Calcutta Canals; and in the North-Western Provinces, it is owing to the transfer of the Eastern Jumna Canal (Expenditure 17,3) to the Productive class.

## 47.—Military Works.

| 1880-81 Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 639,9 | India . . . . . | 720,7 | 733,4 | 714,7 |
| 27,8 | Central Provinces . . . . | 35,0 | 35,0 | 30,9 |
| 49,4 | Burmah (Provincial) . . . | 50,2 | 50,1 | 50,5 |
| 9,3 | Assam . . . . . | 15,0 | 30,2 | 22,0 |
| 4,4 | Bengal . . . . . | 6,0 | 19,2 | 14,4 |
| 6,1 | North-West Provinces . . . . | 2,0 | 3,2 | 2,8 |
| 36,2 | Punjab . . . . . | 55,0 | 63,5 | 63,7 |
| 52,6 | Madras . . . . . | 47,0 | 48,7 | 49,0 |
| 143,5 | Bombay . . . . . | 130,0 | 145,2 | 122,5 |
| 969,2 | TOTAL . | 1,060,9 | 1,128,5 | 1,070,5 |

182. The original grants for the year, 1,060,9, were increased by the balance out of the yearly allowance of one crore, imperial, which had come over unspent from 1880-81. The permitted expenditure is therefore measured rather by the revised than by the

original estimates. They include in Assam additional grants for Military buildings at Kohima, and in Bombay additional grants for the barracks at Colaba and Wanowri

There was generally a saving, ascribed to failure to work up to the estimates in the following particulars :—

India, saving of 31,7 on grants for original works; Central Provinces, Sitabuldi Fort, and Kamptee Barrack, No. 8; Assam, Military communications and frontier outposts; Bombay, hospital for British Infantry at Ahmedabad.

## 48.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103,4 | India . . . | 160,4 | 208.4 | 204,1 |
| 65,7 | Bengal . . . | 77,7 | 147.8 | 138,0 |
| 175,5 | Other Provinces . | 121,3 | 141,8 | 124,5 |
| 88,2 | England . . | 95,6 | 101,0 | 96,0 |
| 437,8 | | 455,0 | 599,0 | 562,6 |
| | PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL— | | | |
| 3,8+ 2,9 | India . . . | 3,4 + 2,4 | 5,2 + 2,7 | 4,3 + 1,6 |
| 86,8+ 26,8 | Central Provinces . | 84,7 + 32,0 | 93,1 + 32 0 | 93,3 + 34,2 |
| 185,4+ 6,2 | Burmah . . | 412,5 + 25,1 | 408,0 + 18,1 | 317,8 + 10,1 |
| 87,1+ 21,2 | Assam . . . | 125,1 + 33,7 | 104,8 + 29,1 | 99,4 + 28,5 |
| 407 1+ 380,5 | Bengal . . . | 530,0 + 477,4 | 661,9 + 400,1 | 668,7 + 397,0 |
| 401,0+ 42,0 | North-West Provinces . . | 431,1 + 41,4 | 432,4 + 50,7 | 414,2 + 42,4 |
| 261,0+ 3,6 | Punjab . . | 305,5 + 3,8 | 303,3 + 3,9 | 303,0 + 4,2 |
| 181,8+ 305 1 | Madras . . | 158,7 + 382,3 | 182,9 + 358,2 | 140,6 + 373,9 |
| 427,1+ 4,3 | Bombay . . | 465,0 + 5,0 | 488,9 + 19.2 | 481,9 + 17,5 |
| 2,101,4+ 804,6 | TOTAL . . | 2,516,0+ 1,003,1 | 2,670,5 + 914.0 | 2,562,2 + 918.4 |
| 2,906,0 | | 3,519,1 | 3,594,5 | 3,480,6 |
| 3,343,8 | TOTAL . . | 3,974,1 | 4,193,5 | 4,043,2 |

183. Under Imperial the revised estimate for India included the new buildings at Simla transferred from Punjab, while additional grants for the Koshalgarh-Thull road, and for grants towards the Simla Water Works, prevented a reduction in the total Punjab grant. The Bengal estimate was nearly doubled by additional grants made for the new Treasury Buildings, the new Central Press, and the new Military Account Offices; and there were smaller additional grants elsewhere. The additional grants in Bengal were not fully worked up to, and of the rest of the saving it is necessary to refer only to one item of 4,9 in the Punjab, which it was found had been provided already in the Home estimates.

184. The Provincial and Local figures I have separated into two parts, the first representing works in charge of the Public Works Department and the second those under the charge of Civil Officers.

In the first of these there is a large saving in Burmah, of which no explanation is given except that the officers could not work up to their estimates.

In Bengal, Madras, and Bombay very large sanctions were added by the Government after the Budget estimates were passed, but in Madras they were not worked up to

Under Works in charge of Civil Officers, the difference is almost entirely in Bengal, where only 397.0 was spent aginst 477,4 estimated. The estimates, which are chiefly those of District Road Fund, seem to have provided for more expenditure than the Committees could really overtake.

## MILITARY SERVICES.

| 1880-81, Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,221,7 | Receipts . | 3,875,0 | 3,541,0 | 3,821,5 |
| 28,086,2 | Expenditure . | 18,730,0 | 18,730,0 | 18,861,1 |
| 23,864,5 | Net Expenditure | 14,855,0 | 15,189,0 | 15,039,6 |

185. It will be found when we come to consideration of the detail that it is not possible to separate the receipts from the expenditure, because, especially in the War part of the account, the receipts are repeatedly merely *per contra* entries of the expenditure.

186. Taking them thus in the gross, the estimates have been fairly followed. The revised estimate and the actual figures, however, differ from the Budget estimates in two essential matters. First, they include 559,7 of expenditure which was not provided for in the Budget, and comes into the revised estimate and the accounts by a deduction under another head, so that instead of being respectively 324,0 and 174,6 worse than the Budget estimates, they are really 235,7 and 385,1 better. Moreover, there is still further a saving in the expenditure, as compared with the estimates, of 695,0, although this saving is prevented from appearing in the net figures, because it has been thrown back from the receipts of 1881-82 into those of 1880-81. There is therefore, on the whole, a real saving on the anticipated Military net expenditure of 1,080,1, which may be described as arising chiefly from the ampleness of the provision of 1,940,0 *plus* 270,0 made for winding up the War accounts (see Financial Statement of 25th March 1881, para. 15). In the accounts as actually made up, this real saving is thus shewn:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1). By increased receipts in 1880-81 . . . | 695,0 |
| (2). By saving on the grant for Frontier Railways, 1881-82 . . . . . | 559,7 |
| TOTAL . | 1,254,7 |
| (3). By apparent excess against the Military estimates . . . . . | 174,6 |
| NET . | 1,080,1 |

## SECTION K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

### XXXVI.—Army.

| 1880-81. Accounts | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 525,1 | INDIA— Commissariat . . . . . | 519,3 | 567,8 | 657,7 |
| 80,9 | Clothing . . . . . | 71,7 | 83,7 | 90,7 |
| 51,6 | Ordnance . . . . . | 66,5 | 72,3 | 102,9 |
| 179,5 | Other Receipts . . . . . | 128,5 | 178,7 | 242,1 |
| 837,1 | TOTAL INDIA . . . . | 777,0 | 902,5 | 1,093,4 |
| 87,0 | ENGLAND . . . . . | 37,0 | 66,5 | 68,3 |
| 924,1 | | 814,0 | 969,0 | 1,161,7 |

187. The increase in Commissariat recoveries is due to the recovery of the value of stores supplied to officers and others during the Kabul War, and to the sale of elephants and cattle on the reorganization of the Transport Department.

Under Clothing there were larger issues on payment, and there were special recoveries, first from Her Majesty's Government for clothing supplied to troops proceeding to South Africa, and secondly, from Native Governments supplied from the Madras stores.

The Ordnance recoveries were increased by sales to Native States and local authorities and by sales of condemned stores.

## SECTION K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Under "Other Receipts" the increase is chiefly due to the item of 89,1 under Miscellaneous in the "India" portion of the accounts which represents recoveries of amounts entered as expenditure in the former year's accounts, but which would appear to have been rather of the nature of advances. There were also some arrear adjustments under "Transport Service" giving accounts 20,0 against estimate 13,4.

188. Of the excess receipts in England, 17,0 is only nominal and appears also in the expenditure side. Of the rest 7,5 are for value of clothing brought with troops from India, and 5,9 on account of the Indian Troop Service.

## XXXVII.—Military Operations in Afghanistan.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | India— | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 319,1 | Commissariat . . . . . | ... | ... | 75,5 |
| 283,5 | Other Receipts . . . . . | ... | ... | 279,3 |
| 602,6 | | 61,0 | 267,0 | 354,8 |
| 2,695,0 | Add—English Contribution . . . | 3,000,0 | 2,305,0 | 2,305,0 |
| 3,297,6 | Total . | 3,061,0 | 2,572,0 | 2,659,8 |

189. The consideration of these figures is best taken up in connection with the war expenditure.

## SECTION K.—ARMY SERVICES.

### Expenditure.

### 49.—Army.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | India— | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 489,6 | Army and Garrison Staff . . . | 494,4 | 490,3 | 500,6 |
| 6,569,0 | Regimental Pay, &c. . . . . | 6,656,7 | 6,593,6 | 6,470,1 |
| 2,677,5 | Commissariat . . . . . | 2,384,4 | 3,009,0 | 3,178,8 |
| 420,3 | Medical . . . . . | 388.9 | 374,0 | 389,1 |
| 578,5 | Ordnance . . . . . | 533,2 | 557,8 | 576,9 |
| 1,210,2 | Other Effective Charges . . . | 1,230,5 | 1,289,6 | 1,336,0 |
| 620,0 | Pensions . . . . . | 628,9 | 635,2 | 641,1 |
| 82,2 | Other Non-Effective Charges . . . | 75,0 | 92,4 | 92,3 |
| 12,647,3 | Total India . | 12,392,0 | 13,041,9 | 13,184,9 |
| | England— | | | |
| 936,6 | Regimental Pay . . . . . | 850,0 | ... | 831,7 |
| 352,6 | Transport Charges . . . . | 328,1 | ... | 344,2 |
| 737,7 | Stores . . . . . | 620,4 | ... | 575,2 |
| 12,4 | Other Effective Services . . . | 73,0 | ... | 14,5 |
| 2,064,9 | Retired officers' pensions and other Non-effective Services . . . . | 2,195,5 | ... | 2,231,9 |
| 4,104,2 | Total England . | 4,067,0 | 4,084,2 | 3,997,5 |
| —33,8 | Unaudited Expenditure . . . | ... | —7,1 | +33,8 |
| 16,717,7 | Total . | 16,459,0 | 17,119,0 | 17,216,2 |

190. The small increase under Staff is due to excess expenditure in telegrams and to the staff of the Quetta district not provided for in the estimates.

In Regimental pay there was a saving owing to the reduction of the number of Royal Artillery from 86 to 77 batteries, and to the absence of the 14th Hussars in South Africa. The number of officers on leave was also unusually great during the year. On the other hand, part of the saving was spent in the increase of pay to officers and non-commissioned officers under the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881.

## SECTION K.—ARMY SERVICES.

Under Commissariat there is a very large increase, which must be attributed, in a general way, to War expenditure, as will be more fully explained in the remarks made under that head.

The increase under Ordnance is due to a large quantity of copper supplied to the Dumdum factory by the Calcutta Mint, and there were also heavy charges for stores and arms supplied to the Indian troops at Malta and Cyprus.

Under other non-effective charges the increase over estimate is chiefly under Sea Transport (expenditure 125,9 against estimate 47,2). It was partly due to the employment of hired transports in the Burmah and other reliefs, and in withdrawing the troops *vid* Kurrachee from Afghanistan; and to arrear adjustments in connection with the Indian Troop service, which, as mentioned on the receipt side, have also brought in unexpected receipts.

The increase in Pensions and other non-effective charges is due to the new admissions to the pension lists not provided for in the estimates.

191. As regards the English accounts the saving in Regimental pay is the balance between a saving of 35,0 under Home charges and an increase of 16,0 in furlough allowances due to the large number of officers going to England on furlough after the Afghan War. Both of these are made up for in other parts of the account, for the first is due merely to the transfer of certain charges to the non-effective list, and the second, as already explained, has caused a saving in India.

The increase in Transport charges is the same as has been referred to on the receipt side as occurring on both sides of the account. The decrease in stores and in miscellaneous represents chiefly postponed payments.

Under non-effective charges there is the increase of 35,0 by transfer, as just mentioned from the effective charges, but there is an equal decrease owing to the Retirement Scheme not being taken advantage of to the extent anticipated.

## 50.—Military Operations in Afghanistan.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | 1881-82. Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | 1881-82. Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDIA— | | | |
| | Commissariat | 2,271,0 | 1,895,1 | 1,366,0 |
| | Other Military Charges | | | 281,5 |
| | Civil and Telegraph Charges | | | 258,1 |
| | Public Works Charges | ... | 560,0 | 571,5 |
| 10,452,8 | TOTAL AUDITED | 2,271,0 | 2,455,1 | 2,477,1 |
| 845,1 | ADD—Unaudited expenditure | | | |
| | DEDUCT—Expenditure already brought to account | ... | —845,1 | —845,1 |
| 11,297,9 | TOTAL INDIA | 2,271,0 | 1,610,0 | 1,632,0 |
| 70,6 | ADD—England | ... | 1,0 | 13,0 |
| 11,368,5 | TOTAL | 2,271,0 | 1,611,0 | 1,645,0 |

This and the corresponding head upon the receipt side shew the winding up of the accounts of the Afghan War. The Budget estimates anticipated the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1). An estimate, considered to be liberal but having no pretensions to accuracy, of actual net expenditure in the last month or two of military occupation and till the troops were finally withdrawn | 1,940,0 |
| (2). Compensation to be paid to camel-owners | 270,0 |
| (3). Expenditure upon Frontier Railways | 790,0 |
| TOTAL | 3,000,0 |

The last item was in the Budget estimates taken under the Public Works heads, and the first two were taken as Receipts 61,0, and Expenditure 2,001,0 giving for the Indian account, total receipts 61,0, total expenditure 2,271,0, net expenditure 2,210,0.

## SECTION K.—ARMY SERVICES.

192. The expenditure on War account fell off much more rapidly than was expected and the accounts, made up for nine or ten months, gave the following revised estimate as against the 2,210,0 just mentioned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | | 267,0 |
| Expenditure audited and brought to account in 1881-82 | 1,895,1 | |
| Deduct portion of this which had been incurred before 1881-82, and had been charged off in the accounts, before audit, in 1880-81 | 845,1 | 1,050,0 |
| Actual Net War Expenditure | | 783,0 |
| Less than Estimate (2,210,0) | | 1,427,0 |

193. This apparent falling-off must be taken against the excess in the Ordinary Expenditure where the greater part of the following differences is specifically ascribable to the War accounts:—

| | Estimate. | Revised Estimate. |
|---|---|---|
| Commissariat Expenditure | 2,384,4 | 3,009,0 |
| Deduct Receipts | 510,3 | 567,8 |
| Nett | 1,874,1 | 2,441,2 |
| More than estimate | | 567,1 |

and the same may be said of other heads.

The Financial Statement of 8th March 1882, para. 85, states as follows:—

"It has, in fact, been found impossible to distinguish accurately between Ordinary and War Expenditure. Orders were issued in the course of last autumn that from January 1st, 1882, the charges on account of the troops beyond the frontier should be treated as Ordinary, only special charges, such as compensation for loss of camels, &c., being classified as War Expenditure. It cannot be doubted that a great deal of the expenditure debited to the Ordinary account really belongs to the War. The Military estimate must, in fact, be treated as a whole. The division into Ordinary and War Expenditure does not pretend to any great accuracy."

We obtain therefore a more correct view of the Revised Estimate of War expenditure by assuming as War expenditure the whole excess over Budget under the ordinary head of Army, that is 660,0 expenditure less 155,0 receipts, or 505,0 in the net expenditure.

The figures as finally made up do not differ materially from the Revised Estimates, if we exclude the special recovery of about 89,1 referred to in para. 187 and are—

| | Revised Estimate. | Account. |
|---|---|---|
| In *War Account*, excluding 560,0 (actual 559,7) of Public Works charge which belongs to a separate account | 1,895,1 | 1,917,4 |
| Deduct, as before, amount already brought to account | 845,1 | 845,1 |
| War expenditure of 1881-82 | 1,050,0 | 1,072,3 |
| Deduct War receipts | 267,0 | 354,8 |
| Net War Account | 783,0 | 717,5 |
| *In Ordinary Account*— | | |
| Excess of ordinary expenditure over estimates | 660,0 | 757,2 |
| Excess of ordinary receipts over estimates | 155,0 | 347,7 |
| Net | 505,0 | 409,5 |
| Total net War expenditure against the War estimate of 2,210,0 | 1,288,0 | 1,127,0 |

Difference 161,0 or 71,9 besides the 89,1 already alluded to.

194. We have now to note the remaining part of the War estimate of 790,0 on account of Frontier Railways.

The estimate was first of all raised to 950,0 by an addition of 160,0, of which the object was to enable the works on the Punjab Northern Railway to be carried out as speedily as possible. And the actual expenditure incurred against the estimate was about 784,4 as detailed under the head "Frontier Railways," the saving on the estimate of 950,0 being

due to large transfers of stores bought for these works to other Railways, and chiefly to the two now reckoned as "Protective Works."

The 790,0 originally provided was therefore nearly spent; but meantime another determination was come to, with reference to these Frontier Railways, namely, that as the upper section of the Kandahar Railway had been abandoned, the capital expended upon it and some other charges should no longer be regarded as expended upon "Frontier Railways," but be treated as a War loss and passed over to the accounts of the War. The amount thus passed over to be charged off as a War loss was 559,7. This expenditure had already come into the accounts under "Frontier Railways," chiefly in 1880-81, and it was accordingly now deducted from "Frontier Railways" and added to "Military Operations in Afghanistan;" it accounts for the "Public Works Charges" item in the above summary of the War expenditure.

105. As explained in last year's report, the English contribution of five millions sterling to the War was so taken in the Budget estimates of 1881-82 that the three millions credited in the estimates would exactly meet the provision for War expenditure above noted in paragraph . The revised estimates, based on the same principle, reduced to 2,305,0 the portion of the contribution to be credited in 1881-82, and as the actual credits of 1880-81 were fixed, upon this estimate, at 2,695,0, we must necessarily in the accounts of 1881-82 adhere to the credit of 2,305,0. But it will be seen that the real extent to which War items have affected the actuals of 1881-82 is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Under "Frontier Railways," actual charges of the year . . | 784,4 | |
| DEDUCT—transfer of former years' expenditure to "Military Operations" . . . . . | 559,7 | |
| NET CHARGE . . | | 224,7 |
| Under "Army Ordinary" estimated excess above taken at . | | 409,5 |
| Under "Military Operations" Expenditure, including the above transfer of 559,7 . . . . . | 1,645,0 | |
| DEDUCT—receipts . . . . . | 354,8 | |
| | | 1,290.2 |
| Total expenditure for comparison with the credit, on account of English contribution, of 2,300,0 . . . . | | 1,924,4 |

196. So that, in the result, the War account has contributed 380,6 (namely 375,0 under Military operations proper, and 5,6 under Frontier Railways) towards the surplus of the year.

## SECTION L.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON.

### XXXVIII & 51.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,088,0 | On Secretary of State's Bills . . . | 3,439,8 | 3,645,2 | 3,798,5 |
| 36,3 | On other Transactions . . . . | 35,2 | 39,8 | 56,0 |
| 3,124,3 | TOTAL . | 3,475,0 | 3,685,0 | 3,854,5 |
| | DEDUCT— | | | |
| | On Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies' Transactions— | | | |
| 57,4 | Capital Transactions . . . | 57,5 | 42,2 | 38,5 |
| 103,1 | Revenue Stores . . . . | 96,2 | 85,1 | 67,7 |
| 68,0 | On Capital Transactions, East India Railway . . . . . | 150,0 | 102,2 | 46,7 |
| 179,0 | On Miscellaneous Transactions . . | 108,3 | 161,5 | 144.9 |
| 407,5 | | 412,0 | 391,0 | 297,8 |
| 2,716,8 | NET EXCHANGE . | 3,063,0 | 3,294,0 | 3,556,7 |

197. The loss on Secretary of State's Bills was calculated for £17,200,0 of Bills raised at 1*s.* 8*d.* The great demand for Bills at the end of the year raised the issues to £18,412,4, and the average rate being 19·895 pence the gross charge became 3,798,5.

Under "Other Transactions" an excess charge is attributable chiefly to an arrangement by which the Indian Treasuries were made to supply the Treasure Chest at Hongkong, the Secretary of State being reimbursed by the English Government. This has the effect of transferring to "Other Transactions" what would otherwise be dealt with as "Secretary of State s Bills."

198. The Exchange on Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways is the difference between the £100 shewn on our accounts as the effect of a transaction of Rs. 1000, and the £91⅞ at which the same transaction is to pass on the Companies' accounts, when their contract rate is 1*s.* 10*d.* A reference to the net transactions in India, under Section S will shew that the Railways estimated net receipts (excluding the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway on which there is no Exchange transaction) of 638,2, whereas the actuals amounted only to 433,6. There was necessarily a corresponding diminution in the portion taken to Exchange.

The Revenue Stores adjustment is the further amount which the Railway Companies have to pay when they take over stores held on Capital account at 22 pence (mostly) and use them for Revenue purposes on which they are not entitled to better than the current Exchange. As the falling-off in receipts in Capital account is due mostly to the smaller demand for these stores-transfers, we find here also a smaller receipt under Exchange.

199. The Capital transactions in England by the East India Railway are brought on the Indian Books at 20 pence the rupee, so that the Capital outlay in England estimated in the Budget at 750,0 brought "Gain by Exchange" of 150,0 as a recovery of the "loss" charged on the Council Bills with which that 750,0 would be supplied. The revised estimate reduced these Capital transactions to 515.0 with a proportionate reduction of Exchange, and as they really amounted to 475.7 (net) the exchange came to only 95,1. We had, however, to write back an excess credit in last year's accounts of 48,4 and thus reduced the figure to 46,7.

200. Under "Miscellaneous Transactions" there was an increase both in Bombay and in Madras owing to realization from Native States of the price of Railway stores supplied to them.

## SECTION M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

201. I have already shewn, para. 16, by what detailed improvements the original combined Imperial and Provincial Surplus, 148,0 of the Budget was increased by 3,954,5. It remains to show how these results were distributed between the Imperial and the Provincial shares of the accounts. Reverting for a moment to the details of the 3,954,5, we can construct the following table :—

| | Imperial. | Provincial. |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus or deficit, according to Budget . . . | 85,0 | —707,0 |
| Sum of the three figures printed in Italics in para. 16 | ... | 904,5 |
| Sum of the other figures, excluding the 39,9 "smaller differences" . . . . . | +3,583,6<br>—493,7 | |
| The smaller differences, 39,9, are shewn by the detailed accounts to be thus distributed . . . | 332,2 | +292,3 |
| Total, being surplus on the Revenues of 1881-82 . | 3,612,7 | 489,8 |

202. But the surplus as thus brought out was still further altered by grants made to Provincial Governments ; first, of 670,0 which had been resumed from them in 1879-80 and 1880-81, under the strain of the Afghan war, and of 360,0 with reference to the revision of provincial contracts. See para. 64 of the Financial Statement, March 8, 1882. Both these special grants and the original Provincial Allotment, in the present form of the accounts, take the shape of a transfer to the provincial account of what would otherwise be Imperial Land Revenue, and the sum of the two grants, 1,030,0, being a deduction from the Imperial and an addition to the Provincial share of revenue, alters the surpluses just stated from 3,612,7 Imperial and 489,8 Provincial to 2,582,7 Imperial and 1,519,8 Provincial. The former appears as surplus in the revenue account, the latter is charged off the revenue account and credited to the account of deposits.

## SECTION N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT).

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,656,5 | EXPENDITURE . | 4,873,0 | 3,691,0 | 3,311,4 |

203. In addition to the usual 2½ crores for State Railways and Irrigation Works we had on the Budget estimates 860,0 of expenditure on East India Railway and 1,405,0 for purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking. The last arrangement dropped for the time and disappears from the revised estimates.

204. The State Railway portion of the 2½ crores was duly spent, but a saving of 20 lakhs came on by the necessity of transferring this amount of stores against the grant for Protective Works. The irrigation portion was underspent, so that in all only 2,201,0 went against the annual 2,500,0. Of the East India Railway estimate of 860,0 only 456,0 were required, but a further charge of 586,0 in continuation of the purchase of the line comes against this head.

### 52.—State Railways.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDIA— | | | |
| 1,177,3 | Rajputana . . . . . | 560,7 | 626,4 | 613.5 |
| 53,1 | Sindia . . . . . | 53,0 | 35,0 | 34,8 |
| 13,1 | Holkar . . . . . | 14,6 | 24,6 | 15,3 |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | |
| 204,4 | Nagpur-Chattisgarh . . . . . | 197,5 | 242,0 | 237,3 |
| 13,3 | Wardha Coal . . . . . | 13,2 | 16,1 | 15,8 |
| | BURMAH— | | | |
| 15,2 | Rangoon-Irrawadi . . . . . | 20,8 | 26,7 | 25,2 |
| ... | Rangoon-Sittang . . . . . | 300,0 | 205,6 | 210,6 |
| | BENGAL— | | | |
| 5,5 | Tirhoot Extension . . . . . | 250,3 | 317,9 | 301,1 |
| 123,3 | Other Lines . . . . . | 48,8 | —7,2 | —24,4 |
| 161,0 | NORTH-WEST PROVINCES . . . . | 45,0 | 50,1 | 48,9 |
| | PUNJAB— | | | |
| 280,3 | Indus Valley . . . . . | 190,2 | 322,0 | 317,8 |
| 617,8 | Punjab Northern . . . . . | ... | 120,6 | 79,2 |
| ... | Amritsar-Patankot . . . . . | ... | 20,0 | 20,2 |
| —33,9 | BOMBAY . . . . . | 20,0 | 3,3 | 2,5 |
| 2,630,4 | TOTAL . | 1,714,1 | 2,003,1 | 1,897,8 |
| ... | ADD—Reserve . . . . . | 85,9 | ... | ... |
| 76,8 | DEDUCT—Excess Credits Store Account . | ... | 66,2 | 262,6 |
| 2,553,6 | TOTAL . | 1,800,0 | 1,936,9 | 1,635,2 |
| 570,7 | Out of which in England . . . . | 458,0 | 445,0 | 439,3 |

205. When the accounts for 1880-81 were closed it was found that there had been short expenditure, chiefly in England, of 92,7, and this amount therefore became available for addition to the original estimates. Moreover, under orders by the Secretary of State the Jhelum-Pindi, and Lala-Musa-Miani sections of the Punjab Northern Railway were transferred, with their grant of 111,9, from the Ordinary to the Productive category. With these additions a total grant of 2,004,6 was admissible for Railways. The revised estimates showed additions to the expenditure on the Rajputana, Chattisgarh, Tirhoot Extension, and Indus Valley lines, but on the other hand estimated for only 20 out of 30 lakhs expenditure on Rangoon-Sittang line, the saving being caused both by delay in supply of sleepers from the Forest Department and by difficulty in finding labour. The estimates on the whole were short of the 2,004,6, chiefly because of the necessity for transferring stores to "Protective Railways" in order to fully utilize the grant under that head. This trans-

## SECTION N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT).

fer in the end was even more than anticipated, and the deduction made from Capital expenditure was thus increased from 66,2 to 262,6.

206. Of the expenditure provided for in the Revised estimates, there were considerable savings on the Punjab Northern line (41,4), due chiefly to transfer of stores to other sections, and on the Tirhoot extension (16,8), due to delay in supply of stores, and to an amount reserved for payment to the Marine Department for steamers under construction not having been transferred. These amounts and some smaller savings, added to the credit received from Protective Works, made up the total short expenditure of 301,7 as compared with revised, or 164,8 as compared with original estimate.

### 53.—East Indian Railway.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | Redemption of Annuity . . . | ... | 500,0 | 586,3 |
| 418,4 | Other Capital transactions . . | 860,0 | 535,0 | 455,2 |
| 418,4 | TOTAL . | 860,0 | 1,035,0 | 1,041,5 |

207. The first of these transactions is explained under the head of Interest on Debt for Productive Public Works, para. 165.

The second represents the capital expenditure, chiefly purchase of stores in England; it was very much over-estimated by the Company.

### 54.—Irrigation and Navigation.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL— | | | |
| 82,1 | Soane Project . . . . | 67,5 | 67,5 | 71,2 |
| 45,1 | Orissa Project . . . . | 37,5 | 52,5 | 33,3 |
| 23,0 | Midnapur Series . . . . | 10,0 | 20,0 | 11,1 |
| | N.-W. PROVINCES— | | | |
| 172,9 | Lower Ganges Canal . . | 162,6 | 129.0 | 108,4 |
| 23,5 | Other Works . . . | 37,4 | 31,0 | 23,8 |
| | PUNJAB— | | | |
| 286,2 | Sirhind Canal . . . | 330,0 | 332,2 | 315,1 |
| —85,9 | Less Contributions . . . | —105,4 | —110,3 | —129,4 |
| 50,3 | Other Works . . . . | 105,4 | 59,2 | 42,1 |
| 11,1 | MADRAS . . . . | 5,0 | 35,9 | 39,5 |
| | BOMBAY— | | | |
| 1,8 | Deccan . . . . | 22,0 | 22,0 | 14,4 |
| 4,4 | Sind . . . . | 8,0 | 8,0 | 36,3 |
| ... | RESERVE . . . . . | 78,0 | ... | ... |
| 614,5 | TOTAL . | 758,0 | 647,0 | 565,8 |
| 0 | Purchase of Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking . . . . . | 1,405,0 | 0 | 0 |
| 614,5 | TOTAL . | 2,163,0 | 647,0 | 565,8 |

208. The revised estimates show, as compared with Budget—(1) The transfer of the Swat River Canal Works, in Punjab, out of this head to Protective; (2) Additional works in Madras, (3) Anticipations of short expenditure in other respects. The expenditure was for the most part even less than anticipated in the Revised estimates, which is attributed chiefly to delay and alterations in designs, or delay in taking up land, and in Bengal to fever keeping back the works on the Soane Canal.

The last item anticipated an arrangement with the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for the purchase of their undertaking, which, however, was not accepted by the Company within the year. The item, therefore, dropped out of the revised estimates.

### 55.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

| 1880-81. Accounts. | | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70,0 | Madras Harbour . . . . . | 70,0 | 72,0 | 68,9 |

209. This is the whole expenditure on the Madras Harbour Works for 1881-82, no part being charged to Ordinary.

## SECTION O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

| | 1881-82 Budget. | 1881-82 Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA— | | | |
| Incurred | 3,000,0 | 3,000,7 | 3,000,2 |
| Discharged | 30,8 | 230.3 | 205.4 |
| Net incurred | 2,969,2 | 2,770.4 | 2,794,8 |
| ENGLAND— | | | |
| Incurred | 2,105,0 | 1,110.3 | 1,205,6 |
| Discharged | 4,552,2 | 4,462,7 | 4,467.3 |
| Net discharged | 2,447,2 | 3,343.4 | 3,261,7 |
| NET INCURRED | 522,0 | —573,0 | —466 9 |

210. In India the Budget provided for raising a new loan of three crores, which was duly notified on 27th June and tendered for on 25th July. It was issued as part of the four per cent. loan of 1865, and was taken up at an average rate of Rs. 105-2·8 annas, giving a premium of 155,3. The price was a purely speculative one, based on anticipations that tenders would be made, as in the 1880-81 case, from Europe. When it was found that the whole burden of the loan would fall on the Indian market, the price went below par within a month of its issue, it then slightly recovered, and was quoted about 101 till the end of the year.

No discharge of loans was anticipated in the Budget, but when it was found that the provision of 750,0 for Famine Relief and Reduction of debt was not required for the former, notifications were issued for the discharge of the reduced four per cent. loan of 1881 (203,1) on 13th February, and of the first two Sicca Rupee loans (37.5) on 27th March The payments made before the end of the year amounted to 171,6 and 2,5 respectively.

211. The Home estimates provided for the discharge of East India Bonds, 4,487,2, falling due on 30th November 1881, and 65,0 India five per cent. stock, and these payments were duly made as far as they were claimed by the holders.

The loans to be raised were estimated at 700,0, balance of the 3½ per cent. loan of December 1880, and 1,405,0, required for the purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking The receipts against the former were only 618,2, as 81,8 came in before March 31st, and the arrangement by which the second was required did not come off. On the other hand, by an arrangement not included in the estimates and sanctioned by Act of Parliament in August 1881, 586,3 was received by the issue of 3½ per cent. stock, and spent on the redemption of East India Railway annuities The receipt of 1,205,6 accordingly represents this 586,3 plus the receipts against the estimate of 700,0.

## SECTION P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

| | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA— | | | |
| Incurred | 1,795,2 | 2,575,0 | 2,723,3 |
| Discharged | 1,962,4 | 2,237,5 | 2,390,9 |
| NET INCURRED | —167,2 | 337,5 | 332,4 |
| ENGLAND— | | | |
| Incurred | 2,003,8 | 1,504,0 | 1,254,0 |
| Discharged | 6 | 5 | 1,250,6 |
| NET INCURRED | 2,003,2 | 1,503,5 | 3,4 |
| NET INCURRED | 1,836,0 | 1,841,0 | 335,8 |

212. The change in the Indian figures was entirely in Savings Bank Deposits. The Budget anticipated thatthe reduction in the rate of interest from $4\frac{1}{6}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$, and the withdrawal of some of the favorable conditions recently granted to depositors, would result in a net reduction of Deposit Balances by 377,0. The event shewed, however, that the high figures reached in 1880-81 were not only maintained but added to by 99,0.

213. The English estimates provided for a temporary loan of £2,000,0 for the discharge of the four millions of Bonds falling due on 30th November. However, the high Council Bill drawings reduced the necessity to £1,250,0, and even this was paid off before the year was out.

## SECTION Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

| | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA— | | | |
| Receipts . . . . . | 24,968,0 | 18,970,9 | 20,994,8 |
| Payments . . . . . | 25,764,0 | 17,092,6 | 19,337,7 |
| NET . | —796,0 | + 1,878,3 | + 1,657,1 |
| ENGLAND— | | | |
| Receipts . . . . . | 3,0 | 16,5 | 22,5 |
| Payments . . . . . | 2,503,0 | 1,818 8 | 1,820,6 |
| NET . | —2,500,0 | —1,802,3 | —1,798,1 |
| NET OF BOTH . | —3,296.0 | +76,0 | —141,0 |

214. In India the difference in the accounts as compared with Budget is +2,453,1 and is composed chiefly of two items -(1) An increase of provincial Balances by 1,519,8, against an estimated decrease by 707,0; (2) The 715,2 received by the Famine Commissioners for reduction of debt, according to a procedure not settled at the time of the estimates. The first of these is explained under the head of "Provincial Surplus" (Section M above) The second necessarily comes as a gross receipt under this head, because the charges taken against it being discharge of permanent debt are shewn under that section.

215. In the English accounts the difference +701,9 lies chiefly in the treatment of the English contribution for the Afghan War. In the Budget we expected to bring to credit 3,000,0 made up of the actual receipts of 500,0 from the English Exchequer and 2,500,0 charged *per contra* to a suspense account, as explained in last year's report. But as 695,0 of this last were taken into the accounts of 1880-81, the net charge under this section fell short by that amount.

216. There have been during the year vast credits to advances in the Military Department, namely, about 1,000,0, being the amount originally debited under that head but really representing unaudited expenditure. These are prevented from appearing in this final account as a net credit because of the *per contra* entry we make in debiting advances and crediting expenditure for the adjustment of the unaudited expenditure under "Army."

## SECTION R.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

| | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net India Figure . . . | 102,0 | 170,0 | 195,2 |

217. The recoveries were better than anticipated, owing to more speedy repayments by some Native States under "India."

## SECTION S.—CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

### Guaranteed Companies.

| | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA— | | | |
| Bombay Baroda and Central India . . | 100,8 | —9,2 | —4,4 |
| Eastern Bengal . . . . . | —1,8 | 30,2 | 33,1 |
| East India Railway . . . . | 0 | 0 | —17,1 |
| Great Indian Peninsula . . . . | 357,6 | 238,2 | 248,0 |
| Madras . . . . . | 82,6 | 73,3 | 82,3 |
| Oudh and Rohilkund . . . . | —150,0 | —110,0 | —82,1 |
| Sind, Punjab and Delhi . . . | 89,4 | 127,7 | 76 8 |
| South Indian . . . . | 9,6 | 4,8 | 14,9 |
| TOTAL . | 488,2 | 355,0 | 351,5 |
| Madras Irrigation, &c. . . . . | 0 | 0 | — 1,4 |
| | 488,2 | 355,0 | 350,1 |
| ENGLAND . . . . . | —1,004,2 | —796,0 | —852,5 |
| | —516,0 | —441,0 | —502,4 |

218. Most of the Railways shew smaller receipts in India than estimated, which, as the receipts mostly mean transfers to credit of Capital for stores held on Capital account, and issued for Revenue consumption, indicate less expenditure than anticipated in Budget.

The English figures are the difference between receipts of capital from the Companies concerned, and issues for expenditure, chiefly in procuring stores, paying establishment and occasionally paying off debentures The final figures differed from the estimate chiefly by an extra receipt of 200,0 on account of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

## SECTION T.—REMITTANCES.

| | Budget. | 1881-82. Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Money Orders (net) . . . . . | 0 | 18,0 | 19,4 |
| Other Local Remittances (net) . . . . | —15,0 | 3·3 | —129,5 |
| Other Departmental Accounts (net) . . . | 74,1 | —2,8 | 73,1 |
| Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)— | | | |
| Post Office . . . . . | 0 | 0 | —64,5 |
| Telegraph . . . . . | 0 | 0 | — 3,5 |
| Marine . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 39,6 |
| Military . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 202,1 |
| Public Works . . . . . | 0 | 841,5 | 769,5 |
| Remittances in India . . . . . | 872,9 | 0 | 0 |
| Remittance account between England and India (net) . | —82,0 | —66,9 | —28,7 |
| TOTAL (NET) . | 850,0 | 793,1 | 877,5 |

219. These figures all practically shew the outstandings in account. None of them are of any importance, except the figures against Post Office, Military and Public Works. The first of these is the result of a write-back of 65,0, wrongly credited in 1880-81. The figure against Military means that the Military accounts have during the year brought up their account of receipts from the Civil Department, by 202,1, but the amount by which they were in arrear was already taken into account in 1880-81, by charging off a certain amount as unaudited expenditure.

220. The Public Works figure is thus explained. The cheques of the Public Works Department, which were outstanding on March 31st, 1881, amounted to 384,8, but they were then kept under a special Suspense account, in the section of Advances and Deposits. The account was however, in the course of the year, transferred to the account between Civil and Public Works Department, and thus we have in that account the excess credits representing cheques, outstanding on March 31st, 1882, without having the debits on account of cheques outstanding on March 31st, 1881, and paid in 1881-82. Public Works expenditure was very active in March, and the outstanding cheques have been ascertained to be at least 581,7. The rest of the credit was expected as the net transactions between the departments in 1880-81 was a debit of 139,1; but the account is being investigated in detail, and in fact the change of procedure regarding cheques, above alluded to, is one of the preparations for that investigation.

## SECTION U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

221. The amount estimated for in the Budget was £17,200,0, being Rs. 20,640,000 at Exchange 20*d*. The actual drawings exceeded this by £1,212,4, the excess being due chiefly to the strong demand for Bills at the end of the year, which the flourishing state of the Indian Treasuries rendered it advisable to meet as far as possible.

The Bills drawn during the year are thus arranged by month of allotment:—

| | £ | Rs. | Rate in pence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March 1881 | 205,8 | 2,47,8 | 19·94 |
| April ,, | 1,491,7 | 18,00,0 | 19·89 |
| May ,, | 1,357.4 | 16,50.0 | 19·74 |
| June ,, | 1,352,1 | 16,55,0 | 19·61 |
| July ,, | 868.8 | 10,61,4 | 19 64 |
| August ,, | 1,648,1 | 19,94,3 | 19·83 |
| September,, | 971,4 | 11,76.5 | 19·82 |
| October ,, | 1,087.5 | 13,12.3 | 19·89 |
| November,, | 1,686,1 | 20,35,0 | 19·88 |
| December,, | 1,415,3 | 17,04.0 | 19·93 |
| January 1882 | 2,358,2 | 28,27,5 | 20·02 |
| February ,, | 1,278,1 | 15,29,3 | 20·06 |
| March ,, | 2,691.9 | 32,17.8 | 20·08 |
| TOTAL | 18,412,4 | 2,22,10,9 | 19·89 |

And the payment account is as follows:—

| | £ | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bills outstanding, March 31st, 1881 | 1,396,1 | 16,78,8 |
| Drawn in 1881-82 | 18,412,4 | 2,22,10,9 |
| TOTAL FOR PAYMENT | 19,808,5 | 2,38,89,7 |
| Paid in 1881-82 | 18,337.0 | 2,21,28,0 |
| Outstanding, March 31st, 1882 | 1,471.5 | 1,761,7 |

## SECTION V.—CASH BALANCE.

| | 1881-82. Budget. | Revised. | Accounts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance . . . . | 16,510,0 | 17,498,8 | 17,498,8 |
| Closing Balance . . . | 11,990,0 | 17,251,0 | 17,143,8 |
| Net Decrease . . . | 4,520,0 | 247,8 | 355,0 |

222. The result, in the accounts, better on the whole than the Budget by over four millions (4,165,0), is attributable chiefly to—

| | Balance, Better. | Balance, Worse |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial surplus of the year increased from 855,0 to 2,582 7 . | 1,727,7 | |
| Temporary Loan in England not raised . . . . | ... | 2,000,0 |
| Savings Banks deposits not reduced . . . . . | 476,0 | |
| Provincial balances increased instead of diminished . . | 2,226,8 | |
| Charge to Suspense, on account of English contribution to Afghan war, reduced . . . . . | 695,0 | |
| Amount set apart for reduction of debt, not utilized . . | 541,1 | |
| Total . . . . . | 5,666,6 | 2,000,0 |
| Net increase explained out of 4,165,0 . | 3,666,6 | |

So that a number of smaller differences explain the remaining increase of half a million

**Budget Estimates . . . 1881-82.**

**Revised Estimates . . . 1881-82.**

**Accounts . - . . . 1881-82.**

## (NEW CLASSIFICATION).

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| Receipts. | For details *vide* Abstract. | Accounts, 1880-81. | Budget Estimate, 1881-82. | Revised Estimate, 1881-82. | Accounts, 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue—** | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| B.—Principal Heads of Revenue— | | | | | |
| Land Revenue | | 21,112,095 | 21,788,000 | 21,770,000 | 21,048,022 |
| Opium | | 10,480,051 | 8,763,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,862,444 |
| Salt | | 7,115,988 | 7,153,000 | 7,213,000 | 7,375,620 |
| Stamps | | 3,250,561 | 3,290,000 | 3,328,000 | 3,381,372 |
| Excise | | 3,135,226 | 3,031,000 | 3,411,000 | 3,427,274 |
| Other Heads | A | 7,607,461 | 7,545,000 | 7,534,000 | 7,659,729 |
| | | 52,702,302 | 51,570,000 | 53,156,000 | 53,654,461 |
| C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint | ... | 1,647,305 | 1,537,000 | 1,510,000 | 1,489,699 |
| D.—Receipts by Civil Departments | A | 1,468,150 | 1,396,000 | 1,426,000 | 1,513,083 |
| E.—Miscellaneous | „ | 1,085,882 | 1,345,000 | 1,643,000 | 1,707,226 |
| G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works | „ | 9,381,786 | 9,380,000 | 10,558,000 | 10,782,063 |
| H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive | „ | 745,221 | 605,000 | 688,000 | 727,799 |
| K.—Receipts by Military Departments | „ | 4,221,734 | 3,875,000 | 3,541,000 | 3,821,475 |
| Total Revenue | | 72,152,380 | 69,748,000 | 72,522,000 | 73,695,806 |
| Extraordinary Receipts | | (*a*) 302,121 | | | |
| **Debt, Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | |
| O.—Permanent Debt (net Incurred) | C | 5,679,570 | 522,000 | | |
| P.—Unfunded Debt (net Incurred) | „ | | 1,836,000 | 1,840,700 | 335,853 |
| Q.—Deposits and Advances not bearing interest (net) | „ | 4,272,909 | | 76,050 | ... |
| R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries) | „ | | 102,000 | 170,000 | 195,183 |
| S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts) | „ | .. | | | ... |
| T.—Remittances (net) | „ | 606,251 | 850,000 | 793,100 | 877,478 |
| U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn | „ | 15,230,677 | 17,200,000 | 17,504,000 | 18,412,429 |
| Total Receipts | .. | 98,342,908 | 90,258,000 | 92,905,850 | 93,516,749 |
| V.—Balance on April 1st—England | | 2,270,107 | 3,710,007 | 4,127,749 | 4,127,749 |
| India | | 13,029,894 | 12,799,993 | 13,371,101 | 13,371,101 |
| GRAND TOTAL | .. | 113,642,909 | 106,768,000 | 110,404,700 | 111,015,599 |

(*a*) Lapsed assets of the Nizamut Stipend Fund.

| Disbursements. | For details *vide* Abstract. | Accounts, 1880-81. | Budget Estimate, 1881-82. | Revised Estimate, 1881-82. | Accounts, 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expenditure—** | | | | | |
| A.—Interest | B | 4,083,168 | 4,247,060 | 4,532,000 | 4,558,100 |
| B.—Direct demands on the Revenues | „ | 8,168,987 | 8,519,056 | 8,554 730 | 8,220,111 |
| C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint | „ | 1,765,957 | 1,765,000 | 1,811 000 | 1,771,662 |
| D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments | „ | 10,567,617 | 11,111,000 | 10,959,000 | 11,038,504 |
| E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges | „ | 3,823,194 | 3,816,944 | 3,839,270 | 4,044,532 |
| F.—Famine Relief and Insurance | „ | 34,469 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) | „ | 9,259,437 | 9,680,000 | 9,673,000 | 9,649,005 |
| H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive | „ | 7,392,718 | 7,168,000 | 6,730,000 | 6,393,531 |
| K.—Army Services | „ | 28,086,202 | 18,730,000 | 18,730,000 | 18,861,142 |
| L.—Exchange on Transactions with London | „ | 2,716,809 | 3,063,000 | 3,294,000 | 3,556,700 |
| Total | ... | 75,898,558 | 69,600,000 | 69,623,000 | 69,593,287 |
| M.—*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them | End of B | 352,620 | 153,000 | 1,397,400 | 1,804,773 |
| *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances | „ | —54,659 | —860,000 | —75,700 | —284,981 |
| Total Expenditure charged against Revenue | ... | **76,196,519** | **68,893,000** | **70,944,700** | **71,113,079** |
| N.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account) | End of B | 3,656,505 | 4,873,000 | 3,691,000 | 3,311,423 |
| **Debt, Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | |
| O.—Permanent Debt (net Discharged) | C | ... | ... | 573,000 | 466,895 |
| P.—Unfunded Debt (net Discharged) | „ | 808,694 | ... | ... | ... |
| Q.—Deposits and Advances not bearing interest (net) | „ | ... | 3,296,000 | ... | 140,969 |
| R.—Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advanced) | „ | 174,526 | .. | . | ... |
| S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals) | „ | 165,600 | 516,000 | 441,000 | 502,414 |
| T.—Remittances (net) | „ | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid | „ | 15,142,215 | 17,200,000 | 17,504,000 | 18,336,997 |
| Total Disbursements | ... | 96,144,059 | 94,778,000 | 93,153,700 | 93,871,777 |
| V.—Balance on March 31st—England | ... | 4,127,749 | 1,990,607 | 3,051,349 | 2,620,909 |
| India | ... | 13,371,101 | 9,999,393 | 14,199,651 | 14,522,913 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 113,642,909 | 106,768,000 | 110,404,700 | 111,015,599 |
| Revenue | | 72,152,380 | 69,748,000 | 72,522,000 | 73,695,806 |
| Expenditure chargeable thereon | | 76,196,519 | 68,893,000 | 70,944,700 | 71,113,079 |
| Surplus + or Deficit — | | —4,044,139 | +855,000 | +1,577,300 | +2,582,727 |

The figures in thick type are t

| | Budget Estimate, 1881-82. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England, (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. |
| | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | |
| **B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—** | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | ... | 16,309,400 | 5,354,600 | 124,000 | 21,788,000 |
| II.—Opium | ... | 8,763,000 | ... | ... | 8,763,000 |
| III.—Salt | ... | 7,133,400 | 19,600 | ... | 7,153,000 |
| IV.—Stamps | ... | 568,000 | 2,722,000 | ... | 3,290,000 |
| V.—Excise | ... | 632,200 | 2,397,500 | 1,300 | 3,031,000 |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | ... | 170,900 | 412,100 | 2,280,000 | 2,863,000 |
| VII.—Customs | ... | 2,123,500 | 243,500 | ... | 2,367,000 |
| VIII.—Assessed Taxes | ... | 367,700 | 182,300 | ... | 550,000 |
| IX.—Forest | 1,900 | 720,600 | 23,600 | 23,900 | 770,000 |
| X.—Registration | .. | 1,400 | 288,600 | ... | 290,000 |
| XI.—Tributes from Native States | ... | 705,000 | .. | ... | 705,000 |
| TOTAL | 1,900 | 37,495,100 | 11,643,800 | 2,429,200 | **51,570,000** |
| **C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—** | | | | | |
| XII.—Post Office | ... | 963,500 | 2,700 | 800 | 967,000 |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 28,400 | 452,600 | ... | ... | 481,000 |
| XIV.—Mint | ... | 89,000 | ... | ... | 89,000 |
| TOTAL | 28,400 | 1,505,100 | 2,700 | 800 | **1,537,000** |
| **D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—** | | | | | |
| XV.—Law and Justice | ... | 71,300 | 592,000 | 700 | 664,000 |
| XVI.—Police | ... | 600 | 194,900 | 40,500 | 236,000 |
| XVII.—Marine | ... | 66,100 | 143,900 | .. | 210,000 |
| XVIII.—Education | | 700 | 115,000 | 27,300 | 143,000 |
| XIX.—Medical | 4,300 | ... | 34,400 | 3,300 | 42,000 |
| XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments | 38,500 | 11,600 | 37,300 | 13,600 | 101,000 |
| TOTAL | 42,800 | 150,300 | 1,117,500 | 85,400 | **1,396,000** |
| **E.—Miscellaneous—** | | | | | |
| XXI.—Interest | 10,000 | 641,000 | 13,400 | 10,600 | 678,000 |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c. | 99,400 | 109,800 | 12,300 | 3,500 | 315,000 |
| XXIII.—Stationery and Printing | .. | 11,800 | 49,200 | ... | 61,000 |
| XXIV.—Miscellaneous | 6,000 | 46,100 | 115,900 | 103,000 | 271,000 |
| TOTAL | 115,400 | 901,700 | 190,800 | 117,100 | **1,325,000** |
| **G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works—** | | | | | |
| XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings) | 200 | 1,889,800 | 530,000 | ... | 2,420,000 |
| XXVI.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts) | . | 2,730,000 | .. | ... | 2,730,000 |
| XXVII.—East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts). | . | 2,800,000 | . | ... | 2,800,000 |
| XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts) | 500 | 315,200 | 423,300 | ... | 739,000 |
| XXIX.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Net Traffic Receipts) | ... | — 16,000 | .. | ... | —16,000 |
| XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation | . | 707,000 | . | ... | 707,000 |
| TOTAL | 700 | 8,426,000 | 953,300 | ... | **9,380,000** |
| **H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—** | | | | | |
| XXXI.—State Railways | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXXII.—Subsidized Railways | . | . | | ... | ... |
| XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation | .. | 26,600 | 152,400 | 1,000 | 180,000 |
| XXXIV.—Military Works | ... | 35,600 | ... | ... | 35,600 |
| XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services | 12,500 | 16,700 | 299,400 | 120,800 | 449,400 |
| TOTAL | 12,500 | 78,900 | 451,800 | 121,800 | **665,000** |
| **K.—Receipts by Military Departments—** | | | | | |
| XXXVI.—Army | 37,000 | 777,000 | ... | ... | 814,000 |
| XXXVII.—Military Operations in Afghanistan | 3,000,000[a] | 61,000 | ... | ... | 3,061,000 |
| TOTAL | 3,037,000 | 838,000 | ... | ... | **3,875,000** |
| | 3,238,700 | 49,395,100 | | | |
| **TOTAL REVENUES** | 52,633,800 | | 14,359,900 | 2,754,300 | **69,748,000** |

(a) English Contribution

## Revenue.

Rs. 10 = £1.

Which appear in the General Account.

| Revised Estimate, 1881-82. | | | | | Accounts, 1881-82. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England. (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. | England. (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. |
| | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| ... | 15,077,000 | 6,562,900 | 130,100 | 21,770,000 | ... | 15,313,251 | 6,495,460 | 139,311 | 21,948,022 |
| ... | 9,900,000 | ... | ... | 9,900,000 | .. | 9,862,444 | .. | ... | 9,862,444 |
| ... | 7,187,100 | 25,900 | ... | 7,213,000 | ... | 7,350,727 | 24,893 | ... | 7,375,620 |
| ... | 574,100 | 2,753,900 | ... | 3,328,000 | ... | 576,252 | 2,805,120 | ... | 3,381,372 |
| ... | 645,900 | 2,763,700 | 1,400 | 3,411,000 | . | 675,701 | 2,750,320 | 1,253 | 3,427,274 |
| ... | 176,800 | 457,200 | 2,251,000 | 2,885,000 | .. | 178,718 | 455,599 | 2,261,173 | 2,895,490 |
| ... | 2,043,900 | 246,100 | ... | 2,290,000 | ... | 2,106,434 | 254,954 | ... | 2,361,388 |
| ... | 375,400 | 162,600 | .. | 538,000 | . | 382,986 | 153,843 | ... | 536,829 |
| 2,000 | 755,100 | 35,900 | 27,000 | 820,000 | 2,236 | 804,984 | 37,196 | 30,019 | 874,435 |
| ... | 600 | 279,400 | ... | 280,000 | ... | 853 | 283,861 | ... | 284,714 |
| ... | 721,000 | ... | ... | 721,000 | . | 706,873 | ... | ... | 706,873 |
| 2,000 | 37,456,900 | 13,287,600 | 2,409,500 | **53,156,000** | 2,236 | 37,959,223 | 13,261,246 | 2,431,756 | **53,654,461** |
| ... | 971,800 | 3,400 | 800 | 976,000 | .. | 945,326 | 3,446 | 1,135 | 949,907 |
| 53,200 | 422,800 | ... | ... | 476,000 | 51,787 | 417,421 | . | ... | 469,208 |
| ... | 58,000 | ... | ... | 58,000 | 28 | 70,556 | ... | ... | 70,584 |
| 53,200 | 1,452,600 | 3,400 | 800 | **1,510,000** | 51,815 | 1,433,303 | 3,446 | 1,135 | **1,489,699** |
| ... | 84,700 | 557,900 | 400 | 643,000 | ... | 85,638 | 591,234 | 582 | 677,454 |
| ... | 400 | 201,400 | 40,200 | 242,000 | ... | 5,699 | 199,370 | 42,936 | 248,005 |
| ... | 77,600 | 128,400 | .. | 206,000 | 13 | 106,764 | 131,099 | ... | 237,876 |
| ... | 1,400 | 126,400 | 51,200 | 179,000 | ... | 1,086 | 131,085 | 57,121 | 189,292 |
| 4,000 | 300 | 33,600 | 5,100 | 43,000 | 3,998 | 5 | 31,805 | 3,699 | 39,507 |
| 44,400 | 15,600 | 42,900 | 10,100 | 113,000 | 44,480 | 18,370 | 47,534 | 10,565 | 120,949 |
| 48,400 | 180,000 | 1,090,600 | 107,000 | **1,426,000** | 48,491 | 217,562 | 1,132,127 | 114,903 | **1,513,083** |
| 54,000 | 805,000 | 13,100 | 19,900 | 892,000 | 56,470 | 808,237 | 14,531 | 17,666 | 896,904 |
| 103,900 | 190,600 | 14,000 | 3,500 | 312,000 | 105,973 | 232,688 | 14,120 | 3,492 | 356,273 |
| ... | 14,700 | 45,300 | . | 60,000 | 12 | 11,733 | 46,066 | ... | 57,811 |
| 13,200 | 52,100 | 184,200 | 129,500 | 379,000 | 15,471 | 73,795 | 196,562 | 110,410 | 396,238 |
| 171,100 | 1,062,400 | 256,600 | 152,900 | **1,643,000** | 177,926 | 1,126,453 | 271,279 | 131,568 | **1,707,226** |
| 200 | 1,920,900 | 563,900 | | 2,485,000 | ... | 1,981,837 | 574,705 | ... | 2,556,542 |
| ... | 3,490,000 | ... | | 3,490,000 | .. | 3,615,479 | ... | ... | 3,615,479 |
| ... | 3,110,000 | ... | ... | 3,110,000 | 230 | 3,261,627 | .. | ... | 3,261,857 |
| 200 | 294,800 | 509,000 | | 804,000 | 171 | 321,742 | 543,886 | ... | 865,799 |
| ... | —10,000 | ... | ... | —10,000 | | —8,834 | .. | ... | —8,834 |
| ... | 679,000 | .. | | 679,000 | . | 491,220 | .. | .. | 491,220 |
| 400 | 9,484,700 | 1,072,900 | | **10,558,000** | 401 | 9,663,071 | 1,118,591 | ... | **10,782,063** |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,300 | —300 | ... | ... | 2,000 | 2,290 | ... | .. | ... | 2,290 |
| ... | 30,600 | 97,200 | 1,200 | 129,000 | ... | 29,216 | 100,707 | 1,316 | 131,239 |
| ... | 39,300 | ... | .. | 39,300 | . | 48,474 | 1,824 | | 50,298 |
| 13,700 | 19,200 | 325,400 | 159,400 | 517,700 | 13,636 | 23,281 | 356,146 | 150,909 | 543,972 |
| 16,000 | 88,800 | 422,600 | 160,600 | **688,000** | 15,926 | 100,971 | 458,677 | 152,225 | **727,799** |
| 66,500 | 902,500 | ... | ... | 969,000 | 68,263 | 1,093,444 | ... | .. | 1,161,707 |
| 2,305,000*a* | 267,000 | ... | ... | 2,572,000 | 2,305,000*a* | 354,768 | | ... | 2,659,768 |
| 2,371,500 | 1,169,500 | ... | ... | **3,541,000** | 2,373,263 | 1,448,212 | .. | ... | **3,821,475** |
| 2,662,600 | 50,894,900 | | | | 2,670,058 | 51,948,795 | | | |
| 53,557,500 | | 16,133,700 | 2,830,800 | **72,522,000** | 54,618,853 | | 16,245,366 | 2,831,587 | **73,695,806** |

*a* Afghan War.

## Abstract B.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those

| | Budget Estimate, 1881-82. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England. (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. |
| | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **A.—Interest—** | | | | | |
| 1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works). | 2,470,700 | 1,353,300 | 14,000 | ... | 3,838,000 |
| 2.— Do. on Deposits | 1,700 | 403,200 | 900 | 3,200 | 409,000 |
| TOTAL | 2,472,400 | 1,756,500 | 14,900 | 3,200 | **4,247,000** |
| **B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—** | | | | | |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | .. | 103,900 | 149,100 | 7,000 | 350,000 |
| 4.—Assignments and Compensations | | 520,956 | 686,100 | | 1,207,056 |
| Charges in respect of Collection, *viz*— | | | | | |
| 5.—Land Revenue | 900 | 828,700 | 1,651,100 | 551,300 | 3,032,000 |
| 6.—Opium (including cost of Production) | 500 | 2,262,500 | | | 2,263,000 |
| 7 —Salt (including cost of Production). | .. | 368,200 | 59,800 | .. | 428,000 |
| 8.—Stamps | 40,000 | —23,200 | 97,200 | ... | 114,000 |
| 9.—Excise | | 22,600 | 75,600 | 800 | 99,000 |
| 10 —Provincial Rates | | .. | 4,900 | 43,100 | 48,000 |
| 11 —Customs | | 23,200 | 182,800 | ... | 206,000 |
| 12.—Assessed Taxes | | 1,200 | 13,800 | | 15,000 |
| 13.—Forest | 5,200 | 526,700 | 16,800 | 22,300 | 571,000 |
| 14.—Registration | | 500 | 185,500 | | 186,000 |
| TOTAL | 46,600 | 4,725,256 | 3,122,700 | 624,500 | **8,519,056** |
| **C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—** | | | | | |
| 15. —Post Office | 100,100 | 907,600 | 33,400 | 56,900 | 1,098,000 |
| 16.—Telegraph | 102,400 | 459,600 | | | 562,000 |
| 17.—Mint | 19,800 | 85,200 | | | 105,000 |
| TOTAL | 222,300 | 1,452,400 | 33,400 | 56,900 | **1,765,000** |
| **D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—** | | | | | |
| 18.—General Administration | 220,100 | 677,000 | 505,200 | 26,700 | 1,519,000 |
| 19.—Law and Justice | 1,400 | 584,700 | 2,764,800 | 100 | 3,351,000 |
| 20 —Police | | 87,000 | 2,206,300 | 277,700 | 2,571,000 |
| 21 —Marine (including River Navigation) | 302,900 | 254,100 | 178,000 | | 735,000 |
| 22 —Education | 400 | 8,800 | 738,200 | 310,600 | 1,058,000 |
| 23 —Ecclesiastical | 800 | 117,300 | 40,900 | | 159,000 |
| 24 —Medical | 7,500 | 165,800 | 429,500 | 95,200 | 698,000 |
| 25 —Political | 26,300 | 535,300 | 300 | 100 | 562,000 |
| 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments | 10,300 | 304,500 | 96,400 | 37,800 | 458,000 |
| TOTAL | 578,700 | 2,734,500 | 7,049,600 | 748,200 | **11,111,000** |
| **E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—** | | | | | |
| 27 —Territorial and Political Pensions | 61,100 | 674,844 | | | 735,944 |
| 28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 230,000 | 3,500 | 500 | | 234,000 |
| 29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 1,350,000 | 550,100 | 157,300 | 600 | 2,064,000 |
| 30 —Stationery and Printing | 87,600 | 92,400 | 329,500 | 2,500 | 512,000 |
| 31.—Miscellaneous | 20,000 | 40,700 | 116,300 | 85,000 | 271,000 |
| TOTAL | 1,754,700 | 1,370,544 | 603,600 | 88,100 | **3,816,944** |
| **F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—** | | | | | |
| 32.—Famine Relief | ... | | ... | | ... |
| 33 —Protective Works, Railways | ... | } 750,000 | | ... | 750,000 |
| 34.—Protective Works, Irrigation | ... | | | | |
| 35.—Reduction of Debt | ... | 750,000 | ... | | 750,000 |
| TOTAL | ... | 1,500,000 | | | **1,500,000** |
| **G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—** | | | | | |
| 36 —State Railways (Working and Maintenance) | ... | 1,331,000 | 338,000 | | 1,669,000 |
| 37.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Rys. (Interest and Profits, &c.) | 3,267,000 | 249,000 | ... | .. | 3,516,000 |
| 38.—East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits) | 1,382,400 | 204,600 | .. | ... | 1,587,000 |
| 39.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance) | ... | 190,400 | 235,600 | .. | 426,000 |
| 40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Co (Interest, &c.) | 33,200 | — 200 | ... | ... | 33,000 |
| 41 —Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works.— | | | | | |
| Railways | 239,600 | 1,103,700 | 247,500 | ... | 1,590,800 |
| Irrigation | ... | 321,200 | 511,000 | ... | 832,200 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements | ... | 25,000 | ... | ... | 26,000 |
| TOTAL | 4,922,200 | 3,425,700 | 1,332,100 | ... | **9,680,000** |
| Carried over | 9,996,900 | 16,964,900 | 12,156,300 | 1,520,900 | 40,639,000 |

# of Expenditure.

Rs. 10 = £1.

which appear in the General Account.

| Revised Estimate, 1881-82. | | | | | Accounts, 1881-82. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England. (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. | England. (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. |
| | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | | | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 2,506,300 | 1,573,700 | 7,000 | ... | 4,087,000 | 2,512,420 | 1,504 836 | 6,860 | ... | 4,024,116 |
| 2,700 | 437,800 | 900 | 3,600 | 445,000 | 706 | 528,865 | 921 | 3,492 | 533,984 |
| 2,509,000 | 2,011,500 | 7,900 | 3,600 | 4,532,000 | 2,513 126 | 2,033,701 | 7,781 | 3,492 | 4,558,100 |
| ... | 228,800 | 180,800 | 13,400 | 423,000 | ... | 180,130 | 78,974 | 13 266 | 272,370 |
| ... | 528,730 | 715,000 | . | 1,243,730 | ... | 4 ,2,266 | 702,174 | | 1,194,440 |
| 600 | 851,000 | 1,630,900 | 545,500 | 3,037,000 | 541 | 808,761 | 1,646,104 | 548,386 | 3,003,792 |
| 1,100 | 2,060,900 | ... | ... | 2,062,000 | 1,062 | 2,054,998 | 1,275 | . | 2,057,335 |
| ... | 486,000 | 58,000 | ... | 544,000 | | 423,053 | 62,556 | ... | 486,209 |
| 31,600 | —17,200 | 94 600 | | 109,000 | 32,862 | — 13,574 | 91,335 | ... | 110,623 |
| ... | 21,500 | 76,700 | 800 | 99,000 | 3 | 18,835 | 77,221 | 827 | 96,886 |
| ... | —300 | 5,200 | 44,100 | 49,000 | ... | .. | 5,181 | 48,045 | 53,226 |
| ... | 22,600 | 173,400 | ... | 196,000 | 17 | 22,667 | 172,426 | ... | 195,110 |
| ... | 700 | 13,300 | ... | 14,000 | . | 580 | 12,494 | | 13,074 |
| 5,200 | 553,000 | 21,600 | 20,200 | 600,000 | 5,288 | 512,016 | 19,171 | 21,170 | 557,645 |
| ... | 300 | 177,700 | .. | 178,000 | | 393 | 179,008 | ... | 179,401 |
| 38,500 | 4,736,030 | 3,156,200 | 624,000 | 8,554,730 | 39,773 | 4,500,725 | 3,047,919 | 631,694 | 8,220,111 |
| 98,700 | 957,200 | 35,600 | 58,500 | 1,150,000 | 96,812 | 955,649 | 37,738 | 57,736 | 1,147 935 |
| 111,100 | 455,900 | ... | ... | 567,000 | 94,114 | 442,087 | ... | .. | 536,201 |
| 22,800 | 71,200 | ... | ... | 94,000 | 19,017 | 68,485 | 24 | ... | 87,526 |
| 232,600 | 1,484,300 | 35,600 | 58,500 | 1,811,000 | 209,943 | 1,466,221 | 37,762 | 57,736 | 1,771,662 |
| 226,700 | 657,400 | 589,300 | 28 600 | 1,502,000 | 231,431 | 653,785 | 582,962 | 26,178 | 1,494,356 |
| 300 | 567,400 | 2,013,100 | 200 | 3,181,000 | 226 | 561,136 | 2,660 322 | 2,057 | 3,232,741 |
| ... | 82,200 | 2,205,500 | 263,300 | 2,551 000 | ... | 82,847 | 2,204,841 | 266,173 | 2,553,861 |
| 226,000 | 247,900 | 146 100 | ... | 620,000 | 197,814 | 272,982 | 152,602 | ... | 623,398 |
| 400 | 8,900 | 721,800 | 325,900 | 1,057,000 | 329 | 9,123 | 735,432 | 333,606 | 1,078,490 |
| 500 | 119,200 | 40,300 | ... | 160,000 | 412 | 119,996 | 41,698 | ... | 162,136 |
| 7,500 | 106,800 | 405,300 | 98,400 | 678,000 | 7,468 | 107,704 | 405,313 | 102,670 | 683,185 |
| 26,800 | 635,500 | 600 | 100 | 663,000 | 25,832 | 622,436 | 773 | 305 | 649,346 |
| 21,500 | 375,000 | 113,500 | 37,000 | 547,000 | 20,591 | 388,801 | 112 835 | 38,764 | 560,991 |
| 506,700 | 2,860,300 | 6,835,500 | 753,500 | 10,959,000 | 484,133 | 2,878,810 | 6,905,808 | 766,753 | 11,038,504 |
| 21,100 | 667,170 | ... | ... | 688,270 | 31,265 | 651,063 | | ... | 682,328 |
| 218,000 | 4,500 | 500 | .. | 223 000 | 217,747 | 3,025 | 970 | ... | 222,642 |
| 1,367,000 | 530,000 | 166,200 | 800 | 2 073 000 | 1,307,146 | 643,031 | 170,420 | 1 136 | 2,182,327 |
| 127,000 | 118,800 | 313,000 | 2,000 | 562 000 | 118,094 | 131,867 | 309,818 | 2,505 | 565,884 |
| 22,000 | 57,000 | 122,100 | 91,900 | 293,000 | 44,150 | 95 713 | 162 078 | 88,774 | 391,351 |
| 1,755 700 | 1,386,470 | 601,800 | 95,300 | 3,839,270 | 1,770,003 | 1,529 229 | 643,330 | 92,415 | 4,044,532 |
| 200 | ... | 22,800 | ... | 23,000 | 165 | —12,078 | 40,762 | ... | 34 849 |
| ... | 574,000 | .. | ... | 574,000 | ... | 614,551 | ... | ... | 614,551 |
| ... | 153,000 | ... | ... | 153,000 | ... | 135,449 | ... | ... | 135,449 |
| ... | 750,000 | ... | ... | 750,000 | ... | 715,151 | ... | ... | 715,151 |
| 200 | 1,477,000 | 22,800 | ... | 1,500,000 | 165 | 1,453,073 | 40,762 | ... | 1,500,000 |
| ... | 1,373,800 | 342,200 | ... | 1,716,000 | ... | 1,342,770 | 343 622 | .. | 1,686,392 |
| 3,265,000 | 425,000 | ... | ... | 3,690,000 | 3,264,813 | 413,941 | .. | ... | 3,678,754 |
| 1,237,400 | 199,600 | ... | ... | 1,437,000 | 1,239,446 | 199 257 | ... | ... | 1,438,703 |
| ... | 191,000 | 262,000 | ... | 453,000 | 193 | 180,463 | 274,979 | ... | 455,635 |
| 50,200 | —200 | ... | ... | 50,000 | 49,983 | 513 | ... | ... | 50,496 |
| 353,900 | 1,030,900 | 221,000 | ... | 1,605,800 | 352,852 | 1,020,812 | 220,033 | .. | 1,594,687 |
| ... | 249,700 | 453,500 | ... | 703,200 | ... | 274,406 | 451 980 | ... | 726,386 |
| ... | 18,000 | ... | ... | 18,000 | ... | 17,952 | . | ... | 17,952 |
| 4,906,500 | 3,487,800 | 1,278,700 | ... | 9,673,000 | 4 907,287 | 3,450,141 | 1,201,574 | . | 9.649,005 |
| 9,952,200 | 17,443,400 | 11,938,500 | 1,534,900 | 40,869,000 | 9,933,429 | 17,311,903 | 11 981,492 | 1,555,090 | 40,781,914 |

## Abstract B.—*Details*

| | Budget Estimate, 1881-82. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England (Imperial) | India | | | Total. |
| | | Imperial | Provincial | Local | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Brought over | 9,996,900 | 16 964 900 | 12,156 300 | 1,520,900 | 40,639,000 |
| **H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—** | | | | | |
| 42 —State Railways, Capital Account | . | 292 300 | 124 700 | ... | 417,000 |
| 43 —State Railways, Working and Maintenance | ... | . | | . | |
| 44 —Subsidized Railways | | | ... | .. | ... |
| 45 —Frontier Railways . . . . . | 404 000 | 386 000 | | . | 790,000 |
| 46 —Irrigation and Navigation . | 100 | 471 900 | 445 700 | 5,300 | 920,000 |
| 47 —Military Works . | | 1 010 700 | 50,242 | | 1,060,942 |
| 48 —Civil Buildings, Roads and Services . . | 95,600 | 359 100 | 1 978 955 | 1 540,100 | 3 974,058 |
| Total . | 499 700 | 2 523 ,00 | 2 599 600 | 1 545,400 | **7,168,000** |
| **K.—Army Services—** | | | | | |
| 49 —Army . . . . | 4 067 000 | 12 392 000 | | | 16 459,000 |
| 50 —Military Operations in Afghanistan . . . | . | 2 271 000 | | . | 2 271,000 |
| Total | 4 067 000 | 14 663 000 | | ... | **18,730,000** |
| **L.—Exchange on Transactions with London (XXXVIII and 51)** . . . . . | . | 3 064 000 | —1 000 | . | **3,063,000** |
| **TOTAL** | 14 563 600 | 37 215 200 | 14 754 000 | 3 066 300 | **69,600,000** |
| | | 51,778 500 | | | |
| Transfers between Provincial and Local | | | + 71 000 | —71 000 | |
| **SURPLUSES** | | +855,000 | + 125 000 | + 25 000 | |
| **DEFICITS** | | | —591 000 | —209 000 | |
| Total as per Abstract A | | 52,633,500 | 14,350,900 | 3 754 ,00 | |
| **N.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—** | | | | | |
| 52 —State Railways . . | 458 000 | 1 322 000 | . | .. | 1 780 000 |
| 53 —East Indian Railway . | | 860 000 | | .. | 860 000 |
| 54 —Irrigation and Navigation . | 1 405 000 | 758 000 | | ... | 2 163 000 |
| 55 —Miscellaneous Public Improvements . | . | 70,000 | | ... | 70,000 |
| Total | 1 863 000 | 3,010 000 | | | **4,873,000** |

## Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

The figures in thick type are those

| | Budget Estimate 1881-2 | | | Revised Estimate, 1881-82 | | | Accounts, 1881-82 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England | India | Total | England | India | Total | England | India | Total |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue (from Abstract A) | 3,235 700 | 66 509 300 | 69 748 000 | 2,662 600 | 69,859 400 | 72 522 000 | 2 670,058 | 71,025 748 | 73,695,806 |
| Extraordinary Receipts | | . | ... | .. | . | | .. | | |
| **O.—Permanent Debt incurred** | | | | | | | | | |
| India 4 p c Stock | ... | ... | | . | . | | .. | | |
| India 3½ p c Stock | 7 ,00 | .. | | 1,118,200 | ... | | 1,204 547 | ... | |
| New 4½ p c Loan | .. | | | ... | | | .. | ... | |
| New 4 p c Loan | | 3,00 ,000 | | ... | 3 000,000 | | | 3,000 000 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,105,000 | .. | | 1,100 | 700 | | 1,100 | 173 | |
| Total . | 2,105,000 | 3,000,000 | 5,105,000 | 1,119 300 | 3,000 700 | 4,120,000 | 1,205,647 | 3,000,173 | 4,205,820 |
| Net | | ... | **522,000** | ... | . | 0 | ... | .. | 0 |
| Carried over . | 5,313,700 | 69,509,300 | ... | 3,781,900 | 72,860,100 | ... | 3,875,705 | 74,025,921 | ... |

## *of Expenditure*—continued.

Rs. 10 = £1

| Revised Estimate, 1881-82. | | | | | Accounts, 1881-82. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. | England (Imperial). | India. | | | Total. |
| | Imperial | Provincial. | Local | | | Imperial | Provincial | Local. | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 9,952,200 | 17,443,400 | 11,038,500 | 1,534,900 | 40,869,000 | 9,933,429 | 17,311,903 | 11,981,402 | 1,555,090 | 40,781,914 |
| ... | 133,100 | 147,900 | ... | 281,000 | ... | 121 418 | 126,255 | ... | 247,673 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | .. | ... | . |
| 4,300 | 34 700 | ... | ... | 39,000 | 4,301 | 13,226 | ... | | 17,527 |
| 340,000 | —131,000 | ... | ... | 209 000 | 303,491 | —138 809 | . | ... | 224,682 |
| 200 | 500,900 | 373,700 | 4,200 | 879 000 | 22 | 425 884 | 359 678 | 4,349 | 789,933 |
| ... | 1,078,000 | 50,111 | . | 1,128,111 | ... | 1,020,035 | 50,511 | | 1,070,546 |
| 101,000 | 498,400 | 2,165 089 | 1,429,400 | 4 193,889 | 96,018 | 466,703 | 2,088,703 | 1,391,756 | 4,043,170 |
| 445,500 | 2,114,100 | 2,736 800 | 1,433,000 | **6,730,000** | 463 832 | 1,908,357 | 2,625 237 | 1,396,105 | **6,393,531** |
| 4,084,200 | 13 034,800 | ... | ... | 17,119 000 | 3 997 482 | 13 218,733 | ... | | 17,216,215 |
| 1,000 | 1,010,000 | ... | ... | 1,011,000 | 13 003 | 1,031,924 | | | 1,644,927 |
| 4,085,200 | 14 644,800 | ... | ... | **18,730,000** | 4,010,485 | 14,850,657 | | . | **18.861,142** |
| ... | 3,295 000 | —1,000 | ... | **3,294.000** | ... | 3 557,463 | — 763 | . | **3,556,700** |
| 14.482,900 | 37,407 300 | 14,674 300 | 2,968,500 | **69,623 000** | 14 107,746 | 37,028,380 | 14,005 066 | 2,951,195 | **69,593,287** |
| 51.980,200 | | | | | 52,036,126 | | | | |
| | | + 141 800 | —141 800 | | | | — 115,500 | + 115,500 | |
| + 1,577 300 | | 1 1,31,,000 | + 79 800 | | + 2,582 727 | | + 1,754,090 | 1 49 783 | |
| | | | —75 700 | | ... | | | —284,981 | |
| 53,557,500 | | 16,133 700 | 2,830 800 | | 54,618 853 | | 10,245 360 | 2 831,587 | |
| 145,000 | 1,40 ' 000 | ... | ... | 1 937,000 | 4 9 325 | 1,105,826 | ... | ... | 1,035,151 |
| 500,000 | 5 , , 000 | | . | 1 035,0 00 | 580 300 | 455 262 | . . | .. | 1,041,562 |
| ... | 647,000 | ... | ... | 64 7 000 | ... | 50 5 804 | ... | ... | 505,804 |
| ... | 72 000 | ... | | 7 ' 000 | ... | 68 906 | .. | ... | 68,906 |
| 945,000 | 2,746 000 | ... | .. | **3 691,000** | 1,025 625 | 2 285 798 | | .. | **3,311,423** |

## *other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

which appear in the General Account

| | Budget Estimate, 1882-83. | | | Revised Estimate, 1882-83. | | | Accounts 1882-83. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England | India. | Total | England | India. | Local | England | India | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Expenditure (from Abstract B) | 14,563,600 | 55 030,400 | 69,6 0 0 | 14 482,900 | 55,140,100 | 69,623, 00 | 14 407,746 | 55,185,541 | 69 593,287 |
| Add Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits" * | ... | + 153,000 | + 153,000 | ... | +1 397,400 | +1,397,400 | ... | +1,8 4,773 | +1,804,773 |
| Deduct Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits" * | ... | — 86 ,00 | —860 00 | ... | — 75,700 | — 75,700 | | — 284 981 | — 284,081 |
| Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure | 1,863 000 | 3 010 000 | 4 873 000 | 945 000 | 2 740 000 | 3 691 00 | 1 025 62 | 2,285 79 | 3,311,423 |
| **Permanent Debt discharged** | | | | | | | | | |
| East India Bonds | 4,487 200 | ... | | 4 417,200 | ... | | 4 425,0 0 | ... | |
| India 5 p. c. Stock | 65 000 | ... | | 45,500 | ... | | 42,32 | .. | |
| 5½ p. c. Loans | ... | 3 ,800 | | ... | .. | | | 24,03 | |
| 5 p. c. Loans | ... | . | | ... | | | . | 2,10 | |
| 4 p. c Loans | ... | ... | | . | 230 00 | | ... | 174,08 | |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | | ... | 300 | | ... | 5,082 | |
| Debentures, &c., E. I. Railway | ... | ... | | .. | ... | | | . | |
| Total | 4 552,200 | 30,800 | 4 583,000 | 4,462,700 | 230,300 | 4,693 000 | 4,407,328 | 2 5,387 | 4 62-,-15 |
| Net | .. | ... | 0 | ... | ... | **573.000** | .. | ... | **466,805** |
| Carried over | 20,078,800 | 57,370,30 | | 19,890,600 | 59,438,100 | | 19 900,699 | 59,196,51 | ... |

* See first entry under "Deposits" below.

# Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

## A—Provincial Balances.

| | India | Central Provinces. | Burmah. | Assam. | Bengal. | N W. P & Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Budget Estimate, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Revised Estimates, 1880-81) | ... | 67,000 | 288,800 | 46,000 | 463,200 | 614,400 | 141,700 | 60,800 | 112,600 | 1,794,500 |
| Added in 1881-82 . . | ... | 12,500 | ... | ... | ... | 84,600 | ... | 8,200 | 19,600 | 124,900 |
| Spent in 1881-82 . . | ... | ... | 177,600 | 33,500 | 375,100 | ... | 5,900 | ... | ... | 592,100 |
| Balance at end of 1881-82 | .. | 79,500 | 111,200 | 12,500 | 88,100 | 699,000 | 135,800 | 69,000 | 132,200 | 1,327,300 |
| **Revised Estimate, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Accounts) | ... | 66,382 | 288,507 | 58,016 | 499,112 | 666,561 | 150,314 | 73,071 | 148,003 | 1,950,056 |
| Added in 1881-82 . . | ... | 79,400 | 2,003 | 40,900 | 209,700 | 396,000 | 151,400 | 34,100 | 404,100 | 1,317,600 |
| Spent in 1881-82 . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Balance at end of 1881-82 | ... | 145,782 | 290,597 | 98,016 | 708,812 | 1,062,561 | 301,714 | 107,171 | 552,103 | 3,267,656 |
| **Accounts, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1880-81 | ... | 66,382 | 288,597 | 58,016 | 499,112 | 666,561 | 150,314 | 73,071 | 148,003 | 1,950,056 |
| Added in 1881-82 . . | ... | 95,221 | 62,305 | 45,574 | 255,189 | 667,613 | 145,979 | 64,266 | 418,783 | 1,754,990 |
| Spent in 1881-82 . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Balance at end of 1881-82 | ... | 161,603 | 350,962 | 103,590 | 754,301 | 1,334,174 | 296,293 | 137,337 | 566,780 | 3,705,046 |

## B—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

| | India. | Central Provinces. | Burmah | Assam. | Bengal | N W P & Oudh | Punjab | Madras | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Budget Estimate, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Revised Estimates, 1880-81) | 3,900 | 40,600 | 92,400 | 1,100 | 179,100 | 278,400 | 84,700 | 507,300 | 132,600 | 1,320,100 |
| Added in 1881-82 . . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 26,200 | 1,200 | ... | ... | 27,400 |
| Spent in 1881-82 . . | 1,400 | 9,100 | 68,600 | 1,100 | 127,000 | .. | ... | 30,900 | 31,000 | 269,100 |
| Balance at end of 1881-82 | 2,500 | 31,500 | 23,800 | | 52,100 | 304,600 | 85,900 | 476,400 | 101,600 | 1,078,400 |
| **Revised E timate, 181 2.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Accounts) | 6,416 | 45,809 | 97,531 | 1,852 | 197,687 | 258,592 | 96,583 | 498,792 | 144,746 | 1,348,008 |
| Added in 1881-82 . . | ... | .. | .. | 100 | . | 32,100 | 20,700 | 8,000 | 18,900 | 79,800 |
| Spent in 1881-82 . . | 4,300 | 10,300 | 32,700 | ... | 28,400 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 75,700 |
| Balance at end of 1881-82 | 2,116 | 35,509 | 64,831 | 1,952 | 169,287 | 290,692 | 117,283 | 506,792 | 163,646 | 1,352,108 |
| **Accounts, 1881-82.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1880-81 | 6,416 | 45 809 | 97,531 | 1,852 | 197,687 | 258,592 | 96,583 | 498,792 | 144,746 | 1,348,008 |
| Added in 1881 82 . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 17,001 | 11,571 | 21,211 | 49,783 |
| Spent in 1881-82 . . | 1,227 | 7,200 | 7,008 | 1,601 | 33,927 | 234,018 | ... | ... | .. | 284,981 |
| Balance at end of 1881-82 | 5,189 | 38,609 | 90,523 | 251 | 163,760 | 24,574 | 113,584 | 510,363 | 165,957 | 1,112,810 |

Government of India Central Printing Office.—Nos. 1169 & 1229 C. G.—14-3-83.—200.

# ACCOUNT OF EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS

FOR

# 1881-82.

*N.B.*—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Funds as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.

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| General Account of Excluded Local Funds | 640 |
| Details by Provinces of Cantonment Funds | 642 |
| ,, of Town and Bazar Funds | 644 |
| , of Port Funds | 646 |
| , of Miscellaneous Funds | 648 |

## ACCOUNT of EXCLUDED

(The details are given in the following

| RECEIPTS. | I. Cantonment Funds. | II. Town and Bazar Funds. | III. Port Funds. | IV. Miscellaneous Funds. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| LAND REVENUE— | | | | | |
| Income from land the property of the Funds... | 19,654 | 3,034 | 61,380 | 23,132 | 107,200 |
| EXCISE— | | | | | |
| License Fees and Duties ... ... | 1,856 | 22,380 | 54 | ... | 24,290 |
| ASSESSED TAXES— | | | | | |
| Taxes upon Houses ... ... ... | 2,523 | 36,817 | ... | ... | 39,340 |
| Licenses on Trades and Professions ... | 7,008 | 210 | ... | 45 | 7,263 |
| Chowkidari Tax ... ... ... | 10,004 | 554 | .. | ... | 10,558 |
| Octroi ... ... ... ... | 29,300 | ... | ... | ... | 29,300 |
| Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages) ... ... ... | 1,025 | 902 | ... | 455 | 2,382 |
| PROVINCIAL RATES— | | | | | |
| Rates and Cesses on Lands ... ... | 1,927 | 121 | ... | ... | 2,048 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| STAMPS— | | | | | |
| Sale of Stamps ... ... ... | ... | 2,656 | ... | ... | 2,656 |
| REGISTRATION— | | | | | |
| Fees and Miscellaneous ... ... | ... | 123 | ... | ... | 123 |
| MINOR DEPARTMENTS— | | | | | |
| Agriculture— | | | | | |
| Public Gardens ... ... ... | 145 | ... | ... | ... | 145 |
| Sanitation— | | | | | |
| Conservancy Taxes and Fees ... .. | 10,258 | 320 | 813 | ... | 11,391 |
| Sales of Manure, &c. ... .. | 1,251 | 199 | ... | ... | 1,450 |
| Water supply— | | | | | |
| Sale of Water ... ... ... | ... | ... | 4,492 | ... | 4,492 |
| Other Receipts ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1,646 | ... | 1,646 |
| POLICE— | | | | | |
| Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ... ... | 3,568 | 1,208 | ... | 68 | 4,844 |
| Unclaimed Property ... ... .. | 36 | 465 | ... | .. | 501 |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts) | 3,154 | 314 | ... | 834 | 4,302 |
| MARINE— | | | | | |
| Hire of Vessels ... ... ... | ... | ... | 9,234 | 1,992 | 11,226 |
| Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores ... | ... | ... | 2,932 | ... | 2,932 |
| Pilotage Receipts .. ... ... | ... | ... | 40,762 | .. | 40,762 |
| Other Fees and Dues ... ... | ... | ... | 345,240 | 7,276 | 352,516 |
| EDUCATION— | | | | | |
| School fees ... ... ... | ... | 158 | ... | 6,761 | 6,919 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... .. | ... | 24 | . | 958 | 982 |
| MEDICAL— | | | | | |
| Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines) | 9 | 139 | ... | ... | 148 |
| SUPERANNUATIONS— | | | | | |
| Contributions towards Pensions, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,488 | 3,488 |
| INTEREST— | | | | | |
| Interest on Government Securities and other investments ... ... ... | 303 | 1,333 | 2,829 | 9,006 | 13,471 |
| MISCELLANEOUS— | | | | | |
| Sales of old Materials ... .. | 43 | ... | 1,446 | ... | 1,489 |
| Sales of Land and Houses ... ... | 303 | 47 | 1,646 | 2,202 | 4,198 |
| Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government) ... ... .. | 10,103 | 4,879 | 20,887 | 3,659 | 39,528 |
| Rents of Houses .. ... ... | 1,083 | 11,796 | 43,005 | 65 | 55,949 |
| Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c. ... ... | 11,924 | 406 | ... | 195 | 12,525 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 5,168 | 2,567 | 2,080 | 4,853 | 14,668 |
| PUBLIC WORKS— | | | | | |
| Tolls and Ferries ... ... ... | 462 | 536 | 228,896 | 42,000 | 271,894 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 63 | 194 | 11,820 | 10 | 12,087 |
| | 121,214 | 91,382 | 779,162 | 106,999 | 1,098,757 |
| DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES— | | | | | |
| Loans by Public Subscription ... ... | ... | ... | 75,320 | ... | 75,320 |
| Sale proceeds of Investments ... ... | 1,648 | . | ... | 4,208 | 5,856 |
| Stock Account ... ... ... | ... | .. | 3,733 | ... | 3,733 |
| Other Deposits and Advances ... ... | 548 | 301 | 25,907 | 174 | 26,930 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS £ | 123,410 | 91,683 | 884,122 | 111,381 | 1,210,596 |
| OPENING BALANCE £ | 24,109 | 38,430 | 182,399 | 48,672 | 293,610 |
| GRAND TOTAL £ | 147,519 | 130,113 | 1,066,521 | 160,053 | 1,504,206 |

# LOCAL FUNDS for 1881-82.

Statements marked I to IV.)

| DISBURSEMENTS. | I. Cantonment Funds. | II. Town and Bazar Funds. | III. Port Funds. | IV. Miscellaneous Funds. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| INTEREST— | | | | | |
| Interest upon Debt ... ... .. | .. | .. | 187,281 | 8,584 | 195,865 |
| REFUNDS— | | | | | |
| Refunds of Taxes ... ... ... | .. | 15 | ... | ... | 15 |
| Miscellaneous Refunds ... ... | 26 | 309 | 542 | 692 | 1,569 |
| CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE— | | | | | |
| Excise Establishments ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 | 269 |
| Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments ... | 416 | 2,367 | ... | ... | 2,783 |
| Other Collecting Establishments ... ... | 586 | 389 | 42,982 | 3,608 | 47,565 |
| ADMINISTRATION— | | | | | |
| Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts ... ... | 7,249 | 3,511 | 27,158 | 3,706 | 41,624 |
| Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices ... ... ... | 59 | 2,283 | 590 | 156 | 3,088 |
| MINOR DEPARTMENTS— | | | | | |
| Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges) ... ... ... | 4,474 | 857 | ... | 99 | 5,430 |
| Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges) | 566 | ... | ... | .. | 566 |
| Public Fairs and Exhibitions .. ... | .. | 162 | ... | ... | 162 |
| Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges) | 36,354 | 14,854 | 696 | 1,021 | 52,925 |
| Water-supply (Establishment & other Charges) | 898 | 4 | 3,175 | ... | 4,077 |
| Statistical Establishments ... .. | ... | 121 | ... | ... | 121 |
| LAW AND JUSTICE— | | | | | |
| Criminal Courts ... ... ... | ... | 101 | ... | .. | 101 |
| Jails ... ... ... ... | 25 | 898 | ... | .. | 923 |
| POLICE — | | | | | |
| Executive Force ... ... .. | 15,563 | 25,100 | 5,655 | 2,510 | 48,828 |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds) ... | 804 | 628 | ... | 611 | 2,043 |
| MARINE— | | | | | |
| Dockyard and Port Establishments ... | ... | ... | 84,547 | 3,128 | 87,675 |
| Pilotage Establishments ... ... | . | ... | 26,390 | .. | 26,390 |
| Ship and Boat Establishments ... ... | ... | ... | 34,110 | 3,027 | 37,137 |
| Light-houses and Light ships ... ... | . | .. | 11,845 | ... | 11,845 |
| Building, purchase and repair of ships ... | ... | ... | 54,982 | 313 | 55,295 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | .. | ... | 12,607 | 565 | 13,172 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Inspection ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 32 |
| Colleges and Schools ... ... | ... | 1,673 | ... | 12,101 | 13,774 |
| Scholarships and Prizes ... ... | ... | 57 | ... | 3,630 | 3,687 |
| Grants-in-aid ... ... .. | ... | 66 | ... | 948 | 1,014 |
| MEDICAL— | | | | | |
| Professional Establishment ... ... | ... | ... | 594 | ... | 594 |
| Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ... | 11,088 | 2,594 | ... | 4,587 | 18,269 |
| Vaccination ... ... .. | 1,108 | 1,598 | ... | 22 | 2,728 |
| Medical Schools ... ... ... | .. | 572 | ... | ... | 572 |
| SUPERANNUATIONS— | | | | | |
| Pensions and Gratuities ... ... | 22 | 231 | 966 | 1,091 | 2,310 |
| MISCELLANEOUS— | | | | | |
| Rents, Rates and Taxes ... ... | 200 | 1,939 | 28,146 | 212 | 30,497 |
| Petty Establishments ... ... | 407 | 1,550 | ... | 196 | 2 153 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 14,261 | 6,154 | 11,259 | 22,616 | 54,293 |
| PUBLIC WORKS— | | | | | |
| Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant ... | | 1,002 | 25,385 | 445 | |
| Stock not chargeable to any particular work ... | | ... | ... | .. | |
| Original works— | | | | | |
| Buildings ... ... ... | | | 37,698 | | |
| Roads ... ... ... ... | | 8,434 | 4 293 | 1,783 | |
| Port Appliances ... ... ... | | | 28.294 | | |
| Other Works ... ... ... | 19,031 | | 44,766 | | 229,845 |
| Maintenance and Repairs— | | | | | |
| Buildings ... ... ... | | | 3,636 | | |
| Roads ... ... ... | | 4,695 | 4,460 | 4,617 | |
| Port Appliances ... ... ... | | | 10,831 | | |
| Other Works .. ... ... | | | 20,856 | | |
| Petty Construction and Repairs ... ... | | 8,623 | 512 | 484 | |
| DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES— | 113,140 | 90,787 | 714,256 | 81,053 | 999,236 |
| Repayment of loans from Government ... | .. | ... | 97,616 | 7,135 | 104,751 |
| Investment in Government Securities or otherwise ... ... ... | ... | 518 | 24,092 | 30,130 | 54 740 |
| Stock Account ... ... .. | ... | ... | 4,988 | ... | 4,988 |
| Other Deposits and Advances .. ... | 369 | 556 | 985 | .. | 1,910 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £ | 113,509 | 91,861 | 811,937 | 118,318 | 1,165,625 |
| CLOSING BALANCE £ | 34,010 | 38,252 | 224,584 | 41,735 | 338,581 |
| GRAND TOTAL £ | 147,519 | 130,113 | 1,066,521 | 160,053 | 1,504,206 |

# I.—Account of CANTONMENT FUNDS for 1881-82.

| Receipts. | India. | Central Provinces. | British Burma. | Assam. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Land Revenue—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from land the property of the Funds | 2,333 | .. | 50 | ... | 481 | 7,672 | 7,929 | 23 | 1,166 | 19,654 |
| **Excise—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| License Fees and Duties ... .. . ... | 1,850 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | | 6 | 1,856 |
| **Assessed Taxes—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes upon Houses ... ... ... | 203 | ... | 223 | .. | ... | ... | . | .. | 2,097 | 2,523 |
| Licenses on Trades and Professions ... ... | 2,488 | . | — | .. | 230 | 2,598 | 969 | ... | 723 | 7,008 |
| Chowkidari Tax ... ... ... ... | 2,181 | | 131 | ... | 901 | 3,096 | 3,170 | .. | 225 | 10,004 |
| Octroi ... .. ... ... ... | 6,025 | 1,614 | ... | .. | ... | 3,626 | 13,888 | . | 4,147 | 29,300 |
| Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages) .. | 400 | 10 | 91 | ... | 44 | 126 | 49 | ... | 305 | 1,025 |
| **Provincial Rates—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rates and Cesses on Lands . . ... .. ... | 758 | 1,166 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1,927 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... .. ... ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| **Minor Departments—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Gardens ... ... .. .. .. | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 | 145 |
| Sanitation— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conservancy Taxes and Fees ... ... ... | 1,922 | 580 | 374 | 8 | ... | 3,691 | 1,079 | 12 | 2,602 | 10,258 |
| Sales of Manure, &c. ... ... ... ... | 55 | 208 | ... | ... | 2 | 169 | 163 | 30 | 624 | 1,251 |
| **Police—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures ... ... . .. | 353 | . | 304 | 2 | 457 | 485 | 1,190 | ... | 777 | 3,568 |
| Unclaimed property .. ... ... | . . | ... | 22 | — | ... | . . | ... | . | 14 | 36 |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts) ... ... | 1,757 | 218 | ... | 152 | 171 | 303 | 382 | 91 | 80 | 3,154 |
| **Medical—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospital receipts (including sale of medicines) ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | .. | ... | 8 | 9 |
| **Interest—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest on Government Securities and other investments ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 276 | ... | ... | 27 | 303 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales of old Materials ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 43 | 43 |
| Sales of Land and Houses ... ... ... .. | 11 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 292 | 303 |
| Contributions (including Grants in-aid from Government) ... | 471 | 1,708 | 1,504 | 288 | 168 | 1,367 | 1,093 | 681 | 2,823 | 10,103 |
| Rents of Houses ... ... ... | ... | 359 | 56 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 668 | 1,083 |
| Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c. ... ... .. .. | 367 | 910 | 1,402 | 53 | 622 | 5,328 | 2,906 | 204 | 132 | 11,924 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... . | 1,246 | 212 | 347 | 24 | 448 | 1,163 | 1,152 | 26 | 520 | 5,168 |
| **Public Works—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tolls and Ferries ... ... ... ... | 450 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 462 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 39 | ... | .. | .. | ... | . . | ... | ... | 24 | 63 |
| **Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale proceeds of Investments .. ... ... | 1,648 | ... | .. | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,648 |
| Other Deposits and Advances ... ... ... | 548 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 548 |
| **Total Receipts** £ | 25,450 | 7,015 | 4,504 | 527 | 3,524 | 29,890 | 33,970 | 1,067 | 17,463 | 123,410 |
| **Opening Balance** £ | 6,494 | 975 | 614 | 68 | 880 | 6,386 | 8,645 | 368 | —321 | 24,109 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** £ | 31,944 | 7,990 | 5,118 | 595 | 4,404 | 36,276 | 42,615 | 1,435 | 17,142 | 147,519 |

## Disbursements.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REFUNDS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Refunds ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| **CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments ... ... | 416 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 416 |
| Other Collecting Establishments ... ... ... | 285 | 181 | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 586 |
| **ADMINISTRATION—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts ... | 1,152 | 291 | 167 | 17 | 220 | 1,911 | 2,474 | 97 | 920 | 7,249 | | | |
| Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices ... | ... | ... | 28 | .. | ... | ... | ... | | 31 | 59 | | | |
| **MINOR DEPARTMENTS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges) ... .. | 471 | 156 | 154 | 10 | 22 | 1,656 | 1,904 | ... | 101 | 4,474 | | | |
| Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges) ... .. | 29 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 283 | 206 | ... | ... | 566 | | | |
| Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges) .. ... | 5,994 | 2,332 | 1,595 | 346 | 1,615 | 8,802 | 8,315 | 918 | 6,437 | 36,354 | | | |
| Water Supply (Establishment and other Charges) .. .. | 160 | | ... | ... | ... | .. | 738 | ... | ... | 898 | | | |
| **LAW AND JUSTICE—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jails ... ... .. . .. | 25 | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 25 | | | |
| **POLICE—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Force ... ... .. ... .. | 3,544 | 676 | . | ... | 674 | 5,381 | 4,138 | ... | 1,150 | 15,563 | | | |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds) .. ... ... | 279 | 129 | 56 | 10 | ... | | 341 | 7 | ... | 804 | | | |
| **MEDICAL—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals and Dispensaries... ... ... . | 1,240 | 522 | .. | . | 217 | 3,624 | 3,007 | ... | 2,498 | 11,088 | | | |
| Vaccination ... ... ... .. .. | 308 | 78 | ... | ... | 41 | 368 | 313 | ... | ... | 1,108 | | | |
| **SUPERANNUATIONS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pensions and Gratuities ... ... ... ... | 21 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 22 | | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rents, Rates and Taxes ... .. ... . | | . | 200 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | | | |
| Petty Establishments ... ... ... . | 258 | ... | 149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 407 | | | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... . | 4,670 | 729 | 241 | 17 | 417 | 2,437 | 4,829 | 29 | 895 | 14,264 | | | |
| **PUBLIC WORKS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant ... .. | 433 | ... | 110 | ... | | ... | ... | 2 | ... | | | | |
| Stock not chargeable to any particular work ... .. | | ... | .. | ... | | .. | . | ... | ... | | | | |
| Original Works— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings . ... ... ... .. | | 31 | . | .. | | ... | | 30 | ... | | | | |
| Roads . ... ... ... . | 1,395 | 83 | ... | | | ... | 2,753 | . | 1,236 | | | | |
| Port appliances .. ... .. ... | | | | ... | | .. | | .. | ... | | | | |
| Other Works ... ... . | | 14 | 7 | 86 | 302 | . | | ... | ... | 19,031 | | | |
| Maintenance and Repairs— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings . .. .. ... | | 164 | 32 | .. | | . | | ... | ... | | | | |
| Roads . | 1,913 | 518 | 913 | 5 | | ... | 4,861 | 115 | ... | | | | |
| Port appliances ... ... .. ... .. | | .. | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | | | |
| Other Works ... ... . .. | | 23 | 44 | ... | | ... | | 53 | 38 | | | | |
| Petty Construction and Repairs | 118 | . | . | | | 3,822 | | ... | ... | | | | |
| **DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Deposits and Advances . . | 364 | | . | 5 | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | 369 | | | |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £ | 22,916 | 5,966 | 3,872 | 496 | 3,508 | 28,284 | 33,879 | 1,251 | 13,307 | 113,509 | | | |
| CLOSING BALANCE £ | 8,998 | 2,024 | 1,246 | 99 | 896 | 7,992 | 8,736 | 184 | 3,835 | 34,010 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL £ | 31,944 | 7,990 | 5,118 | 595 | 4,404 | 36,276 | 42,615 | 1,435 | 17,142 | 147,519 | | | |

D 2

## II.—Account of TOWN and BAZAR FUNDS for 1881-82.

| Receipts | | India. | Central Provinces. | British Burma. | Assam. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Land Revenue—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from land the property of the Funds | | 183 | . | 745 | .. | 1,336 | | ... | . | 479 | 3,031 |
| **Excise—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| License Fees and Duties | | 17,731 | | 4,579 | ... | . | .. | ... | . | 79 | 22,380 |
| **Assessed Taxes—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes upon Houses | | ... | ... | 4,067 | 50 | | 32,700 | ... | ... | ... | 36,817 |
| Licenses on Trades and Professions | | 114 | | | ... | | 80 | .. | ... | 7 | 210 |
| Chowkidari Tax | | 554 | | | .. | ... | | .. | .. | ... | 554 |
| Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages) | ... | 37 | | 572 | .. | | | ... | ... | 293 | 902 |
| **Provincial Rates—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rates and Cesses on Lands | ... ... ... | 121 | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 121 |
| **Stamps—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale of Stamps | ... | 2,656 | | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,656 |
| **Registration—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees and Miscellaneous | ... .. . ... | 123 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 |
| **Sanitation—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conservancy Taxes and Fees | ... ... ... | .. | | 273 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 320 |
| Sales of Manure, &c. | .. ... ... | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 198 | ... | ... | 1 | 199 |
| **Police—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees, Fines and Forfeitures | ... .. .. | 724 | ... | 477 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,208 |
| Unclaimed Property | ... .. .. | 40 | . | 425 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 465 |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts) | ... ... | 35 | ... | 266 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 314 |
| **Education—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School-fees | . . .. . ... | ... | | 158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 158 |
| Miscellaneous | ... .. ... ... .. | .. | .. | 24 | . | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | 24 |
| **Medical—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines) | ... ... | 123 | .. | 8 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 139 |
| **Interest—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest on Government Securities and other Investments | ... | 1,295 | .. | ... | ... | | 34 | ... | ... | 4 | 1,333 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales of Land and Houses | ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 21 | 7 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 19 | 47 |
| Contributions (including grants-in-aid from Government) | .. | 2,118 | .. | 584 | 730 | 300 | .. | ... | ... | 1,147 | 4,879 |
| Rents of Houses | ... ... ... ... | ... | . | 11,006 | 191 | 47 | 128 | .. | ... | 421 | 11,796 |
| Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c | .. ... . . ... | 187 | ... | 108 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 109 | 406 |
| Miscellaneous | ... ... ... ... ... | 382 | . | 289 | 259 | 154 | 1,148 | ... | ... | 35 | 2,567 |
| **Public Works—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tolls and Ferries | ... ... ... | ... | ... | 340 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 159 | 536 |
| Miscellaneous | . ... .. ... ... | 160 | | 34 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 |
| **Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Deposits and Advances | ... ... ... | 301 | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 |
| **Total Receipts** | £ | 27,184 | ... | 23,967 | 1,215 | 1,874 | 34,599 | ... | ... | 2,814 | 91,683 |
| **Opening Balance** | £ | 4,023 | ... | 23,783 | 790 | 967 | 7,315 | 222 | ... | 1,330 | 38,430 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | £ | 31,207 | ... | 47,750 | 2,035 | 2,841 | 41,914 | 222 | ... | 4,144 | 130,113 |

## Disbursements.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Refunds—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refunds of Taxes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Refunds | | | | 192 | | 117 | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | 15 | |
| **Charges of Collection of Revenue—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 309 | |
| Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments | | | | | | 230 | | 43 | | 2,094 | | | | | | | | 2,367 | |
| Other Collecting Establishments | | | | | | | | | 199 | 190 | | | | | | | | 389 | |
| **Administration—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts | | | | 2 431 | | 330 | | 26 | 40 | 337 | | | | | | 347 | | 3,511 | |
| Contribution towards Establishment in Government Offices | | | | 2 040 | | 234 | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | 2,283 | |
| **Minor Departments—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Gardens (Establishment and other charges) | | | | 547 | | | | | 319 | | | | | | | | | 857 | |
| Public Fairs and Exhibitions | | | | | | | | | | 162 | | | | | | | | 162 | |
| Conservancy (Establishment and other charges) | | | | 4,664 | | 2,548 | | 558 | 114 | 6,492 | | | | | | 478 | | 14,854 | |
| Water Supply (Establishment and other charges) | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | |
| Statistical Establishments | | | | | | 121 | | | | | | | | | | | | 121 | |
| **Law and Justice—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Courts | | | | 101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 101 | |
| Jails | | | | 809 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 898 | |
| **Police—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Force | | | | 4,973 | | 3,118 | | | | 16,958 | | | | | | 51 | | 25,100 | |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds) | | | | 555 | | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | 628 | |
| **Education—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges and Schools | | | | 54 | | 1,582 | | | | 37 | | | | | | | | 1 673 | |
| Scholarships and Prizes | | | | | | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | 57 | |
| Grants-in-aid | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 62 | | 66 | |
| **Medical—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals and Dispensaries | | | | 1,145 | | 1,012 | | 5 | | 185 | | | | | | 247 | | 2,594 | |
| Vaccination | | | | 715 | | 197 | | | | 686 | | | | | | | | 1,598 | |
| Medical Schools | | | | 572 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 572 | |
| **Superannuations—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pensions and Gratuities | | | | 226 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 231 | |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rents, Rates and Taxes | | | | | | 1,939 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,939 | |
| Petty Establishments | | | | 938 | | 494 | | | 123 | 47 | | | | | | 38 | | 1,550 | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | 2,561 | | 2,595 | | | 403 | 438 | | | | | | 157 | | 6,154 | |
| **Public Works—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant | | | | 527 | | 475 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,002 | |
| Original Works— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | | | | | | 878 | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roads | | | | 1,387 | | 3,369 | | 440 | | | | | | | | 18 | | 8,434 | |
| Port Appliances | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Works | | | | | | 940 | | | 100 | | | | | | | 1,286 | | | |
| Maintenance and Repairs— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | | | | | | 191 | | | | | | | | | | 303 | | | |
| Roads | | | | 459 | | 2,060 | | 51 | | | | | | | | 411 | | 4,695 | |
| Port Appliances | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Works | | | | | | 1,113 | | | | | | | | | | 77 | | | |
| Petty Construction and Repairs | | | | 725 | | | | | 755 | 7,143 | | | | | | | | 8,623 | |
| **Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investment in Government Securities or otherwise | | | | 518 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 518 | |
| Other Deposits and Advances | | | | 554 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 556 | |
| Total Disbursements | £ | | | 26,782 | | 23,608 | | 1,153 | 2,011 | 34,784 | | | | | | 3,490 | | 91,861 | |
| Closing Balance | £ | | | 4,425 | | 24,142 | | 882 | 797 | 7,130 | | 222 | | | | 654 | | 38,252 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | £ | | | 31,207 | | 47,750 | | 2,035 | 2,841 | 41,914 | | 222 | | | | 4,144 | | 130,113 | |

## III.—Account of PORT FUNDS for 1881-82.

| Receipts. | India | Central Provinces. | British Burma. | Assam. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Land Revenue—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from land the property of the Funds ... .. | | ... | ... | ... | 11,945 | ... | ... | .. | 49,435 | 61,380 |
| **Excise—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| License Fees and Duties ... ... ... ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 54 | 54 |
| **Sanitation—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conservancy Taxes and Fees ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 813 | 813 |
| **Water Supply—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale of Water ... ... ... .. .. | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4,492 | 4,492 |
| Other Receipts ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | .. | 1,646 | 1,646 |
| **Marine—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hire of Vessels ... ... ... ... ... | .. | .. | 331 | ... | 1,401 | .. | ... | ... | 7,502 | 9,234 |
| Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores ... ... . | .. | .. | 330 | . | . | .. | .. | 291 | 2,311 | 2,932 |
| Pilotage Receipts .. ... ... ... | .. | ... | 13,945 | . | 1,708 | .. | .. | 1,797 | 23,312 | 40,762 |
| Other Fees and Dues ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | 65,886 | . | 186,234 | ... | ... | 34,667 | 58,453 | 345,240 |
| **Interest—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest on Government Securities and other investments .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2,829 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2,829 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales of old Materials ... ... ... ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1,427 | .. | ... | . | 19 | 1,446 |
| Sales of Land and Houses ... .. ... ... | ... | . | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1,646 | 1,646 |
| Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government) .. | ... | | 12,640 | .. | 7,647 | ... | .. | ... | 600 | 20,887 |
| Rents of Houses .. ... .. .. | ... | ... | . | ... | 4,341 | ... | ... | ... | 38,664 | 43,005 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... .. ... | . | | 475 | ... | 1,426 | ... | ... | ... | 179 | 2,080 |
| **Public Works—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tolls and Ferries ... ... ... ... | | ... | | | . | ... | ... | ... | 228,896 | 228,896 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | 821 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10,999 | 11,820 |
| **Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans by Public Subscription ... ... ... | ... | | | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | 75,320 | 75,320 |
| Stock Account ... ... ... . .. | ... | ... | 3,733 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3,733 |
| Other Deposits and Advances ... ... .. | | ... | 3,723 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 22,184 | 25,907 |
| **Total Receipts** £ | | . | 101,884 | .. | 218,958 | .. | ... | 36,755 | 526,525 | 884,122 |
| **Opening Balance** £ | ... | ... | 31,870 | | 37,138 | ... | ... | 67,363 | 46,028 | 182,399 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** £ | .. | ... | 133,754 | ... | 256,096 | ... | .. | 104,118 | 572,553 | 1,066,521 |

## Disbursements

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INTEREST— | | | | | |
| Interest and Discount | | 35,954 | | 153,497 | 189,451 |
| REFUNDS— | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Refunds | 82 | 31 | ... | 421 | 534 |
| CHARGES FOR COLLECTION OF REVENUE— | | | | | |
| Other Charges | | 1,781 | | 40,972 | 42,982 |
| ADVANCES— | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 7 | 4 | | 10,276 | 27,158 |
| [illegible] | 18 | | | 109 | 590 |
| INVESTMENTS— | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | 13 | | 593 | 606 |
| Writing Down of Capital | | | | 3,175 | 3,175 |
| LOANS— | | | | | |
| Local | | 7 | | 1,983 | 5,655 |
| MANURE— | | | | | |
| Purchase of Plant | 7,377 | 1,1[illegible] | 1,754 | 13,184 | 84,547 |
| Printing | 1 | [illegible]5 | 2[illegible] | 1,[illegible]9 | 26,390 |
| Small Local Establishments | 7 | 1,[illegible]6 | | 8,706 | 34,110 |
| Legislative Buildings | 2[illegible] | 1,[illegible]7 | 1,557 | 6,415 | 11,845 |
| [illegible] | 1[illegible] | 18,[illegible]1 | | 2,[illegible]05 | 51,982 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 554 | 1,[illegible]1 | [illegible] | 12,607 |
| MEDICAL— | | | | | |
| Professional Etc. | 5[illegible] | | | | 594 |
| SUPERANNUATIONS— | | | | | |
| Pensions and Gratuities | | 41 | 122 | 448 | 986 |
| MISCELLANEOUS— | | | | | |
| Rents Rates and Taxes | | [illegible] | | 18,773 | 2[illegible]16 |
| Miscellaneous | | 1[illegible]2,[illegible]1 | | | 11,259 |
| PUBLIC WORKS— | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 14 | [illegible] | [illegible]2 | 17,272 | 25,[illegible]85 |
| ORDINARY WORKS— | | | | | |
| Buildings | [illegible]1 | | | 97,[illegible]15 | 37,[illegible]08 |
| Bridges | [illegible] | | | 1,087 | 4,213 |
| Permanent Ways | | 542 | 2,[illegible]8 | 22,381 | 28,214 |
| Other Works | 2,[illegible]74 | | | 2,[illegible]26 | 44,706 |
| MAINTENANCE— | | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible]3 | | | 3,415 | 3,696 |
| Bridges | [illegible]1 | | | 1,[illegible]41 | 4,460 |
| Permanent Ways | | 2[illegible] | | 2,[illegible] | 10,831 |
| Other Works | [illegible] | | | [illegible],[illegible]7 | 20,[illegible]56 |
| Plant [illegible] | | [illegible]7 | | [illegible]5 | 512 |
| DEPOSITS AND ACCOUNTS— | | | | | |
| Public Debt [illegible] | | | | 57,[illegible] | 97,876 |
| Investments [illegible] | | [illegible] | | 22,[illegible]42 | 24,[illegible]32 |
| Suspense [illegible] | [illegible]4[illegible] | | | | 4,988 |
| Other Deposits and Accounts | | | | 27 | 985 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £ | [illegible]4[illegible] | [illegible]5[illegible] | 2,[illegible]79[illegible] | 5,[illegible]14[illegible] | [illegible]41,037 |
| [illegible] £ | [illegible]4[illegible] | [illegible]7[illegible] | 7[illegible]21 | 42[illegible]0 | 22,[illegible]84 |
| GRAND TOTAL £ | 1,[illegible]74 | [illegible]1[illegible]6 | 1,[illegible]1[illegible]5 | 572,553 | [illegible],[illegible]21 |

## IV.—Account of MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS for 1881-82.

| Receipts. | India. | Central Provinces. | British Burma. | Assam. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Land Revenue—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income from land the property of the Funds ... | ... | ... | 16,301 | .. | 5,611 | .. | .. | 1,217 | . | 23,132 |
| **Assessed Taxes—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Licenses for Trades and Professions | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 45 | 45 |
| Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages) | 455 | .. | ... | | .. | | ... | .. | .. | 455 |
| **Police—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | 68 | 68 |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts) .. | 194 | 103 | . | .. | . | .. | 237 | | ... | 834 |
| **Marine—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hire of Vessels .. | | .. | | | 1,992 | | ... | | .. | 1,992 |
| Other Fees and Dues ... .. | | ... | . | | 5,950 | ... | .. | | 1,326 | 7,276 |
| **Education—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| School Fees .. .. .. ... | 125 | | .. | 3 | 145 | ... | | 6,488 | . | 6,761 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... .. | 535 | | .. | 121 | | ... | | 302 | ... | 958 |
| **Superannuations—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contributions towards Pensions, &c ... .. | | . | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3,488 | 3,488 |
| **Interest—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest on Government Securities and other investments . . | | ... | .. | 491 | 6,899 | 56 | ... | 376 | 1,277 | 9,006 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales of Land and Houses .. . | ... | ... | 2,202 | .. | .. | ... | . | | ... | 2,202 |
| Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government) ... | . | . | 352 | . | 27 | 1,691 | .. | 241 | 1,348 | 3,659 |
| Rents of Houses ... ... ... | | | ... | ... | 65 | .. | .. | . | ... | 65 |
| Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c. . | | | 195 | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | 195 |
| Miscellaneous .. . | .. | ... | 272 | ... | 3,200 | 1,056 | ... | 227 | 98 | 4,853 |
| **Public Works—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tolls and Ferries ... .. . ... | .. | .. | | ... | 42,000 | . | ... | . | . | 12,000 |
| Miscellaneous . . .. .. . | ... | ... | .. | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| **Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale proceeds of Investments ... ... . | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3,700 | 508 | 4,208 |
| Other Deposits and Advances .. ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 171 | .. | .. | ... | . | 174 |
| **Total Receipts** £ | 1,309 | 403 | 19,322 | 535 | 66,063 | 2,803 | 237 | 12,351 | 8,158 | 111,381 |
| **Opening Balance** £ | 897 | 663 | 1,562 | 471 | 14,344 | 2,012 | 1,892 | 3,082 | 23,749 | 48,672 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** £ | 2,206 | 1,066 | 20,884 | 1,006 | 80,407 | 4,815 | 2,129 | 15,633 | 31,907 | 160,053 |

## Disbursements.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INTEREST—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest upon Debt | | | | | | | 8,584 | | | | | 8,584 |
| **REFUNDS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Refunds | | | 4 | | 10 | 632 | | | | 1 | | 692 |
| **CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excise Establishments | | | 269 | | | | | | | | | 269 |
| Other Collecting Establishments | | | 962 | | 2,796 | | | | | | | 3,608 |
| **ADMINISTRATION—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts | | | 1,855 | | 1,688 | | | | | 163 | | 3,706 |
| Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices | | | 146 | | | | | | | 10 | | 156 |
| **MINOR DEPARTMENTS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Gardens (Establishment and other charges) | | | 99 | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| Conservancy (Establishment and other charges) | | | 116 | | 875 | | | | | | | 1,021 |
| **POLICE—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Force | | 182 | | | 112 | 1,804 | | 70 | | 561 | | 2,510 |
| Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds) | | 350 | | | | | | | | | | 611 |
| **MARINE—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dockyard and Port Establishments | | | | | 2,077 | | | | | 1,051 | | 3,128 |
| Ship and Boat Establishments | | | | | 3,027 | | | | | | | 3,027 |
| Building, purchase, and repair of Ships | | | | | 313 | | | | | | | 313 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | 565 | | | | | | | 565 |
| **EDUCATION—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspection | | | | | | | | | | 32 | | 32 |
| Colleges and Schools | | 1,451 | | 309 | 3,670 | | | | 6,718 | | | 12,101 |
| Scholarships and Prizes | | | | 55 | 3,575 | | | | | | | 3,630 |
| Grants-in-aid | | | | | | | | | 948 | | | 948 |
| **MEDICAL—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals and Dispensaries | | | | | 4,587 | | | | | | | 4,587 |
| Vaccination | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | 22 |
| **SUPERANNUATIONS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pensions and Gratuities | | | 32 | | | | | | | 1,059 | | 1,091 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ports, Rates and Taxes | | | | | 212 | | | | | | | 212 |
| Post Establishments | | | | | | | | | 196 | | | 196 |
| Miscellaneous | | | 12,200 | | 8,587 | | | | 1,105 | 724 | | 22,616 |
| **PUBLIC WORKS—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintending Establishment, Tools and Plant | | | | | | | | | 326 | 119 | | 445 |
| Original Works— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | | | | | 1,156 | | | | | | | |
| Roads | | | | | | | | | 584 | 43 | | 1,783 |
| Port Appliances | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Works | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance and Repairs— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Roads | | | | | | | | | 693 | 754 | | 4,617 |
| Port Appliances | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Works | | | | | 3,248 | | | | | | | |
| Public Construction and Repairs | | | | | 45 | | | | 441 | | | 484 |
| **DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repayment of Loans from Government | | | | | 7,135 | | | | | | | 7,135 |
| Investment in Government Securities or otherwise | | | | | 20,119 | | | | | 10,011 | | 30,130 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £ | 1,586 | 359 | 15,066 | 376 | 72,351 | 2,436 | 70 | | 10,921 | 14,553 | | 118,318 |
| CLOSING BALANCE £ | 620 | 707 | 5,218 | 630 | 8,056 | 2,379 | 2,059 | | 4,712 | 17,354 | | 41,735 |
| GRAND TOTAL £ | 2,206 | 1,066 | 20,284 | 1,006 | 80,407 | 4,815 | 2,129 | | 15,633 | 31,907 | | 160,053 |

# ACCOUNT OF MUNICIPALITIES

FOR

# 1881-82.

## ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1881-82.—*concluded.*

| DISBURSEMENTS. | India. | Central Provinces. | British Burma. | Assam. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Brought over ... | 14,392 | 97,321 | 240,334 | 8,349 | 243,176 | 243,763 | 252,874 | 205,857 | 685,383 | 1,991,449 |
| F.—DEBT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.—Loans (instalments payable during the year) ... | ... | 3,589 | 5,295 | ... | 3,493 | 3,797 | 3,000 | 3,450 | 20,726 | 43,350 |
| Interest ... ... Last year ... | ... | 427 | 56 | ... | 190 | ... | ... | .. | 7,658 | 68,099 |
| Current year ... | ... | | 5,240 | ... | 481 | 1,592 | 6,000 | 6,091 | 40,361 | |
| 2.—Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.) ... | 73 | .. | 386 | ... | 2,620 | 11 | ... | 9,427 | 29,319 | 41,836 |
| 3.—Advances (on account of Departmental Works, &c). | 402 | ... | 10,917 | ... | 1,181 | 192 | ... | 20,845 | 467,877 | 501,414 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £ | 14,867 | 101,337 | 262,228 | 8,349 | 251,141 | 249,355 | 261,874 | 245,673 | 1,251,324 | 2,646,148 |
| Closing Balance— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deposits ... ... ... .. | 3,097 | 42,003 | 6,268 | 1,830 | 3,998 | 67,128 | 10,000 | 6,775 | 22,107 | 522,795 |
| Actual Municipal Balance .. | 6,100 | | 39,042 | | 46,555 | | 119,072 | 24,025 | 124,795 | |
| GRAND TOTAL £ | 24,064 | 143,340 | 307 538 | 10,179 | 301.694 | 316,483 | 390.946 | 276,473 | 1,398,226 | 3,168,943 |

# TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

| | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ Revised Estimates | £ Budget Estimates. |
| Deficit of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure | 5,002,462 | 5,370,170 | 2,157,329 | 4,517,270 | 7,709,644 | 728,695 | 4,784,000 | 3,363,100 |
| Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure | 3,[illegible],274 | 4,[illegible],052 | 4,[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],331 | [illegible],505 | [illegible],423 | 4,544,400 | 3,820,100 |
| Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works— | | | | | | | | |
| Surplus | | | 2,041,591 | | | 2,581,727 | 59,600 | 457,000 |
| Deficit | 2,162,778 | 3,640,087 | | 1,[illegible],030 | 4,014,709 | | | |
| Net Public Debt increased | 4,[illegible],145 | 7,[illegible],416 | 4,[illegible],[illegible] | 5,[illegible],[illegible]* | 5,[illegible],515 | —466,[illegible] | 2,[illegible],900 | 2,060,000 |
| Net Public Debt increased, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies and Native States, &c. | [illegible],000 | 6,[illegible],[illegible] | 3,[illegible],100 | 6,[illegible],[illegible] | 5,[illegible],424 | —773,[illegible] | 3,566,100 | 878,100 |
| Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver | 61,[illegible],[illegible] | 67,[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | 59,[illegible],[illegible] | 74,[illegible],[illegible] | 81,[illegible],000 | | |
| Ditto imported, ditto ditto | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | 41,[illegible],000 | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | 47,[illegible],000 | 52,[illegible],[illegible] | 49,[illegible],[illegible] | | |
| Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver | 2,[illegible],[illegible] | 23,[illegible],[illegible] | 20,[illegible],[illegible] | 20,045,000 | 21,[illegible],000 | 32,655,000 | | |
| Net imports of Gold | 20[illegible],[illegible] | 4[illegible],[illegible] | Exports [illegible],[illegible] | 1,[illegible],000 | 3,055,000 | 4,841,000 | | |
| Ditto of Silver | 7[illegible],[illegible] | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | 7,[illegible],[illegible] | 3,[illegible],000 | [illegible],[illegible] | | |
| Total Net Imports of Gold and Silver | 7,[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],000 | 3,[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 7,548,000 | 10,223,000 | | |
| Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver | [illegible],[illegible] | 8,[illegible],[illegible] | 20,[illegible],[illegible] | 17,[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 22,432,000 | | |
| Combined value of Imports and Exports of Paper | [illegible],[illegible] | 12,[illegible],[illegible] | 17,[illegible],[illegible] | 132,[illegible],000 | 139,[illegible],[illegible] | 143,504,000 | | |
| Stock of Coined Silver in Circulation | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | 18,[illegible],[illegible] | 18,[illegible],[illegible] | 18,[illegible],[illegible] | 22,[illegible],[illegible] | 18,50,90,000 | 20,06,15,000 |
| Sterling Loans raised | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 15,[illegible],[illegible]† | 15,[illegible],[illegible]‡ | 15,[illegible],[illegible] | 18,[illegible],[illegible] | 1[illegible],012,000 | 16,300,000 |
| Silver received at the Indian Mints | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 10,[illegible],[illegible] | 4,[illegible],[illegible] | 2,[illegible],[illegible] | | |
| Gold coined in Germany | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 5,[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | | | | |
| Silver coined in Germany | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | | | | | |
| Maximum price of Bar Gold in London | 5[illegible]d. Jan | 5[illegible]d. 19th Oct | 5[illegible]d. 12th April | 5[illegible]d. Nov | 5[illegible]d. July | 5[illegible]d. | 5[illegible]d. May | |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible] Dec | [illegible] Jan | [illegible] Dec | [illegible] May | [illegible] Dec | 5[illegible]d. (July) | 5[illegible]d. (Dec) | |
| Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta | Rs. [illegible] Dec | Rs. 15 2 0 1st Sept | Rs. 15 1 0 Mar | Rs. 15 3 0 May | Rs. 15 1 6 | Rs. 15-6-0 | | |
| Minimum ditto | Rs. 15 [illegible] 5th Jan | Rs. 15 4 0 10th April | Rs. 15 11 0 11th June | Rs. 15 2 6 (Jan) | throughout the year | (throughout). | | |
| Average per ounce upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per year | 1s. [illegible] | 1s. 8·79d. | 1s. 7·701d. | 1s. 7·94d. | 1s. 7·036d. | 1s. 7·895d. | 1s. 7·52d. | 1s. 7·5d |
| Fixed Rate for the Adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries | 1s. [illegible] | 1s. 0[illegible]d | 1s. 0d | 1s. [illegible]d. | 1s. 8[illegible]d | 1s. 8d | 1s. 8d | 1s. 7·75d |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible] April | 12 May | 9 1st April | 9 April | 7 April | 9 (Feb) | 10 (April) | |
| Maximum rate of Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta | 5 Nov & Sept | Dec & Jan | 3 10th Nov | 3 Jan | 3 Nov to Jan | 4 (June) | 4 Sept | |
| Minimum ditto | | 5 Oct & Nov | Oct & Nov | 3 April to Oct | 2 April | 6 Jan | 5 Oct | |
| Maximum rate of Discount at the Bank of England | [illegible] during the year | 4 Oct & Nov | 3 Oct | 2 Nov to Feb | 2 Nov to Feb | 2½ | 2½ (throughout first half year) | 3 (March) |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible] | 2½ 30th May | 2½ 30th May | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| Maximum Market Quotation of the three Presidency Banks | [illegible],[illegible] June | [illegible],[illegible] Jan | [illegible],[illegible] July | [illegible],[illegible] Feb | [illegible],[illegible] Feb | [illegible],[illegible] (July) | 6,71,23 Oct | |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] Sept | [illegible],[illegible] Jan | [illegible],[illegible] April | [illegible],[illegible] March | [illegible],[illegible] (Dec) | 1,42,43 April | |
| Maximum price at Calcutta of Gold Bars per Rupee Weight | [illegible] 25th June | 96[illegible] 12th June | 96[illegible] 2nd Jan | [illegible] 2nd Oct | 102[illegible] March | 103[illegible] (Feb) | 1,02-4 Feb | |
| Minimum ditto | 94[illegible] 3rd Jan | 92 3rd Sept | 91[illegible] March | 91[illegible] May | 93-10 (May) | 93 8 Aug | 99 Oct | |
| Maximum Amount outstanding of London Reserve, of Rupee Securities encashable at Treasuries | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] April | 14,[illegible],744 | 15,[illegible],[illegible] Feb | 15,[illegible],[illegible] (Mar) | 15,[illegible],[illegible] (June) | 21,525,[illegible] Feb | 23,420,[illegible] (Feb) | |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 13,[illegible],[illegible] Oct | 15,[illegible],[illegible] May | 18,[illegible],[illegible] (Jan) | 19,[illegible],000 (April) | 21,[illegible],000 (Aug) | |
| Maximum price in London of such Securities per Ounce of Gold | [illegible] 15th Dec | [illegible] 1st April | [illegible] 1st April | [illegible] 1st April | [illegible] (Feb) | [illegible] (Jan) | | |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible] 5th June | 81[illegible] 22nd Jan | [illegible] 2nd Oct | [illegible] Oct | [illegible] (May) | [illegible] (Sept) | | |
| Maximum price of Bills of Secretary of State's Funds per Rupee in Bombay | [illegible] 2nd Feb | [illegible] 30th Aug | [illegible] Jan & Aug | [illegible] | [illegible] (Jan) | [illegible] (Jan) | [illegible] (May) | |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible] | [illegible] 21st Mar | [illegible] Oct | [illegible] | [illegible] (Sept) | [illegible] (Sept) | [illegible] (Oct) | |
| Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding | 12,[illegible],[illegible] 30th Feb | 15,[illegible],[illegible] 15th Jan | 1,[illegible],000 Sept) | 14,[illegible],[illegible] (Jan) | 14,[illegible],[illegible] (Dec) | 14,[illegible],[illegible] Sept | 16,[illegible],[illegible] (Dec) | |
| Minimum ditto | [illegible],[illegible] 31st May | [illegible],[illegible] 30th April | 11,[illegible],[illegible] (March) | 1,[illegible],[illegible] (June) | 12,[illegible],000 (April) | 12,692,200 (April | 13,334,700 (April) | |
| Number of Savings Banks | [illegible] | 347 | 338 | 371 | 368 | 372 | 4,497 | |
| Number of Depositors in Savings Banks | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 01,[illegible] | 127,[illegible] | 115,942 | 150,356 | |
| Amount of Deposits in Savings Banks | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | 2,284,823 | 2,[illegible],[illegible] | 3,272,0-9 | 3,[illegible],254 | |
| Average of each Deposit | 24 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 28 | 23 | |
| Net addition to Deposits | [illegible],[illegible] | 10 per Cent. Decrease | 12,03[illegible] (Decrease) | 270,422 | 930,748 | [illegible],[illegible] | 216,505 | |
| Cash Reserves at the Bank of France on December of each year—in Bank of France | 2,[illegible],[illegible] | 2,042,500 | 2,041,[illegible] | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | 1,812,[illegible] | | |
| Silver ditto ditto ditto | [illegible],[illegible] | 865,000 | 1,[illegible],000 | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | 1,222,[illegible] | 1,[illegible],[illegible] | | |
| Percentage of Silver to the Total Reserve | 30 | 43 | 52 | 62 | 68 | 64 | | |

* Excludes £9,730,262, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway.
† Includes £1,515,[illegible], amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on India.
‡ Includes £85,000 Hong-Kong Bills.
§ Includes £250,000 Hong-Kong Bill
Includes £486,947, Gold remittances from India.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

## TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year.*

*(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)*

| No. | EXPORTS. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COTTON— | | | | | |
| | Raw— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 3,450,077 | 2,066,066 | 3,948,476 | 4,541,539 | 5,627,453 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 9,383,534 | 7,913,046 | 11,145,453 | 13,24 ,734 | 14,935,959 |
| | Average declared value per lb.— Annas | As. 3 10 | As. 3 10 | As. 4 0 | As. 4 2 | As. 3 9 |
| | Pence, at average exchange | 4·98 | 4 73 | 4·98 | 5·20 | 4·66 |
| | Twist and Yarn— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Lbs. | 15,600,291 | 21,332,508 | 25,862,474 | 26,001,346 | 30,786,304 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 682,030 | 886,481 | 1,100,234 | 1,282,570 | 1,368,836 |
| | Average declared value per lb. . . . . Annas | As. 7 0 | As. 6 7 | As. 6 10 | As. 7 8 | As. 7 1 |
| | Other manufactures Value . . . . . £ | 460,074 | 511,408 | 512,513 | 626,558 | 641,680 |
| | Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached . . Annas | As. 2 3 | As 2 1 | As. 2 0 | As. 2 0 | As. 2 0 |
| | Coloured, printed or dyed . . ,, | As. 4 10 | As. 4 7 | As. 4 5 | As. 4 9 | As. 5 1 |
| | Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported . . | 10·85 | 15 01 | 12·70 | 12·60 | 11·86 |
| 2 | OPIUM— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Chests | 92,850 | 91,200 | 105,507 | 92,190 | 89,338 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 12,374,355 | 12,993,079 | 14,323,314 | 13,600,148 | 12,432,142 |
| | Average declared value per chest in Rupees . . . . ₹ | 1,333 | 1,425 | 1,358 | 1,475 | 1,392 |
| 3 | WHEAT— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 6,340,150 | 1,044,709 | 2,195,550 | 7,444,375 | 10,863,520 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 2,850,090 | 513,778 | 1,121,015 | 3,777,042 | 8,004,081 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees | 4 8 1 | 4 14 8 | 5 1 8 | 4 6 5 | 4 5 4 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 7·80 | 8 09 | 8·48 | 7 32 | 7·18 |
| 4 | RICE AND PADDY— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cwt | 18,498,380 | 21,737,233 | 22,165,705 | 27,266,040 | 28,888,421 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 6,050,276 | 8,973,722 | 8,402,502 | 9,057,153 | 8,308,167 |
| | Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees | 3 12 6 | 4 4 4 | 3 12 11 | 3 5 7 | 2 14 3 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 6·55 | 7·03 | 6·33 | 5·57 | 4 79 |
| 5 | JUTE— | | | | | |
| | Raw and manufactured—Value . . . . . £ | 4,280,241 | 4,898,860 | 5,565,304 | 5,064,701 | 6,127,891 |
| | Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt.— Rupees | 6 7 3 | 6 5 0 | 6 8 8 | 6 12 4 | 0 11 2 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 11·18 | 10 39 | 10·87 | 11·20 | 11·11 |
| | Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported . . | 17·97 | 22·42 | 21·48 | 22·32 | 17·91 |
| 6 | SEEDS— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cwt | 12,187,020 | 7,200,977 | 7,001,469 | 10,229,100 | 10,466,098 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 7,390,284 | 4,675,030 | 4,685,893 | 6,345,200 | 6,054,099 |
| | Average declared value of Linseed per cwt — Rupees | 5 13 10 | 6 3 11 | 6 8 8 | 6 2 8 | 5 13 7 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 10 16 | 10·25 | 10·87 | 10 20 | 9·70 |
| 7 | INDIGO— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cwt | 120,605 | 105 051 | 100,023 | 116,870 | 150,363 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 3,404,334 | 2 960,462 | 2,917,227 | 3,571,581 | 4,509,080 |
| | Average declared value per cwt — Rupees | 289 11 0 | 281 13 0 | 292 0 5 | 305 0 8 | 299 14 1 |
| | Sterling, at average exchange . £ | 25·00 | 23·20 | 24·26 | 25·41 | 24·86 |
| 8 | HIDES AND SKINS— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . No | 22,016 317 | 21,223,403 | 24,201,356 | 23,305,702 | 24,796,719 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 3,750,888 | 3,000,842 | 3,738,005 | 3,733,505 | 3,948,792 |
| | Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value . | 48 29 | 42 00 | 30 35 | 43 23 | 48·60 |
| 9 | TEA— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Lbs. | 33,450,075 | 34,432,573 | 38,173,521 | 46,413,5 0 | 48,691,725 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 3,044,571 | 3,138,424 | 3,05 ,020 | 3,954,240 | 3,609,136 |
| | Average declared value per lb.— Annas | As 14 6 | As. 14 7 | As 12 9 | As. 10 6 | As. 11 10 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 1·57 | 1 50 | 1 33 | 1·09 | 1·23 |
| 10 | COFFEE— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 207,327 | 341,186 | 350,313 | 369,357 | 346,364 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 1,313,490 | 1,544,613 | 1,630,747 | 1,509,669 | 1,447,465 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees | 45 0 3 | 45 3 11 | 45 4 5 | 43 4 11 | 41 12 8 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 77·98 | 74·50 | 75·23 | 72·02 | 69·29 |
| 11 | WOOL— | | | | | |
| | Raw and manufactured—Value . . . . . £ | 1,151,518 | 1,243,775 | 1,242,486 | 1,224,412 | 1,011,234 |
| | Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb — Annas | As. 6 6 | As. 6 4 | As 6 8 | As. 7 2 | As. 6 0 |
| | Pence, at average exchange | 8·44 | 7 82 | 8 31 | 8·04 | 7·46 |
| 12 | LAC— | | | | | |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 362,048 | 298 716 | 371,406 | 578,320 | 719,528 |
| 13 | SILK— | | | | | |
| | Raw and manufactured—Value . . . . . £ | 854,629 | 746,687 | 744,659 | 771,016 | 609,880 |
| | Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Rupees | 4 10 5 | 4 4 7 | 3 10 11 | 4 3 4 | 3 7 7 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 8 66 | 7·06 | 6·12 | 7·00 | 5·76 |
| 14 | SUGAR— | | | | | |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 745,851 | 204,360 | 205,871 | 311,751 | 598,232 |
| 15 | TEAK WOOD— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cubic Tons | 56,030 | 37,413 | 38,620 | 65,026 | 56,377 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 406,052 | 268,059 | 281,059 | 500,047 | 506,792 |
| | Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees | 71 6 8 | 71 14 3 | 73 0 2 | 76 3 2 | 89 14 4 |
| | Sterling, at average exchange . £ | 6·19 | 5·92 | 6·07 | 6·34 | 7·45 |
| 16 | OILS— | | | | | |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 371,552 | 537,579 | 569,453 | 581,139 | 468,227 |
| 17 | SALTPETRE— | | | | | |
| | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 380,002 | 382,405 | 500,372 | 352,005 | 354,860 |
| | Value . . . . . £ | 379,002 | 361,766 | 460,797 | 351,728 | 359,437 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees | 9 11 11 | 9 7 4 | 9 3 7 | 9 15 5 | 10 2 1 |
| | Shillings, at average exchange | 16 88 | 15·57 | 15 33 | 16·57 | 16·80 |

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

### TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year*—continued.

| No. | IMPORTS. | | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COTTON— | | | | | | |
| | Twist and Yarn— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Lbs. | 36,106,661 | 33,145,651 | 33,212,952 | 45,877,379 | 40,763,269 |
| | Value | £ | 2,850,016 | 2,779,774 | 2,745,490 | 3,090,273 | 3,222,252 |
| | Average declared value per lb. (Annas | | 12·60 | 13·42 | 13·23 | 12·90 | 12·65 |
| | Average declared value per lb. (Pence, at average exchange | | 1s. 4·37d. | 1s. 4·57d. | 1s. 4·48d. | 1s. 4·09d. | 1s. 3·73d. |
| | Other manufactures— | | | | | | |
| | Value | £ | 17,332,639 | 14,137,694 | 16,923,747 | 22,914,314 | 20,777,798 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports | £ | 20,183,255 | 16,917,468 | 19,669,053 | 26,613,587 | 24,000,050 |
| | *Re-exports—* | | | | | | |
| | *Twist and Yarn—* | | | | | | |
| | *Quantity* | *Lbs.* | 934,437 | 754,648 | 842,239 | 625,840 | 747,429 |
| | *Value* | £ | 62,733 | 51,217 | 54,712 | 47,475 | 51,901 |
| | *Other Manufactures—* | | | | | | |
| | *Value* | £ | 1,089,614 | 1,132,627 | 1,061,457 | 1,151,417 | 1,272,869 |
| | *Total Re-exports* | £ | 1,152,347 | 1,183,844 | 1,116,169 | 1,198,892 | 1,324,770 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports | £ | 19,030,908 | 15,733,624 | 18,552,884 | 25,414,695 | 22,675,280 |
| 2 | METALS | Value £ | 3,736,058 | 3,372,903 | 3,444,105 | 3,846,906 | 3,585,491 |
| 3 | RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK | " " | 1,727,500 | 1,401,831 | 1,528,407 | 2,742,689 | 2,241,695 |
| 4 | SILK (Raw and Manufactured) | " " | 1,482,051 | 1,401,285 | 1,521,120 | 2,417,402 | 1,900,916 |
| 5 | LIQUORS | " " | 1,081,655 | 1,372,487 | 1,496,108 | 1,547,812 | 1,490,526 |
| 6 | WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | " " | 955,142 | 901,660 | 1,028,450 | 1,406,121 | 1,276,263 |
| 7 | MACHINERY AND MILLWORK | " " | 873,060 | 893,875 | 944,102 | 835,503 | 1,265,672 |
| 8 | SUGAR | " " | 708,036 | 1,480,880 | 1,068,788 | 1,011,157 | 1,243,758 |
| 9 | PROVISIONS | " " | 858,707 | 975,835 | 1,046,832 | 920,181 | 1,053,083 |
| 10 | COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Tons | 603,731 | 473,027 | 587,634 | 712,020 | 628,738 |
| | Value | £ | 1,004,017 | 881,444 | 1,125,482 | 1,280,000 | 992,081 |
| | Average declared value per ton (Rupees | | 16·64 | 18·63 | 19·15 | 17·98 | 15·78 |
| | Average declared value per ton (Shillings, at average exchange | | 28 83 | 30 68 | 31·82 | 29 90 | 26·16 |
| 11 | APPAREL | Value £ | 570,106 | 540,089 | 561,203 | 688,403 | 672,087 |
| 12 | SALT— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Tons. | 254,231 | 274,180 | 352,238 | 373,376 | 357,224 |
| | Value | £ | 401,360 | 509,012 | 702,552 | 693,117 | 569,067 |
| | Average declared value per ton (Rupees | | 15·78 | 18·56 | 19·95 | 17 82 | 15·93 |
| | Average declared value per ton (Shillings, at average exchange | | 27·35 | 33·06 | 34·07 | 29·63 | 26·41 |
| 13 | OILS | Value £ | 295,007 | 300,865 | 545,031 | 529,175 | 560,585 |
| 14 | SPICES | " " | 488,884 | 509,043 | 520,328 | 547,861 | 507,138 |

### TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year.*

*(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value)*

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver | 47,821,206 | 51,518,840 | 58,278,869 | 64,500,020 | 65,843,303 |
| Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver | 32,426,305 | 33,530,283 | 44,010,148 | 40,970,036 | 43,689,949 |
| EXCESS EXPORTS | 15,394,901 | 17,988,557 | 14,268,741 | 23,524,590 | 22,153,354 |
| Net Imports of silver | 2,187,577 | 6,681,284 | 3,331,588 | 2,846,781 | 6,700,271 |
| Net Imports of gold | −482,078 | 1,388,522 | 2,958,798 | 4,214,855 | 4,394,651 |
| TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER | 1,705,499 | 8,069,806 | 6,290,386 | 7,061,636 | 11,093,922 |
| GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS | 88,090,522 | 96,913,709 | 111,081,061 | 114,389,290 | 122,416,443 |

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—continued.

| No. | EXPORTS | | | TEN MONTHS ENDED 31ST JANUARY | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1878-79 | 1879-80 | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1882-83. |
| 1 | COTTON, RAW | Quantity | Cwt. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,310,315 | 3,955,136 | 4,051,435 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10,043,553 | 12,[illegible]44 | 12,[illegible]446 |
| | | Average value per lb. | d. | [illegible] | 0 11 | 0 4 3 | 0 3 10 | 0-3-9 |
| | „ MANUFACTURES— | | | | | | | |
| | Twist and Yarn | Quantity | lbs. | 15,3[illegible]3 | 9,44[illegible] | [illegible]3,3 9 | [illegible]38,536 | 38,179,908 |
| | | Value | £ | 7[illegible] | [illegible]477 | [illegible] | 1,[illegible]5,515 | 1,534,733 |
| | | Average value per lb. | d. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]7 | 0 7 | 0-6 5 |
| | Other manufactures | Value | £ | 43,44 | 4[illegible]7 | 5[illegible]4 | 54[illegible]30 | 623,720 |
| | TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) | | £ | 7,18[illegible]1 | [illegible]13,4[illegible] | 11[illegible]5,9[illegible] | [illegible]0,077 | 14,406,899 |
| 2 | OPIUM | Quantity | Chests. | [illegible] | [illegible]1 5 | 75,444 | [illegible]75,53 | 75,702 |
| | | Value | £ | 1[illegible]4 | [illegible] | 11,[illegible]5,3 | 1[illegible]3[illegible]77 | 9,53,439 |
| | | Average value per chest. | d. | 1,43 5 | [illegible]13 | 1,173 [illegible] | 1,4 5 | 1,57-3-3 |
| 3 | SEEDS | Quantity | Cwt. | [illegible]3 1 | [illegible]57[illegible]3 | 5,[illegible]0,11[illegible] | 5,[illegible]7,4 | 11,14[illegible],513 |
| | | Value | £ | 4,[illegible]15 | [illegible]1[illegible] | 3[illegible],3[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]-401 |
| | | Average value per cwt. | d. | [illegible] | [illegible]6 5 | [illegible]6 [illegible] | | 5-0 10 |
| 4 | JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value | | £ | 4,0[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 4,[illegible]11 | 4,5[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible] | 5,[illegible]7[illegible],[illegible]15 |
| 5 | RICE AND PADDY | Quantity | Cwt. | 1[illegible]7,1 | [illegible]3,41[illegible] | 1[illegible],3,14 | 1[illegible],[illegible],3,5 | 10,[illegible]30,126 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible],[illegible]1 | [illegible]1,[illegible]3 | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible]1 | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible]12 |
| | | Average value per cwt. | d. | 4 | 4 | | [illegible]7 | 2 11-5 |
| 6 | WHEAT | Quantity | Cwt. | 1,[illegible]67,9[illegible] | 1,[illegible]5,[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible]74 | 1,[illegible]5,[illegible] | 11,529,414 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]53 | [illegible],[illegible]5[illegible],[illegible]1[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]08,[illegible]89 |
| | | Average value per cwt. | d. | 4 11[illegible] | 5 1[illegible] | 4[illegible] 5 | [illegible]3 [illegible] | 4 4 10 |
| 7 | HIDES AND SKINS | Quantity | Cwt. | [illegible] 5 | [illegible]17,5 | [illegible]3,[illegible]50 | [illegible]37,[illegible]38 | 6[illegible],590 |
| | | Value | £ | 2,4[illegible]5,[illegible]13 | [illegible] | 2[illegible],[illegible],511 | 3[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]17 | 3,5[illegible],480 |
| | | Average value per cwt. | d. | [illegible]3 | [illegible]3 1 1 | [illegible]4[illegible] | [illegible]4[illegible] [illegible] | 50 14-6 |
| 8 | TEA | Quantity | lbs. | [illegible],[illegible]3,3[illegible]3 | [illegible]34,[illegible]3 | 4,[illegible]31,[illegible]38 | 43,[illegible]7,333 | 51,[illegible]04,426 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible],5 | [illegible] [illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]7 | 3,[illegible]1,[illegible] | 3[illegible],[illegible]5,[illegible]82 |
| | | Average value per lb. | d. | [illegible]4 | [illegible]3 | [illegible]1 | [illegible]1 11 | 0 10 3 |
| 9 | INDIGO | Quantity | Cwt. | [illegible]4,514 | [illegible]7[illegible],[illegible]3 | [illegible]7,[illegible]4[illegible] | 115,[illegible]1[illegible] | 109,609 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible],[illegible]1[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]1[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]1[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible] | 3,53[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible]2 |
| | | Average value per cwt. | d. | 3 [illegible] | [illegible]2[illegible] | [illegible]3[illegible],[illegible]3 | 3[illegible] | [illegible]-79 5-7 |
| 10 | COFFEE | Quantity | Cwt. | [illegible]2,[illegible]1[illegible] | [illegible]15,[illegible]7 | [illegible]2[illegible],44[illegible] | [illegible]4,4[illegible]1[illegible] | 221,611 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible],[illegible]5[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]3[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]1[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible] | [illegible],[illegible]5[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible] | 84[illegible],037 |
| | | Average value per cwt. | d. | 4 | [illegible]4 1 [illegible] | [illegible]3[illegible] | 42 [illegible]5 | 3[illegible]-4-5 |
| 11 | WOOL (Raw and Manufactured) Value | | £ | 1,049,[illegible]1[illegible] | 1,[illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]7[illegible] | 1,[illegible]45,[illegible]37 | 827,21[illegible] | 803,109 |
| 12 | SUGAR | | £ | 154,774 | 15[illegible],54[illegible] | 273,[illegible]7[illegible] | 511,155 | 732,547 |
| 13 | SILK (Raw and Manufactured) Value | | £ | [illegible]07,13[illegible] | 554,[illegible]9[illegible] | 55,[illegible]55 | 50[illegible],7[illegible] | 633,368 |
| 14 | LAC | | £ | 234,712 | 22,[illegible]09[illegible] | 41[illegible],104 | 53[illegible],[illegible]0 | 543,035 |
| 15 | TEAK | Quantity | Cubic ton | [illegible]1,11 | [illegible]3,[illegible]3 | [illegible]5,[illegible]8[illegible] | [illegible]4,[illegible]0[illegible] | 47,[illegible]67 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible],752 | 2[illegible] | 3[illegible],[illegible]4 | 4,[illegible]1[illegible] | 431,036 |
| | | Average value per cubic ton | d. | [illegible]-[illegible]11 | 7[illegible]-[illegible]1[illegible] | 75[illegible] | 8[illegible]9 11 | 10[illegible]-11-11 |
| 16 | SALTPETRE | Quantity | Cwt. | [illegible]11,[illegible]01 | 4,[illegible]1,15 | [illegible]1,[illegible]85 | 271,[illegible]74 | 339,392 |
| | | Value | £ | [illegible]8[illegible] | [illegible]9[illegible],[illegible]4[illegible] | [illegible]8[illegible],[illegible]4 | 270,[illegible]53 | 329,377 |
| | | Average value per cwt. | d. | 9-8-[illegible] | 9-[illegible]-[illegible] | 9 [illegible] 4 | [illegible]0-[illegible]0 | 9-11-3 |
| 17 | OILS | | £ | 424,437 | 457,190 | 433,08[illegible] | 371,4[illegible]4 | 326,[illegible]99 |

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

### TABLE III — *Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year* —concluded

| No. | IMPORTS. | | | Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1878-79. | 1879-80 | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
| 1 | COTTON— Twist and yarn | Quantity | lbs | 20,736,857 | 27,300,908 | 38,777,313 | 34,336,134 | 38,302,359 |
| | | Value | £ | 2,480,030 | 2,248,170 | 3,335,285 | 2,766,300 | 2,909,436 |
| | | Average value per lb. | Rs | 0-1-34 | 0-1-32 | 0-1-41 | 0-1-27 | 0-1-32 |
| | | Ditto in sterling at average exchange | | 1s. 4½d. | 1s. 4½d | 1s. 4d. | 1s. 4½d. | 1s. 3d. |
| | Other manufactures - Value | | £ | 12,274,502 | 13,810,121 | 18,905,436 | 17,204,922 | 18,747,253 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS - Gross Imports | | £ | 14,754,532 | 16,067,541 | 22,041,721 | 19,971,321 | 21,656,589 |
| | *Re-exports—* | | | | | | | |
| | *Twist and yarn* | *Quantity* | *Lbs.* | 651,373 | 730,683 | 470,038 | 633,768 | 708,175 |
| | | *Value* | *£* | 44,108 | 47,710 | 30,840 | 44,507 | 48,339 |
| | | *Average value per lb.* | *Rs.* | 0-10-11 | 0-10-5 | 0-12-3 | 0-11-3 | 0-10-11 |
| | *Other manufactures—Value* | | £ | 966,712 | 857,754 | 806,570 | 1,018,807 | 1,066,632 |
| | *Total Re-exports* | | £ | 1,011,220 | 905,574 | 837,410 | 1,063,434 | 1,114,971 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports | | £ | 13,743,312 | 15,161,967 | 21,204,311 | 18,948,887 | 19,041,618 |
| 2 | METALS | | Value £ | 2,070,762 | 2,840,490 | 3,100,352 | 2,911,033 | 4,002,093 |
| 3 | SILK (Raw and Manufactured) | | " " | 1,308,015 | 1,256,534 | 2,096,310 | 1,718,444 | 1,813,881 |
| 4 | RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK | | " " | 1,240,738 | 1,080,073 | 2,278,383 | 1,800,130 | 1,610,244 |
| 5 | LIQUORS | | " " | 1,113,110 | 1,148,600 | 1,165,071 | 1,203,909 | 1,189,074 |
| 6 | MACHINERY AND MILLWORK | | " " | 738,903 | 540,056 | 630,035 | 985,823 | 1,000,309 |
| 7 | OILS | | " " | 280,172 | 415,185 | 470,108 | 444,337 | 946,164 |
| 8 | WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | | " " | 870,734 | 601,663 | 1,315,061 | 1,166,314 | 938,430 |
| 9 | PROVISIONS | | " " | 731,801 | 883,111 | 766,705 | 803,307 | 925,252 |
| 10 | SUGAR | | " " | 1,147,030 | 853,017 | 1,133,100 | 1,071,075 | 841,685 |
| 11 | COAL (exclusive of Coke and Patent Fuel) — | Quantity | Tons | 377,054 | 441,167 | 514,051 | 538,226 | 405,909 |
| | | Value | £ | 705,330 | 860,501 | 917,401 | 853,012 | 740,092 |
| | | Average value per ton | Rs | 18-11-1 | 19-5 | 17-13-8 | 15-12-11 | 15-14-2 |
| 12 | APPAREL | | Value £ | 404,550 | 466,012 | 517,827 | 573,108 | 676,663 |
| 13 | SPICES | | " " | 430,802 | 420,200 | 460,760 | 456,600 | 441,471 |
| 14 | SALT | Quantity | Tons | 273,503 | 277,160 | 331,140 | 303,547 | 287,131 |
| | | Value | £ | 477,371 | 611,351 | 503,651 | 431,252 | 426,616 |
| | | Average value per ton | Rs | 21-10-7 | 22-0-9 | 17-8-4 | 16-2-11 | 14-13-9 |

### TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

*(Prices of March 1873 = 100.)*

| In London—(*prices quoted from the* London Economist.) | Measured in Gold | | | | | | | Measured in Silver* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
| Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants) | 49 | 43 | 36 | 55 | 43 | 44 | 41 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 63 | 50 | 51 | 49 |
| Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London) | 57 | 55 | 60 | 50 | 57 | 51 | 51 | 59 | 61 | 72 | 57 | 60 | 59 | 65 |
| Copper, Chili Bars | 85 | 74 | 64 | 74 | 68 | 70 | 73 | 90 | 82 | 77 | 85 | 78 | 91 | 87 |
| Straits Tin | 57 | 45 | 47 | 61 | 63 | 70 | 64 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 71 | 73 | 88 | 76 |
| Wheat | 91 | 94 | 72 | 85 | 77 | 80 | 71 | 96 | 104 | 87 | 97 | 89 | 92 | 88 |
| Flour, town-made | 82 | 68 | 60 | 86 | 81 | 91 | 71 | 86 | 100 | 83 | 98 | 94 | 105 | 85 |
| Beef, inferior | 68 | 85 | 90 | 85 | 100 | 97 | 97 | 102 | 94 | 108 | 97 | 116 | 112 | 116 |
| Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist | 80 | 71 | 61 | 77 | 75 | 77 | 70 | 84 | 78 | 73 | 87 | 87 | 89 | 84 |
| Wool, Southdown Hogs | 80 | 76 | 65 | 71 | 76 | 68 | 50 | 85 | 84 | 78 | 81 | 87 | 78 | 71 |
| Sugar, Foreign Muscovado | 113 | 74 | 80 | 95 | 85 | 71 | 67 | 119 | 82 | 86 | 108 | 96 | 82 | 74 |
| Coffee | 101 | 98 | 73 | 83 | 71 | 64 | 71 | 106 | 109 | 88 | 94 | 81 | 74 | 88 |
| Saltpetre | 87 | 98 | 89 | 90 | 103 | 105 | 90 | 92 | 103 | 108 | 110 | 118 | 121 | 108 |
| Gold | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 | 111 | 120 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 119 |
| Silver | 95 | 90 | 83 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Calcutta (*prices quoted from the* Calcutta Price Current) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grey Shirtings (9¼ lbs.) | | | | | | | | 78 | 73 | 74 | 81 | 80 | 78 | 75 |
| Mule Twist, White, good No 40 | | | | | | | | 87 | 75 | 75 | 88 | 83 | 81 | 75 |
| " " Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.) | | | | | | | | 85 | 85 | 78 | 77 | 69 | 69 | 55 |
| " " Orange, No 40 - 60 | | | | | | | | 90 | 83 | 73 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 80 |
| Copper, Sheathing | | | | | | | | 83 | 83 | 80 | 87 | 80 | 87 | 79 |
| Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square | | | | | | | | 68 | 60 | 50 | 76 | 50 | 65 | 60 |
| Spelter, hard | | | | | | | | 143 | 140 | 107 | 121 | 95 | 90 | 125 |
| Hides, buffalo, slaughtered | | | | | | | | 104 | 75 | 60 | 90 | 93 | 88 | 87 |
| Indigo, good | | | | | | | | 110 | 80 | 100 | 113 | 105 | 113 | 101 |
| Jute, picked | | | | | | | | 150 | 147 | 153 | 169 | 148 | 140 | 96 |
| Lacdye, fine | | | | | | | | 69 | 58 | 51 | 74 | 40 | 36 | 27 |
| Shell Lac, fine orange | | | | | | | | 68 | 40 | 50 | 153 | 122 | 93 | 80 |
| Linseed, fine bold clean | | | | | | | | 100 | 106 | Nil | 120 | 104 | 93 | 86 |
| Rice, Ballam | | | | | | | | 150 | 108 | 250 | 153 | 103 | 97 | 109 |
| Silk, raw, Cossim bazar | | | | | | | | 98 | 80 | 69 | 87 | 80 | 86 | 78 |
| Tea, good, Souchong | | | | | | | | 123 | 100 | 77 | 82 | 64 | 82 | 59 |
| Wheat, Doodiah | | | | | | | | 96 | 104 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 92 | 84 |
| Gold | | | | | | | | 103 | 105 | 109 | 110 | 115 | 115 | 115 |

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—*Actual Capital expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept in* 1881-82, *and estimated expenditure on such works in* 1882-83, 1883-84 *and to the end of* 1883-84 *&c.*

| | 1881-82. Actuals. | 1882-83 Revised Estimate | 1883-84. Budget-Estimate | Total to end of 1883-84 | Sanctioned Estimate. | Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Orissa canals ... | 35,301 | 67,000 | 70,000 | 2,002,953 | 2,138,650 | 45,697 |
| Midnapore canal | 11,139 | 22,500 | 20,000 | 825,732 | 824,000 | .. |
| Tidal canal | . | . | ... | 177,270 | 177,270 | .. |
| Sone canals | 71,216 | 50,500 | 70,000 | 2,140,847 | 2,736,350 | 296,507 |
| Ganges canal | 1115 | 26,700 | 36,600 | 2,698,085 | 2,923,442 | 285,357 |
| Agra ,, | 4,869 | 4,800 | 6,800 | 796,519 | 800,632 | 4,313 |
| Lower Ganges canal | 108,438 | 91,100 | 95,100 | 2,439,191 | 2,772,451 | 273,260 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | 4,736 | 8,100 | 11,500 | 286,518 | 344,191 | 57,593 |
| Western Jumna ,, ... | 43,600 | 57,100 | 68,100 | 910,740 | 1,079,050 | 168,304 |
| Bari Doab ,, | —1,478 | —500 | 10,000 | 1,503,485 | 1,588,769 | 85,284 |
| Sirhind canal | 185,709 | 145,600 | 121,600 | 1,908,621 | 2,079,283 | 170,662 |
| Godavari Delta system | 9,916 | 26,777 | 35,000 | 963,771 | 1,108,869 | 145,098 |
| Kistna ,, ,, | 11,173 | 26,940 | 45,000 | 630,222 | 1,380,978 | 750,756 |
| Sangam project | 18,018 | 49,675 | 46,100 | 119,300 | 289,644 | 170,438 |
| Begari canal | 7,993 | 9,816 | 9,200 | 117,754 | 162,885 | 15,131 |
| Eastern Nara works | 19,037 | 19,161 | 22,760 | 389,755 | 598,030 | 108,275 |
| Desert canal | 9,618 | 14,183 | 8,200 | 107,846 | 120,684 | 23,838 |
| Mutha canals | 6,371 | 9,241 | 12,780 | 530,256 | 553,866 | |
| Other projects | 8,100 | 1,780,711 | 288,700 | 2,791,361 | | |
| TOTAL | 565,804 | 2,412,600 | 978,100 | 21,833,241 | | ... |
| FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION— | | | | | | |
| Betwa canal ... | 16,625 | 80,000 | 105,000 | 228,518 | 311,348 | 72,830 |
| Swat River project | 40,667 | 63,800 | 55,000 | 297,735 | 354,591 | 61,246 |
| Nira canal ... | 53,791 | 61,030 | 59,850 | 255,551 | 307,735 | 142,185 |
| Other projects ... | 24,376 | 57,470 | 123,450 | 263,621 | ... | . |
| | 135,110 | 271,300 | 343,300 | 1,021,021 | .. | ... |
| Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds ... | 10 | | . | 280,975 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 135,410 | 271,300 | 343,300 | 750,049 | ... | ... |
| PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE— | | | | | | |
| Sundry projects ... | 102,568 | 160,700 | 159,700 | 2,414,102 | .. | ... |
| Add—Outlay incurred on Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Works, Irrigation ... | 10 | | ... | 280,975 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 102,578 | 160,700 | 159,700 | (a)2,695,077 | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 803,931 | 2,844,600 | 1,472,100 | 25,278,370 | ... | ... |

(a)—Exclusive of the outlay to end of 1881-82 on the Buckingham canal, the Capital account of which has not yet been made up.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

**TABLE VII—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1881-82, with Regular Estimates for 1882-83 and Budget-Estimates for 1883-84.**

| | Actuals. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1882-83. | Budget-Estimate, 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | | |
| **GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.** | | | | | | | |
| Open mileage at beginning of year ... ... ... | 4,495 | 4,582 | 4,541 | 4,568 | 4,600 | 4,616 | 4,619 |
| *Gross receipts.* | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| East Indian ... .. ... .. | | | | 18,600 | 29,035 | | |
| Eastern Bengal ... . .. ... | 512,204 | 478,168 | 531,503 | 564,194 | 675,860 | 740,000 | 730,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 1,126,479 | 713,011 | 683,419 | 657,887 | 681,406 | 740,000 | 7.0,000 |
| South Indian .. .. .. | 341,467 | 331,709 | 357,154 | 377,200 | 364,593 | 380,000 | 385,000 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... . .. | 83,800 | 7.1,367 | 777,024 | 885,704 | 1,070,895 | 1,100,000 | 1,130,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula . . .. | 3,737,727 | 3,221,746 | 2,717,443 | 2,864,799 | 3,570,239 | 3,570,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line . | 620,416 | 552,706 | 472,410 | 514,783 | 549,245 | 545,000 | 605,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension . | | | | | | | 9,000 |
| Scinde, Punjab and Delhi ... .. | 1,252,560 | 1,208,414 | 1,791,478 | 2,013,528 | 1,615,147 | 1,020,000 | 1,530,000 |
| Total .. | 8,184,653 | 7,304,807 | 7,331,631 | 7,900,955 | 8,455,900 | 8,095,000 | 8,639,000 |
| *Working expenses.* | | | | | | | |
| East Indian .. . . .. | | | | | 29,189 | | |
| Eastern Bengal .. ... ... .. | 904,438 | 240,713 | 289,044 | 295,698 | 329,259 | 380,000 | 385,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 819,082 | 551,076 | 456,984 | 460,256 | 468,761 | 480,000 | 520,000 |
| South Indian .. .. . | 182,245 | 207,097 | 201,854 | 240,143 | 240,824 | 245,000 | 240,000 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... .. ... | 491,283 | 477,968 | 488,183 | 511,789 | 513,527 | 610,000 | 600,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... ... | 1,961,167 | 1,876,875 | 1,756,109 | 1,661,063 | 1,726,236 | 1,805,000 | 1,825,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line ... | 429,913 | 323,254 | 318,341 | 307,584 | 343,739 | 385,000 | 420,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension | | | | | | | 5,000 |
| Scinde, Punjab and Delhi | 815,328 | 951,500 | 1,325,769 | 1,510,219 | 1,197,240 | 1,260,000 | 1,140,000 |
| Total ... | 4,845,456 | 4,658,483 | 4,857,284 | 4,947,022 | 4,859,675 | 5,165,000 | 5,100,000 |
| *Net Traffic receipts.* | | | | | | | |
| East Indian ... . . ... | | | | 18,600 | 146 | | |
| Eastern Bengal .. | 368,766 | 237,455 | 251,459 | 268,496 | 347,601 | 360,000 | 345,000 |
| Madras | 306,397 | 162,545 | 226,435 | 197,631 | 213,045 | 260,000 | 230,000 |
| South Indian . | 159,192 | 77,608 | 95,320 | 137,177 | 123,769 | 135,000 | 140,000 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 411,607 | 315,399 | 329,011 | 37,085 | 557,368 | 490,000 | 570,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula . | 1,776,560 | 1,345,871 | 961,341 | 1,203,736 | 1,844,003 | 1,765,000 | 1,675,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund . { Main Line .. | 190,103 | 229,452 | 154,069 | 207,199 | 205,493 | 160,000 | 185,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund . { Northern Extension | | | | | | | 4,000 |
| Scinde, Punjab and Delhi .. | 437,032 | 346,014 | 465,679 | 503,309 | 317,967 | 360,000 | 390,000 |
| Total .. | 3,649,157 | 2,775,324 | 2,470,547 | 2,903,413 | 3,615,625 | 3,530,000 | 3,539,000 |
| **STATE RAILWAYS.** | | | | | | | |
| EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. | | | | | | | |
| Open mileage at beginning of year | 1,504 | 1,504 | 1,503 | 1,504 | 1,504 | 1,504 | 1,507 |
| Gross receipts | 4,809,785 | 4,405,967 | 4,611,878 | 4,252,841 | 4,710,276 | 4,571,500 | 4,655,000 |
| Rents of premises on account of the East Indian Railway realized in England . | | | | 240 | 240 | 200 | 200 |
| Working expenses . | 1,797,288 | 1,801,000 | 1,516,187 | 1,482,516 | 1,448,704 | 1,770,500 | 1,748,000 |
| Net Traffic receipts . | 3,012,497 | 2,604,967 | 3,095,691 | 2,770,565 | 3,261,812 | 2,801,200 | 2,907,200 |
| *Other State Railways* | | | | | | | |
| Open mileage at beginning of year | 896 | 1,287 | 2,011 | 2,310 | 3,030 | 3,317 | 3,545 |
| *Gross receipts.* | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana ... . | 261,434 | 330,077 | 396,641 | 160 327 | } 1,012,348 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Holkar and Neemuch | 63,686 | 93,511 | 120,992 | 161 623 | | | |
| Sindia | 1,110 | 10,813 | 10,556 | 2 880 | 32,869 | 31,000 | 34,000 |
| Wardha Coal .. | 10,6 0 | 11,674 | 29,7 9 | 24,586 | 5 080 | 62,500 | 65,000 |
| Punjab Northern | 76,112 | 108,100 | 183,5 7 | 141,116 | 31 018 | 225 000 | 245,000 |
| Indus Valley . | | 117,01 | 38 633 | 687,047 | 512,580 | 478,500 | 467,000 |
| Dhond and Manmad* | | 25,011 | 50,9 9 | 5 088 | 14,017 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Nagpur and Chattisgarh . | | | | 1,905 | 41,870 | 82,500 | 107,000 |
| Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 62,876 | 97,561 | 108,529 | 141,146 | 139,934 | 165,000 | 170,000 |
| Rangoon and Sittang Valley .. .. | | | | | | | 6,500 |
| Patna and Gya | | | 33,064 | 908 8 | 33 036 | 30,000 | 25,000 |
| Northern Bengal ... | 17,111 | 109 9 9 | 146,781 | 170,325 | 1 9,711 | 220,000 | 230,000 |
| Tirhoot | 31,124 | 11,981 | 47,692 | 51,138 | 57 878 | 70,000 | 120,000 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern . | 1,010 | 10,499 | 1 748 | 14,067 | 1 902 | 16,000 | 12,500 |
| Nalhati . . | 9,150 | 8,731 | 9,892 | 6,732 | 6 7 5 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Cawnpore and Furrukhabad | | | | 4,961 | 33,140 | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| Muttra-Hattras . | 9,363 | 10,822 | 12,735 | 14,017 | 13,180 | 12,500 | 12,000 |
| Muttra-Achneyra | | | | | 2,756 | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| Ghazipore and Dildarnaggar . . . | | | | 1,788 | 4,114 | 4,700 | 5,000 |
| Total | 557,980 | 970,898 | 1,548,728 | 2,208,900 | 2,556,511 | 2,783,000 | 2,730,500 |
| *Working expenses.* | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana .. . . ... .. | 184,831 | 201 816 | 239,710 | 310,157 | } 581,520 | 590,000 | 605,000 |
| Holkar and Neemuch ... ... | 38,110 | 67,305 | 87,320 | 111 013 | | | |
| Sindia . .. | 9,137 | 1 ,7 1 | 1 7 7 | 19,858 | 9 ,7 1 | 22,000 | 23,200 |
| Wardah Coal .. . | 7,013 | 11,101 | 29,7 1 | 44,78 | 11,4 8 | 18,500 | 47,500 |
| Punjab Northern . . | 70,190 | 96,406 | 176,1 4 | 30 ,08 | 2 6,7 0 | 175,000 | 180,000 |
| Indus Valley .. ... | ... | 108,81 | 311 9 6 | 4 0,0 6 | 40,9 7 | 312,500 | 310,000 |
| Dhond and Manmad* . ... | . | 24,569 | 57,112 | 47,016 | | | |
| Nagpur and Chattisgarh ... . | | | | 11,135 | 24,09 | 52,500 | 67,500 |
| Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 59,994 | 92,561 | 77,653 | 85,9 5 | 80,676 | 91,000 | 95,000 |
| Rangoon and Sittang Valley .. . .. | | | | | | | 4,000 |
| Patna and Gya .. | | | 18,760 | 27,563 | 31,117 | 26,000 | |
| Northern Bengal . | 16,992 | 89,578 | 12 ,865 | 92 519 | 9 ,1 6 | 106,000 | 110,000 |
| Tirhoot | 28,572 | 3 ,0 1 | 31,127 | 31,751 | 4 ,9 4 | 46,00 | 78,000 |
| Calcutta and South Eastern ... | 8,220 | —1,738 | 10,118 | 9,022 | 10,0 1 | 11,800 | 9,250 |
| Nalhati . | 8,753 | 1,6 1 | 6,274 | 6,970 | 5,0 0 | 6,250 | 6,250 |
| Cawnpore and Furrukhabad ... . | | | | 2,891 | 22,07 | 28,000 | 22,500 |
| Muttra-Hattras . ... | 5,251 | 5,9 6 | 6,581 | 7,071 | 10 7 5 | 8,500 | 8,000 |
| Muttra-Achneyra .. ... | | | | | 2 0 3 | 6,200 | 7,500 |
| Ghazipore and Dildarnaggar .. | | | | 2,318 | 3,1 0 | 3 800 | 3,900 |
| Total | 426,0 0 | 710,5 3 | 1,215,9 1 | 1,4 5,4 1 | 1 3 3,1 1 | 1, 2 ,7 0 | 1,578,800 |
| *Net Traffic receipts* | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana . .. . | 76,603 | 121 261 | 156,9 1 | 111,1 0 | } 430,828 | 510,000 | 555,000 |
| Holkar and Neemuch | 2 ,5 7 | 25,0 4 | 3 ,6 0 | 49,57 | | | |
| Sindia .. | 819 | —1,922 | —2,201 | 9,0 1 | 9 071 | 9,000 | 10,700 |
| Wardah Coal .. | 3,7 0 | 7 | 1 | —20,00.4 | 8, 7 | 11 0 0 | 17 500 |
| Punjab Northern ... | 5,9 2 | 21,8 4 | 6,6 9 | 9 ,5 2 | 4,9 5 | 60,0 0 | 65,000 |
| Indus Valley . ... | . | 4,0 9 | 70,9 7 | 201 71 | 1 9,5 5 | 16 ,000 | 175,000 |
| Dhond and Manmad * . . | . | 4 2 | —6,453 | 5,9 3 | 1 ,0 7 | 1 ,000 | 15,000 |
| Nagpur and Chattisgarh .. | . | . | . | 4,9 9 | 17 ,7 8 | 30,000 | 3,500 |
| Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 2,882 | 5,009 | 30,870 | 6 ,1 3 | 6 ,2 7 | 71,000 | 75,000 |
| Rangoon and Sittang Valley . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 ,00 |
| Patna and Gya .. . | . | . | 15,278 | 2 ,9 5 | 1 ,7 9 | 13,000 | 5,000 |
| Northern Bengal . | 709 | 19,7 6 | 2 ,0 6 | 2 ,5 | 1 ,0 0 | 114,0 0 | 120,000 |
| Tirhoot . .. | 1 ,4 2 | 11,8 3 | 13,5 5 | 2 ,8 7 | 2 ,0 4 | 23,500 | 50,000 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern . .. | 1,9 0 | 11,7 7 | 3,1 0 | 5, 0 | —3 731 | 6,0 0 | 4,750 |
| Nalhati . . .. | 398 | 1,0 7 | 3,1 8 | —2 8 | 1,7 7 | 7 0 | 750 |
| Cawnpore and Furrukhabad . . | . | . | . | 1,7 0 | 10 7 3 | 13,5 0 | 17,500 |
| Muttra-Hattras . .. | 4,112 | 4,826 | 5,7 4 | 6,0 1 | 2,1 6 | 1,0 0 | 4,500 |
| Muttra-Achneyra .. .. | . | . | . | . | 17 | 8 0 | 2,100 |
| Ghazipore and Dildarnaggar ... . ... | | | | — 5 0 | 5 3 | 3 0 | 1,100 |
| Total .. | 151,884 | 236,1 5 | 333,197 | 661,377 | 870,1 0 | 1,0 0,1 0 | 1,157,700 |

* The working of the line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881, the Government of India only gets percentage of the gross receipts.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

**TABLE VIII.**—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, for five years ending* 1881-82, *with regular estimates for* 1882-83, *and budget-estimates for* 1883-84.

| | Actuals. | | | | | Revised estimates, 1882-83. | Budget-estimates, 1883-84. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | | |
| **PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.** | £ | £. | £ | £ | £. | £ | £ |
| **DIRECT RECEIPTS—** | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canals | 16,110 | 18,200 | 27,910 | 26,078 | 22,315 | 20,400 | 32,000 |
| Midnapore canal | 17,000 | 17,071 | 24,722 | 21,646 | 25,007 | 26,200 | 27,500 |
| Tidal canal | 6,228 | 6,079 | 1,578 | 5,449 | 4,729 | 5,150 | 5,650 |
| Sone canals | 10,120 | 43,763 | 53,159 | 47,864 | 73,629 | 60,650 | 54,850 |
| Ganges canal | 259,453 | 261,114 | 200,564 | 180,289 | 183,044 | 225,500 | 216,000 |
| Agra canal | 21,467 | 42,633 | 42,151 | 25,316 | 50,084 | 52,000 | 50,400 |
| Lower Ganges canal | | | 5,860 | 102,828 | 141,379 | 152,000 | 148,500 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | | | | | 73,918 | 78,000 | 77,200 |
| Western Jumna canal | 99,910 | 118,056 | 113,055 | 91,013 | 120,125 | 105,500 | 114,500 |
| Bari Doab canal | 56,903 | 80,606 | 119,129 | 107,492 | 112,899 | 110,000 | 112,500 |
| Godavari Delta system | | | | | 9,995 | 8,588 | 9,105 |
| Kistna ,, ,, | | | | | 3,950 | 3,000 | 3,688 |
| Begari canal | | | | | 1,850 | 3,007 | 2,778 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 25,372 | 25,748 | 26,904 | 30,269 | 2,012 | 1,907 | 2,007 |
| Desert canal | | | | | 1,010 | 1,015 | 1,737 |
| Mutha canals | | | | | 14,160 | 14,740 | 16,050 |
| Other projects | | | | | 6,713 | 7,023 | 11,875 |
| Total | 502,882 | 613,270 | 708,011 | 639,144 | 865,709 | 884,700 | 885,400 |
| **PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—** | | | | | | | |
| Ganges canals | 72,700 | 67,181 | 66,393 | 44,301 | 44,301 | 44,301 | 44,301 |
| Agra canal | 4,569 | | | | | | |
| Lower Ganges canal | | | | 20,783 | 20,783 | 20,783 | 20,783 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | | | | | 22,153 | 22,153 | 22,153 |
| Western Jumna canal | 37,376 | 10,997 | 27,583 | 90,761 | 3,809 | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| Bari Doab canal | 11,903 | 17,738 | | 70,400 | 29,593 | 33,000 | 33,000 |
| Godavari Delta system | | | | | 157,072 | 161,580 | 162,586 |
| Kistna ,, ,, | | | | | 95,190 | 92,243 | 95,491 |
| Begari canal | | | | | 10,305 | 10,046 | 10,889 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 27,789 | 31,078 | 507,921 | 571,074 | 16,476 | 20,412 | 23,112 |
| Desert canal | | | | | 10,026 | 12,400 | 12,815 |
| Other projects | | | | | 84,682 | 107,996 | 112,870 |
| Total | 153,867 | 126,934 | 602,397 | 797,319 | 491,220 | 532,000 | 545,500 |
| **TOTAL REVENUE—** | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canal | 16,110 | 18,200 | 27,910 | 26,078 | 22,315 | 20,400 | 32,000 |
| Midnapore canal | 17,000 | 17,071 | 24,722 | 21,646 | 25,007 | 26,200 | 27,500 |
| Tidal canal | 6,228 | 6,079 | 1,578 | 5,449 | 4,729 | 5,150 | 5,650 |
| Sone canals | 10,120 | 43,763 | 53,159 | 47,864 | 73,629 | 60,650 | 54,850 |
| Ganges canal | 332,153 | 329,295 | 327,157 | 291,190 | 237,149 | 269,801 | 260,301 |
| Agra canal | 25,976 | 42,633 | 42,151 | 25,316 | 50,084 | 52,000 | 50,400 |
| Lower Ganges canal | | | 5,860 | 123,611 | 162,162 | 172,783 | 169,285 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | | | | | 96,071 | 100,153 | 99,445 |
| Western Jumna canal | 136,586 | 128,993 | 140,638 | 181,774 | 123,934 | 111,000 | 120,000 |
| Bari Doab canal | 68,806 | 98,344 | 119,129 | 177,892 | 142,492 | 143,000 | 147,500 |
| Godavari Delta system | | | | | 167,067 | 171,174 | 171,691 |
| Kistna ,, ,, | | | | | 97,140 | 95,243 | 99,179 |
| Begari canal | | | | | 12,155 | 13,714 | 13,667 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 53,161 | 56,826 | 534,825 | 601,343 | 17,488 | 22,419 | 25,119 |
| Desert canal | | | | | 11,036 | 14,315 | 14,552 |
| Mutha canals | | | | | 14,160 | 14,740 | 16,050 |
| Other projects | | | | | 91,395 | 114,959 | 124,745 |
| Total | 656,749 | 740,204 | 1,316,428 | 1,436,913 | 1,357,010 | 1,416,700 | 1,430,900 |
| **WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—** | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canals | 21,607 | 23,000 | 36,777 | 30,007 | 32,866 | 32,000 | 30,400 |
| Midnapore canal | 20,183 | 17,283 | 15,440 | 18,922 | 22,847 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Tidal canal | 3,956 | 3,018 | 4,998 | 2,550 | 2,868 | 4,200 | 3,800 |
| Sone canals | 27,911 | 37,051 | 35,731 | 17,257 | 45,732 | 49,200 | 52,200 |
| Ganges canal | 97,870 | 93,001 | 107,496 | 81,550 | 80,833 | 87,400 | 86,260 |
| Agra canal | 15,792 | 18,819 | 21,084 | 20,051 | 23,038 | 21,190 | 23,170 |
| Lower Ganges canal | | 150 | 7,071 | 40,902 | 50,101 | 53,730 | 63,230 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | | | | | 17,787 | 20,840 | 19,430 |
| Western Jumna canal | | | | | 39,113 | 42,310 | 42,300 |
| Bari Doab canal | 41,871 | 51,436 | 43,094 | 37,317 | 46,114 | 51,880 | 51,340 |
| Godavari Delta system | 52,398 | 41,743 | 46,415 | 38,702 | 29,710 | 35,514 | 33,873 |
| Kistna ,, ,, | | | | | 24,367 | 28,062 | 26,079 |
| Begari canal | | | | | 4,036 | 5,130 | 6,300 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 86,239 | 91,710 | 140,785 | 106,791 | 5,143 | 6,244 | 5,450 |
| Desert canal | | | | | 1,256 | 1,597 | 3,550 |
| Mutha canals | | | | | 0,294 | 0,407 | 0,020 |
| Other projects | | | | | 23,040 | 27,253 | 74,238 |
| Total | 364,158 | 381,550 | 450,251 | 425,473 | 455,135 | 526,400 | 549,300 |
| **NET REVENUE—** | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canals | —5,497 | —5,703 | —8,838 | —3,929 | —10,551 | —12,600 | 1,600 |
| Midnapore canal | —3,183 | —212 | 9,282 | 2,724 | 2,160 | 4,200 | 5,500 |
| Tidal canal | 3,172 | 3,701 | 470 | 2,899 | 1,861 | 950 | 1,850 |
| Sone canals | —15,111 | 6,712 | 17,428 | 607 | 27,897 | 11,450 | 2,650 |
| Ganges canal | 234,283 | 236,294 | 219,661 | 143,631 | 156,316 | 182,401 | 174,041 |
| Agra canal | 10,184 | 23,774 | 20,467 | 4,665 | 26,446 | 30,810 | 27,230 |
| Lower Ganges canal | | —450 | —1,211 | 82,619 | 112,061 | 119,053 | 106,053 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | | | | | 78,784 | 79,313 | 80,015 |
| Western Jumna canal | 94,713 | 77,557 | 97,214 | 1,44 431 | 84,721 | 68,690 | 77,700 |
| Bari Doab canal | 16,108 | 50,801 | 72,714 | 1,39,100 | 96 278 | 91,120 | 96,260 |
| Godavari Delta system | | | | | 137,357 | 135,841 | 137,818 |
| Kistna ,, ,, | | | | | 72,939 | 66,177 | 72,470 |
| Begari canal | | | | | 7,219 | 8, 83 | 7,367 |
| Eastern Nara Works | —33,078 | —34,881 | 391,040 | 4,04,552 | 12,715 | 16,175 | 19,569 |
| Desert canal | | | | | 9,770 | 12,718 | 12,052 |
| Mutha canals | | | | | 7,046 | 8,333 | 9,030 |
| Other projects | | | | | 67,775 | 87,706 | 80,507 |
| Total | 292,991 | 358,654 | 851,187 | 1,010,990 | 901,384 | 890,300 | 881,600 |
| **FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION.** | | | | | | | |
| *The Revenue Account of this class of works has not yet been opened.)* | | | | | | | |
| **PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.** | | | | | | | |
| **DIRECT RECEIPTS—** | | | | | | | |
| Sundry projects | 76,916 | 87,106 | 106,553 | 113,049 | 45,955 | 46,674 | 49,035 |
| **PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—** | | | | | | | |
| Sundry projects | 148,667 | 156,284 | 96,523 | 221,987 | 168,402 | 168,689 | 176,948 |
| **TOTAL REVENUE—** | | | | | | | |
| Sundry projects | 225,583 | 243,390 | 206,076 | 334,336 | 214,357 | 215,364 | 225,983 |
| **WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—** | | | | | | | |
| Sundry projects | 130,179 | 116,340 | 138,497 | 117,152 | 117,047 | 133,594 | 115,443 |
| **NET REVENUE—** | | | | | | | |
| Sundry projects | 95,404 | 127,050 | 67,579 | 217,184 | 97,310 | 81,770 | 110,543 |

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

### Table IX.—Abstract of Budget-Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways, 1882-83 and 1883-84.

| Railways. | Amount in Rupees | | | Amount of Exchange. | | | Amount in Pounds Sterling. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882-83. | | Budget, 1883-84. | 1882-83. | | Budget, 1883-84. | 1882-83. | | Budget, 1883-84. |
| | Budget. | Revised. | | Budget. | Revised | | Budget. | Revised. | |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal ... .. | 9,40,000 | 9,50,000 | 9,30,000 | 78,000 | 79,000 | 77,000 | 86,200 | 87,100 | 85,300 |
| Madras . . | 18,50,000 | 20,00,000 | 20,00,000 | 1,54,000 | 1,67,000 | 1,67,000 | 169,600 | 183,300 | 183,300 |
| South Indian ... | 10,50,000 | 9,50,000 | 10,50,000 | 44,000 | 40,000 | 43,000 | 100,000 | 91,000 | 100,700 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 22,00,000 | 31,00,000 | 23,25,000 | 1,83,000 | 2,58,000 | 1,94,000 | 201,700 | 284,200 | 213,100 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 70,00,000 | 70,00,000 | 70,00,000 | 5,83,000 | 5,83,000 | 5,83,000 | 641,700 | 641,700 | 641,700 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line . | 13,50,000 | 13,50,000 | 15,00,000 | .. | ... | ... | 135,000 | 135,000 | 150,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension | | 10,000 | 20,000 | ... | .. | | ... | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Sindh, Punjab and Delhi | 37,00,000 | 34,00,000 | 33,00,000 | 3,08,000 | 2,83,000 | 2,75,000 | 339,200 | 311,700 | 302,500 |
| Total | 1,80,90,000 | 1,87,60,000 | 1,81,25,000 | 15,50,000 | 14,10,000 | 13,39,000 | 1,674,000 | 1,735,000 | 1,678,800 |
| Advances | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal . | 7,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 7,30,000 | 58,000 | 50,000 | 61,000 | 64,200 | 55,000 | 66,900 |
| Madras ... . . | 8,50,000 | 10,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 71,000 | 86,000 | 1,04,000 | 77,900 | 94,400 | 114,600 |
| South Indian . .. | 7,50,000 | 6,00,000 | 8,25,000 | 31,000 | 25,000 | 34,000 | 71,900 | 57,500 | 79,100 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 21,15,000 | 19,00,000 | 21,00,000 | 1,76,000 | 1,58,000 | 1,75,000 | 193,900 | 174,200 | 192,500 |
| Great Indian Peninsula ... .. | 39,25,000 | 42,00,000 | 37,25,000 | 3,27,000 | 3,50,000 | 3,10,000 | 359,800 | 385,000 | 341,500 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line .. | 31,50,000 | 24,75,000 | 26,50,000 | ... | . | ... | 315,000 | 247,500 | 265,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension | 35,00,000 | 14,20,000 | 20,20,000 | . | | .. | 350,000 | 142,000 | 202,000 |
| Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ... .. | 23,80,000 | 22,08,000 | 21,50,000 | 1,98,000 | 1,89,000 | 1,79,000 | 218,200 | 207,900 | 197,100 |
| Total . | 1,73,70,000 | 1,44,03,000 | 1,60,50,000 | 8,61,000 | 8,58,000 | 8,63,000 | 1,650,900 | 1,363,500 | 1,518,700 |
| Net Receipts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal .. . ... | 2,40,000 | 3,50,000 | 2,00,000 | 20,000 | 29,000 | 16,000 | 22,000 | 32,100 | 18,400 |
| Madras ... .. | 10,00,000 | 9,70,000 | 7,50,000 | 83,000 | 81,000 | 63,000 | 91,700 | 88,900 | 68,700 |
| South Indian .. .. | 3,00,000 | 3,50,000 | 2,25,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 | 9,000 | 28,700 | 33,500 | 21,000 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 85,000 | 12,00,000 | 2,25,000 | 7,000 | 1,00,000 | 19,000 | 7,800 | 110,000 | 20,600 |
| Great Indian Peninsula . ... | 30,75,000 | 28,00,000 | 32,75,000 | 2,56,000 | 2,33,000 | 2,73,000 | 281,900 | 256,700 | 300,200 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line ... | −18,00,000 | 11,25,000 | 11,50,000 | ... | .. | | −180,000 | 112,500 | 115,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension | 35,00,000 | 14,10,000 | 26,00,000 | ... | .. | . | 350,000 | 141,000 | 260,000 |
| Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ... .. | 13,20,000 | 11,72,000 | 11,75,000 | 1,10,000 | 94,000 | 96,000 | 121,000 | 103,800 | 105,400 |
| Total | 7,20,000 | 44,67,000 | 20,75,000 | 1,89,000 | 5,72,000 | 4,76,000 | 23,100 | 377,500 | 159,900 |
| SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. Receipts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Mahratta ... | . | 91,800 | .. | . | 15,800 | .. | | 79,000 | .. |
| Withdrawals | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Bengal ... . | 30,00,000 | 18,50,000 | 20,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 3,08,000 | 3,54,000 | 250,000 | 154,200 | 164,000 |
| Southern Mahratta* ... .. . | .. | 76,85,000 | 50,00,000 | | 12,80,000 | 8,33,000 | . | 676,250 | 400,000 |
| Total ... | 30,00,000 | 95,35,000 | 70,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 15,88,000 | 11,87,000 | 50,000 | 830,450 | 564,000 |
| GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Receipts ... .. ... ... | −22,80,000 | −51,73,200 | −49,25,000 | −11,000 | 10 21.000 | 7,11,000 | −226,900 | −379,950 | −404,700 |

* Exchange is calculated at the rate of Rs. 12 per £ for both 1882-83 and 1883-84.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{10}{380-390}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 12th March 1883.*

READ the undermentioned papers on the subject of the examination in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

Home Department Resolution No. 31—1298-1308, dated 31st August 1882.

Home Department Notification No. 1836, dated 24th November 1882.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, No. 28, dated 21st February 1883, and enclosed list of candidates who appeared at the examination held in January 1883 and the number of marks gained by them.

Reports by the Examiners and by the Registrar to the Calcutta University on the Papers set and the results of the Examination.

### RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council regrets to learn that, although 43 candidates presented themselves for Examination for Clerkships in the Upper Division and 157 for Clerkships in the Lower Division, no candidate has succeeded in passing for the Upper and only two for the Lower Division.

2. The Registrar of the University, to whom the selection of Examiners and supervision of the Examination papers was entrusted, reports that, in his opinion, the standard set for the Upper Division was not higher than that of the ordinary B. A. Examination, while the standard for the Lower Division was about equal to that of the F. A. Examination. The character of the papers was, however, designedly different from those usually set at the University Examinations, being shaped to test intelligence rather than acquirements.

3. It appears to be the general opinion of the Examiners that the class of candidates which came forward was not, taken as a whole, equal to that which presents itself at the University Examinations. It may be hoped that as the intention of Government to adhere to the system of filling up vacancies in its offices by competitive examination becomes better known, well educated young men will be more ready to avail themselves of the door thus opened for them into the public service.

4. The most discouraging feature in the Examination was the inability of the great majority of the candidates to draft a proper letter, or make anything like an intelligent précis of official correspondence. These are subjects that no doubt are only to be thoroughly mastered by daily practice, but more might be done in schools to impart at least the elements of letter-drafting and précis-writing.

5. While accepting the opinion of the Examiners as to the character of the papers set, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the style and scope of the Examination may in some respects be open to re-consideration. This is a matter to which early attention will be given. Any revised rules that may be adopted will be published so as to give ample time for their study by all intending candidates.

6. The list of candidates with their marks will now be printed and circulated to the Heads of the Offices interested in the examinations, in order that appointments may be found without delay for the two candidates who have passed for the Lower Division. No appointment should be made to that Division in any office until it has been ascertained that these candidates are provided for. For the rest it is considered desirable that Heads of Offices should be at liberty to fill up existing vacancies by selecting from the list those candidates who have done well in several subjects, though they failed to pass the tests completely. This will, however, be a matter entirely within the discretion of the Heads of Offices. Meantime the orders in the Home Department Resolution No. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882, restricting the power of appointing outsiders without examination and of promoting clerks from the Lower to the Upper Division, must for the current year remain temporarily in abeyance. But no clerk should be admitted or promoted without some sort of departmental examination as a test of efficiency.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution (with a copy of the list referred to) be forwarded for information and guidance to the several Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads of Offices under the Home Department noted on the margin, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Surgeon General with the Government of India
Sanitary Commissioner ditto
Secretary Board of Examiners
Registrar Calcutta University

(True Extract)

A. MACKENZIE,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*